GEORGE MYLONAS PAPERS
SERIES II
BOX 2 FOLDER 2

No. 2

Second Century

CONVOCATION

1955 to 1961

on

"...the Blessings of Liberty..."

February 19, 20, 21, 22, 1955

No. 2

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Six Nobel Prizes have been awarded to present or one-time members of Washington University's faculty, a record which is exceeded only by Harvard and the University of California. Four of these six are still on the faculty.

The first usable amount of the new element plutonium, from which scientists were able to make the necessary computations for devising its manufacture for the atomic bomb, was produced by means of the Washington University cyclotron.

What is called "the most important archeological discovery of its kind made on Greek soil" was unearthed in 1954 by an excavation expedition led by the chairman of Washington University's Art and Archeology Department.

The first woman to be admitted to the bar in the United States was a graduate of the Washington University School of Law in the class of 1871.

One of the two Americans ever to receive the Lister Medal, awarded triennially for the world's most distinguished contributions to surgical science, is a member of the faculty of the School of Medicine of Washington University.

Washington University has probably the only campus which has been developed over a fifty-year span according to a master plan which, itself, represents the first place award in a competition among the nation's finest architectural firms at the turn of the century.

The present chairman of Washington University's Department of Zoology pioneered in microsurgical operations on birds' eggs which resulted in the founding of a new branch of embryology.

Members of the faculty of the School of Medicine of Washington University have served as the presidents of 25 national scientific societies.

Among the 990 independent colleges, universities, and technical schools in the country, Washington University stands 24th in the number of alumni in **Who's Who in America.**

1A

February 15

George E. Mylonas

Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon

Illustrated

Few excavations in Greece have proved as exciting and as rewarding as those of Mycenae. Schlieman's brilliant discoveries in 1876 secured Mycenae's claim as one of the great sites of the ancient world, and the work which has been carried out during the last three years may surpass in importance the great explorer's achievement. The capital city of Agamemnon, the great king who led the Greek expedition against Troy around 1190 B.C., is proved by excavation worthy of the title given by Homer, "Mycenae, rich in gold." Its story will be given by Dr. Mylonas, Professor of Art and Archaeology of Washington University, who has been carrying on his excavations this past summer.

ST. LOUISANS TO GO AFTER ROMAN GALLEY

Washington U. Archeologists to Try to Refloat Vessel in Greek Waters.

POST FEB 20 1955

The Washington University archeological expedition to Greece will be resumed this summer, with the hope of refloating and restoring an ancient Roman galley discovered recently on the bottom of the Aegean Sea, it was announced yesterday.

Announcement that the expedition will return to Greece was made by George E. Mylonas, professor of art and archeology, and director of the university's previous studies in Greece. Mylonas addressed an open house held in conjunction with the university's Second Century Convocation.

He said the galley, discovered when underwater exploration was tried by the university's researchers on a previous trip, probably can be brought to the surface and restored.

Mylonas again will head the expedition. He sai dhe plans to leave May 25 for Paris, where he will speak at the Sorbonne, before going to Greece. The expedition will end Sept. 15.

Mylonas said the expedition also hopes to restore some of the buildings in the Sanctuary of Eleusis and in a recently-discovered cemetery which dates back to 1800 B.C. The cemetery is said to contain the grave of the oldest known Indo-European man, forerunner of modern Europeans, Mylonas reported.

Slides of discoveries made by the university's previous expeditions were shown by Mylonas at the open house, one of a series held during the convocation. Principal exhibits were paintings of the Great Vase of Eleusis. The expeditions were begun in 1952.

Archaeologist to Speak on Ancient Greek City

George E. Mylonas, head of the art and archaeology department at Washington University, will discuss "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon" in a lecture at 8:15 p. m. Tuesday in the auditorium at Soldan-Blewett High School.

The lecture is the eighth in a series presented by the Washington University Association. Mylonas has directed excavation of royal graves at Mycenae, which were originally uncovered in 1876 and established as the major city of Agamemnon, leader of the Greek expedition against Troy in about 1190 B. C.

Mylonas Seeks Needed Money For Excavation

Salvage of a Roman galley which has been in the bottom of the Aegean Sea for 22 centuries will be attempted this summer by a WU archeological expedition if between $20,000 and $25,000 can be raised to finance the project.

George E. Mylonas, professor of art and archeology and director of the University's previous studies in Greece, has announced that the funds will have to be raised before Greece will allow the ancient ship to be excavated.

Mylonas said that he will leave in May to continue digging in Eleusis Cemetery near Athens, which was used as a burial ground for over 23 centuries before being abandoned in 5 A. D.

The Roman Galley was discovered in 1929 by a fisherman who found a bronze statue of Zeus, Mylonas said. In 1952, the WU expedition explored the area and found the ship embedded in sand and mud at the bottom of the sea. He said the ship probably went down in 2 B. C. while returning to Rome with Greek art treasures.

W. U. Archaeology Party Seeks Funds to Raise Old Galley

GLOBE FEB 20 1955

A Washington University archaeological expedition will attempt this summer to salvage a Roman Galley which has been in the bottom of the Aegean Sea for 22 centuries—if between $20,000 and $25,000 can be raised to finance the project.

George E. Mylonas, professor of art and archeology and director of the university's previous studies in Greece, said last night that the funds would have to be raised before Greece will allow the ancient ship to be excavated.

Mylonas said he will leave in May to continue digging in Eleusis Cemetery near Athens, which was used as a burial ground for over 23 centuries before being abandoned in 5 A. D.

The Roman Galley was discovered in 1929 by fishermen who found a bronze statue of Zeus, Mylonas said. In 1952, the Washington University expedition explored the area and found the ship embedded in sand and mud at the bottom of the sea. He said the ship probably went down in 2 B. C. while returning to Rome with Greek art treasures.

4-DAY CONVOCATION AT WASHINGTON U.

Justice Warren's Keynote Speech Saturday; 57 Alumni to Receive Citations.

Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court will open Washington University's four-day Second Century Convocation Saturday, delivering the keynote address at 10 a.m. in the Field House on the campus.

The Chief Justice will speak on "The Blessings of Liberty," convocation theme. J. Wesley McAfee, president of Union Electric Co. and general chairman of the convocation, will preside.

Invocation will be by the Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert, S.J., president of St. Louis University. Chancellor Ethan A. H. Shepley will speak briefly on plans for the convocation, which ends Tuesday.

The film, "Second Opportunity," made by Washington University, will be shown in the Field House at 11:45 a.m. and an alumni luncheon, also at the Field House, will follow at 1:15. The luncheon speaker will be Abram L. Sachar, first president of Brandeis University and a graduate of Washington University.

Alumni to Be Honored.

James M. Douglas, chairman of the university's board of directors, will present citations to 57 alumni at the luncheon. This will inaugurate an annual practice of honoring alumni who have distinguished themselves in various fields.

A response on behalf of the alumni cited Saturday will be made by Miss Mary Wickes, an alumna who is a stage, television and film performer. Charles W. Bryan will serve as toastmaster.

All departmen , schools and residences of the university will receive alumni and guests from the community at a campus open house from 1:30 to 5 p.m. Saturday. Special exhibits will be on display.

Talk by Prof. Mylonas.

George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the department of art and archeology, will discuss Washington University's recent excavations in Greece at 3:45 p.m. in Louderman auditorium.

Other events of the first day will include: (1) A special performance of "Hamlet" by Thyrsus, student dramatic organization, at 3 p.m. in Brown Hall auditorium; (2) a reception for convocation sponsors and their wives at 4 p.m. in the lounge of the Women's Building, and (3) a dinner for alumni and faculty at 6:30 p.m. at Garavelli's restaurant.

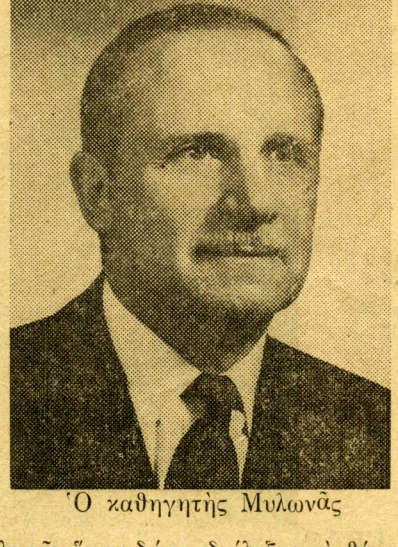
At the dinner, Bill Vaughn, Kansas City Star columnist and university alumnus, will act as master of ceremonies. The program will include dancing and skits from the student production, "Bearskin Follies."

1B

«ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ».— ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ, 2 ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ

ΔΙΑΛΕΞΙΣ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ ΜΥΛΩΝΑ

Ὁ Ἑλληνικὸς Ἐπιστημονικὸς Σύλλογος Ἰλλινόϊ ἐξησφάλισε τὴν συγκατάθεσιν τοῦ διαπρεποῦς καθηγητοῦ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τῆς Οὐάσιγκτων καὶ Σαὶν Λούης Γ. Μυ-



Ὁ καθηγητὴς Μυλωνᾶς

λωνᾶ, ὅπως δώσῃ διάλεξιν μὲ θέμα: «Αἱ Μυκῆναι, ἡ πρωτεύουσα τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀγαμέμνονος». Θὰ δοθῇ τὴν Κυριακήν, 11 Νοεμβρίου, εἰς τὸ Κόνραδ Χίλτον Χοτέλ, εἰς τὰς 3 τὸ ἀπόγευμα. Εἰδοποιοῦνται ἅπαντες οἱ φιλομαθεῖς καὶ φίλοι τοῦ Συλλόγου Ἐπιστημόνων, ὅπως φυλάξωσι τὴν ὥραν αὐτὴν διὰ νὰ ἀκούσουν ἀπὸ τὸ στόμα τοῦ διαπρεποῦς καθηγητοῦ τὴν λίαν διαφωτιστικὴν ὡς ἄνω διάλεξιν.

Η ΔΙΑΛΕΞΙΣ Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑ

Ὁ Σύλλογος Ἑλλήνων Ἐπιστημόνων τοῦ Ἰλλινόϊ ἔχει ἀπὸ πολλοῦ καιροῦ ἐγκαινιάσει ἐξαίρετον σύστημα διαλέξεων μορφωτικοῦ περιεχομένου, διὰ τῆς μετακλήσεως ὁμιλητῶν περιωπῆς καὶ κύρους ἐκ τῶν ἐξ Ἑλλάδος ἐρχομένων, ἄλλων παροικιῶν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ Σικάγου. Ἡ ἑλληνικὴ παροικία δεόντως ἐκτιμᾷ τὴν εὐγενῆ αὐτὴν προσπάθειαν καὶ προθύμως καὶ εὐχαρίστως προστρέχει διὰ νὰ παρακολουθῇ τὰς τοιαύτας διαλέξεις, αἱ ὁποῖαι πάντοτε στέφονται ἀπὸ λαμπρὰν ἐπιτυχίαν.

Ἡ διάλεξις ὅμως τῆς παρελθούσης Κυριακῆς, τὴν ὁποίαν μᾶς παρουσίασε ὁ διακεκριμένος, εὐγενέστατος, μειλίχιος καὶ πολυμαθὴς καθηγητὴς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν καθὼς καὶ ἐκείνου τοῦ Σαὶν Λούης, Γεώργιος Μυλωνᾶς, ὑπερέβη πᾶν προηγούμενον εἰς περιεχόμενον, οὐσίαν καὶ ἀκροατήριον. Ὑπὲρ τοὺς τριακοσίους φιλομαθεῖς τῆς παροικίας μας προσῆλθον εἰς τὴν ὡραίαν αἴθουσαν τοῦ πολυτελοῦς ξενοδοχείου Κόνραδ Χίλτον διὰ νὰ ἀκούσουν τὸν πεφημισμένον ὁμιλητήν.

Γενικὴ ἦτο ἡ ἐντύπωσις ὅτι ὁ καθηγητὴς Γ. Μυλωνᾶς μὲ τὸν πλοῦτον γνώσεων ποὺ ἔχει, τὴν γλαφυρότητα καὶ τὴν εὐγλωττίαν μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν ἐχειρίσθη τὸ θέμα του, ὁμολογουμένως συνήπαρσε τὸ ἀκροατήριον, τὸ ὁποῖον μὲ ἀδιάπτωτον προσοχὴν καὶ καθ' ὅλην τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς ὁμιλίας του ἐκρέματο ἀπὸ τὰ χείλη του.

Ἀναμφισβητήτως ὅλοι ὅσοι παρηκολούθησαν τὴν ὁμιλίαν τοῦ καθηγητοῦ Γ. Μυλωνᾶ, μαζὶ μὲ τὰς ὠφελίμους γνώσεις τὰς ὁποίας ἀπεκόμισαν, θὰ ἐπείσθησαν καὶ διὰ ἄλλο ἓν πρᾶγμα. Ὅτι δηλαδή, ὅλαι αἱ ἐπιστῆμαι προσφέρουν εἰς τὸ κοινὸν τὰ φῶτα τῆς εἰδικότητός των. Ἡ ἀρχαιολογία ὅμως ὑποβάλλεται εἰς τὸν κόπον καὶ τὴν προσπάθειαν νὰ παρουσιάσῃ τὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ τῶν ἐποχῶν εὑρισκομένων εἰς τὸ ἀπώτερον καὶ ἀπώτατον παρελθόν.

Ὅλα δὲ αὐτὰ πρέπει νὰ τὰ ἐξερευνήσῃ ἀπὸ τὸ ὑπέδαφος μιᾶς ἐπιφανείας ξηρᾶς, ἀγόνου καὶ ἀκαλαισθήτου πολλάκις ἢ ἑνὸς ὄγκου ἀκατεργάστου ἐδάφους. Καὶ ὅμως, κάτω ἀπὸ αὐτὴν τὴν μορφὴν πάντοτε σχεδὸν εἶναι κεκρυμμένα πολύτιμα κειμήλια καὶ εὑρήματα ἀξιοθαύμαστα, τὰ ὁποῖα μᾶς δίδουν τὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ τῆς ἐποχῆς εἰς ἣν ἀνήκουν ταῦτα ὅπως ἐπίσης μᾶς δίδουν τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς φυλῆς.

Ὁ ἐξαίρετος, λοιπόν, ὁμιλητὴς μὲ θέμα τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς ἐπὶ τῶν Μυκηνῶν, ἔνθα τὸ πάλαι ποτε—πρὸ τριῶν καὶ πλέον χιλιετηρίδων— εὑρίσκοντο τὰ ἀνάκτορα τοῦ βασιλέως Ἀγαμέμνονος, μᾶς ἔδωσε διδακτικωτάτην περιγραφὴν τῆς καταστάσεως τῆς ἐποχῆς ἐκείνης καὶ τὴν πρόοδον ποὺ τὴν ἐχαρακτήριζαν.

Ἡ διάλεξίς του ἐποικίλλετο παραστικώτατα μὲ ἐξαίρετα ἀπεικονίσματα ἐπὶ τῆς ταινίας τῶν εὑρημάτων τῶν σημερινῶν ἀνασκαφῶν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο, συνηγορούσης καὶ τῆς εὐφραδείας τοῦ ὁμιλητοῦ ἡ ὅλη διάλεξις παρουσίαζε ὁλοζώντανην μορφήν. Ἀπὸ ὅλην αὐτὴν τὴν διάλεξιν ὁ ἀκροατὴς μαζὶ μὲ ὅλα τὰ συμπεράσματα καὶ ὠφέλιμα διδάγματα, πείθεται καὶ περὶ ἑνὸς ἄλλου πράγματος:

Ὅτι, δηλαδή, ἡ ἀρχαιολογία διὰ νὰ ἀποδώσῃ ἐν τῇ ἐρευνητικῇ της προσπαθείᾳ προϋποθέτει ἐπιστημονικὴν γνῶσιν τῶν πραγμάτων τῆς ἐποχῆς, εἰς ἣν ἀναφέρονται τὰ γεγονότα, ἀνεξάντλητον ὑπομονὴν κατὰ τὴν ἐρευνητικὴν προσπάθειαν τοῦ

Prof to Discuss Greek Ruins

Recent archaeological finds in Greece will bethe topic of a talk before the Hellenic Professional Society of Illinois at 3 p.m. Sunday, in the Conrad Hilton hotel.

Prof. George E. Mylonas, chairman of art and archaeology at St. Louis' George Washington University, will discuss "Recent Excavations at Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon."

2A

Washington U., St. Louis, Friday, December 14, 1956

Mylonas To Report Tonight On WU Expedition In Greece

By JOHN BLADES
SL Staff Writer

George E. Mylonas, WU professor of archaeology and chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology, will speak on "WU Excavations" at 8:15 p. m. tonight in Givens Hall.

Mylonas will report on the excavation and exploration carried out by the WU Expedition in Greece. Slides will be shown to supplement the text of his speech.

After receiving his B.A. degree from the International College of Smyrna in 1919, Mylonas attended the University of Athens, Greece, where he obtained his Ph.D. in 1927. He was awarded a Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1929.

Start At Illini

Mylonas taught at the University of Chicago and later the University of Illinois. He joined the WU faculty in 1933 and in 1937 attained his present position. In 1954 he was made a Professor of Archaeology, **honoris causa,** at the University of Athens, Greece.

As a student, Mylonas studied most of the major European and Egyptian museums. After coming to the U. S., he returned to Greece many times to conduct various archaeological expeditions, a work he is still carrying on. He has been awarded a number of fellowships by many Learned Societies.

In 1951 Mylonas obtained a leave of absence from WU in order to lead the WU Expedition to Greece. There the expedition managed to clear the last uncovered section of the Sanctuary of Demter, goddess of agriculture, at Eleusis. This excavation was carried out in cooperation with the Greek Archaeological Service, which first began exploring the Sanctuary in 1882.

Mylonas then started the excavation of the Cemetery of Eleusis, which was discovered in 1952. Two hundred and fifty graves, dating from 1800 B. C. to 500 A. D., were found. These discoveries helped to explain the death and burial beliefs of the ancient Greeks for those 23 centuries.

Greek Dead

The Greeks had a habit of placing offerings with their dead, therefore, large collections of vases, armor, swords, daggers, spears and jewelry were found in the graves. These objects were valuable because they illustrated the evolution and achievement of Greek art over the 23 centuries. The exploration of the cemetery was completed only last September.

In 1952 at Mycenae, which is 86 miles south of Athens, a royal cemetery of 17 B. C. was discovered. From 1952 to 1954, Mylonas explored these graves in collaboration with Dr. Papademetriou, ephor of the district, and the Greek Archaeological Service.

The restoration of the fortifications of Mycenae will also be shown by a series of slides.

The results of Mylona's work at Mycenae will be published by the Princeton University Press in a volume to appear early next year entitled "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon." In it will appear the conclusions reached about the graves of Mycenae along with a vivid background of Mycenae history and legend.

2B

ΑΙ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΜΥΚΗΝΑΣ

ΑΠΟΚΑΛΥΠΤΕΤΑΙ Η ΤΕΧΝΙΚΗ ΤΩΝ ΚΥΚΛΩΠΕΙΩΝ ΤΕΙΧΩΝ

Τὰ μυστικὰ τῶν προϊστορικῶν οἰκοδόμων. — Πῶς οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ ἀντεμετώπιζαν τὴν ὑγρασίαν τῶν κτισμάτων. — Τὸ φυλάκιον τῶν Μυκηναίων πολεμιστῶν καὶ ἡ ταράτσα ποὺ ἐσχημάτισαν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ διὰ ν' ἀνεβαίνουν μὲ εὐκολίαν εἰς τὰς ἐπάλξεις.

ΗΤΑΝ ΠΡΟΣΘΕΤΗ Η ΠΥΛΗ ΤΟΥ ΒΟΡΕΙΟΥ ΤΕΙΧΟΥΣ

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟΥ κ. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΜΥΛΩΝΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΤΗΝ ΜΑΣ κ. ΑΛΕΞ. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΗΝ

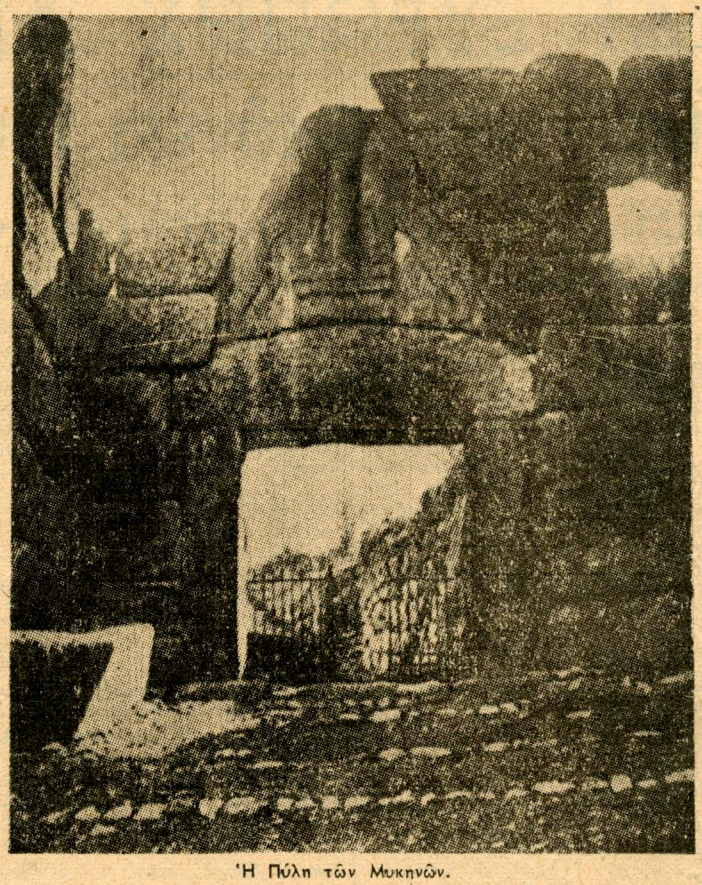
Καμμιὰ πόλις τῆς Ἀρχαιότητος καὶ ἀπὸ τὰ πιὸ πανάρχαια ἀκόμη χρόνια δὲν ἦταν τόσο ξακουστὴ ὅσο αἱ Μυκῆναι. Καμμιὰ δὲν εἶχε τόση φήμη γιὰ τὴ δύναμί της. Καμμιᾶς πολιτείας οἱ ἡγεμόνες δὲν εἶχαν τὴν ἀπιστευτη ἰσχὺ ποὺ εἶχαν οἱ κραταιοὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἄνακτες πού, παντοδύναμοι, ἐξουσίαζαν κατὰ τὰ χρόνια τῆς ἐποχῆς τοῦ Χαλκοῦ τὴν πόλι καὶ διέθεταν τὰ καταπληκτικὰ φρούρια πάνω ἀπὸ τὴν Τίρινθα καὶ τὰς Μυκήνας. Σ' αὐτὸ τὸ θέμα συμφωνοῦν ἡ Ἱστορία καὶ ἡ Ἀρχαιολογία, ἡ Ποίησις καὶ ὁ Θρῦλος. Ὁ Ὅμηρος ἀποκαλεῖ τὰς Μυκήνας «εὐρυάγυιαν» (Ἰλ. Δ, 52) καὶ «πολύχρυσον» (Ἰλ. Η, 180, Ὀδυσ. Γ., 305) κι' ὁ μετρημένος Θουκυδίδης, ἱστορῶντας τὴ μυθικὴ μυκηναϊκὴ δύναμις καὶ πλοῦτο, ἀναφέρει θρύλους (Α, 9).

Ἀλήθεια, ἀκόμη καὶ στὸ σημερινὸ ἐπισκέπτη — ἔπειτα ἀπὸ 3.500 χρόνια — προκαλεῖ δέος ὁ ὄγκος τῶν τρομερῶν κυκλωπείων τειχῶν, ποὺ ἀποτελοῦνται μὲ κολοσσιαίους ὀγκολίθους τοποθετημένους ὁ ἕνας πάνω στὸν ἄλλο. Ὁ καθένας τους ἔχει βάρος 5—6 τόννους (πότε - πότε ὁ καθένας βαραίνει 10—12 καὶ 13 κάποτε τόννους, ὅπως ἰσχυρίζεται ὁ Ἄντλερ).

Πῶς θἄταν δυνατὸν μὲ τὰ τότε μέσα νὰ μετακινηθοῦν τέτοιοι βράχοι; Οἱ μεταγενέστεροι Ἀρχαῖοι γιὰ νὰ ἐξηγήσουν τὸ ἀπίστευτο, ὅπως θεωροῦσαν, γεγονός ἐκεῖνο, ἔλεγαν ὅτι οἱ πελώριες τοιχοδομίες τῶν Μυκηνῶν ἢ τῆς Τίρυνθος (ποὺ τὸ πάχος τους στὴν τελευταία φθάνει πολλὲς φορές, σὲ ὡρισμένα σημεῖα, τὰ 17.50 μέτρα) δὲν ἦσαν ἔργα ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλὰ τῶν θρυλικῶν ἡμιθέων, συνεργατῶν τοῦ Ἡφαίστου Κυκλώπων.

Γι' αὐτὰ τὰ τείχη τῆς μυκηναϊκῆς ἀκροπόλεως καὶ συγκεκριμένα γιὰ τὴν ἐξακρίβωσι τῆς σχέσεως τῶν πυλῶν τῶν Μυκηνῶν πρὸς τὰ τείχη των καὶ γιὰ τὴν ἀκριβέστερη χρονολόγησί τους ἔγινε ἀνασκαφὴ πρὸ ὀλίγου, μὲ κονδύλι ποὺ διέθεσε ἡ Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία. Τὴν ἀνασκαφὴ διηύθυνε ὁ ὁμογενὴς κ. Γεώργιος Μυλωνᾶς, καθηγητὴς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Οὐάσιγκτων τοῦ Σαὶν Λουΐς καὶ ἐπίσης διευθυντὴς τοῦ Ἀμερικανικοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου. Αὐτὸς καὶ συνεπλήρωσε ἐξ ἰδίων, καταβάλλων σοβαρὸν ποσόν, τὰ ἔξοδα τῆς ἀνασκαφῆς του. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ὑπῆρξε συμπολίτης καὶ νεανικὸς φίλος τοῦ γράφοντος, παραστάτης του στὰ φοιτητικὰ ἕδρανα τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου καὶ τῆς Σχολῆς τῆς Ἱστορίας τῆς Τέχνης, ποὺ λειτουργοῦσε ἄλλοτε στὰς Ἀθήνας, ἱδρυμένη ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία στὸ μεγαρό της. Ὁ ὑποφαινόμενος, λοιπόν, δὲ βρῆκε δυσκολία νὰ πληροφορηθῇ, καὶ πρωτοῦ δημοσιευθῇ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἀνασκαφῆς, τὰ συμπεράσματα τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ ἀπὸ τὸ ἐφετεινό του ἔργο στὰς Μυκήνας.

Ἐν πρώτοις, ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς (μαζὶ καὶ μὲ τοὺς βοηθούς του κ.κ. Σπυρ. Ἰακωβίδη καὶ Λέσλι Σῆαρ) ἀπεκάλυψε τὴ θεμελίωσι τῶν τοίχων κοντὰ στὴν Πύλη τῶν Λεόντων καὶ τοῦ κατωφλίου τῆς Πύλης. Διεπίστωσε δὲ ὅτι εἶχε σημειωθῇ ἀπὸ τοὺς Μυκηναίους οἰκοδόμους χρῆσις ἀσπροχώματος μὲ τὸ ὁποῖον οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ κτίσται εἶχαν γεμίσει τοὺς ἁρμοὺς καὶ τὰ θεμέλια. (Τὸ ἀσπρόχωμα εἶναι χῶμα συνεκτικό σὰν τὸ τσιμέντο). Ἐξηκριβώθη ἐπίσης ὅτι τὸ κολοσσιαῖο κατώφλι δὲν πατᾶ ἐπάνω σὲ βράχο, ἀλλὰ ἐπάνω σὲ χωμάτινο καθαρὸ στρῶμα καὶ ὅτι μόνο τὰ δυὸ ἄκρα του στερεώθηκαν μὲ ὑπόστρωμα ἀπὸ πέτρες.



Ἡ Πύλη τῶν Μυκηνῶν.

Ὀγκόλιθοι σὲ ἀνώμαλες σειρὲς εἶχαν τοποθετηθῇ ἐμπρὸς ἀπὸ τὴ στραμμένη κατὰ τὸ Νότο καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐσωτερικὴ αὐλὴ ὄψι τοῦ κατωφλίου. Ἡ κατώτατη σειρὰ τῶν ὀγκολίθων εἶναι σκεπασμένη μὲ παχὺ στρῶμα «ὑδατοσταγοῦς πηλοῦ» («τὰ πλαῖσα») ἀπὸ τοὺς Μυκηναίους οἰκοδόμους μὲ σκοπὸ νὰ σταματᾶ τὴν ὑγρασία καὶ νὰ συγκρατῇ τὰ νερὰ τῆς αὐλῆς πίσω ἀπὸ τὴν Πύλη. Ἀκόμη ἀπεδείχθη, ὅτι ὁ τοῖχος τῆς Πύλης εἶναι σχηματισμένος ἀπὸ δύο σειρὲς λαξευμένων ὀγκολίθων, ποὺ ἔχουν πρόσωπο καὶ πρὸς τὶς δυὸ πλευρές του.

Πλάϊ στὴν Πύλη τῶν Λεόντων ὑπῆρχε ἕνα φυλάκιο τῶν Μυκηναίων Ἐκεῖ, τὰ προϊστορικὰ χρόνια, στάθμευαν πολεμισταὶ - ὑπερασπισταὶ τῆς Πύλης. Ἀπὸ τὸ φυλάκιο αὐτὸ πέρα, ἀνατολικά, στὴν αὐλή, ποὺ ἀνοιγόταν μέσα στὴν ἀκρόπολι, πίσω ἀπὸ τὴν Πύλη τῶν Λεόντων, σ ἀνατολικώτερό της σημεῖο ὑπάρχει ἕνας κυκλώπειος τοῖχος, ποὺ τὸν εἶχαν φτιάσει γιὰ νὰ στηρίξῃ τὰ χώματα τῆς παραπάνω ἀνωφέρειας — νὰ μὴν κυλοῦν μὲ τὶς βροχὲς κάτω. Σχημάτιζε, λοιπόν, μιὰ ταράτσα, ποὺ ὑψωνόταν πάνω ἀπὸ τὴν αὐλή, ἀνατολικώτερά της. Ἡ ἔρευνα αὐτοῦ τοῦ κυκλωπείου τοίχου παρουσίασε καὶ ἕναν ἀγωγό, ποὺ διατηρεῖται πολὺ καλὰ ὡς τώρα, ἔχει ὕψος ἑνὸς μέτρου καὶ βρέθηκε σὲ ὅλο του τὸ μῆκος, γεμᾶτος χώματα καὶ ὄστρακα (κομμάτια ἀγγείων), ποὺ θὰ μελετηθοῦν ἰδιαιτέρως, γιατί, ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ τὰ ἄλλα, τὰ ὄστρακα εἶναι τὰ κυριώτερα μέσα γιὰ νὰ μπορέσῃ νὰ γίνῃ ἡ χρονολόγησις τῶν κτιρίων.

Δὲ χωρεῖ ἀμφιβολία, ὅτι τὸ κυκλώπειον τεῖχος στὴν ἀνατολικὴ πλευρὰ τῆς Πύλης τὸ κατεδάφισαν οἱ Μυκηναῖοι καὶ τὴν ἄκρη του — ποὺ εἶχε σχηματισθῇ ἀνωμάλως — τὴ διεμόρφωσαν σὲ ταράτσα μέσω τῆς ὁποίας οἱ ὑπερασπισταὶ τῆς Πύλης τῶν Λεόντων μποροῦσαν ν' ἀνεβαίνουν στὶς ἐπάλξεις.

Ἀκόμη, ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ἐρεύνησε τὸ χῶρο, ποὺ βρίσκεται στὴν ἄλλη πύλη τοῦ περιβόλου, τὴ βορεία πύλη ἢ «Πυλίδα» ὅπως τὴ λένε οἱ ἀρχαιολόγοι. Ἐκεῖ βρέθηκαν «ὄστρακα» τῶν ὑστεροελλαδικῶν ΙΙΙ β χρόνων (1.300 — 1.200) καὶ κομμάτια δυὸ γυναικείων εἰδωλίων. Ἐξητάσθη καὶ ἡ στενὴ αὐλή, ἔξω ἀπὸ τὸ τεῖχος, ποὺ χρησίμευε ὡς πρόσβασις (εἴσοδος) ποὸς τὴν πύλη. Λοιπόν, ἡ ἔρευνα ἀπέδειξε, ὅτι δὲν ὑπῆρχε ἀπὸ τὴν ἀρχὴ αὐτὴ ἡ πύλη. Ἦταν συνεχὲς ὅλο τὸ βόρειο μυκηναϊκὸ «κυκλώπειο» τεῖχος! Τὸ χώρισαν καθέτως, σὲ κατόπιν χρόνους, κ' ἔχτισαν αὐτὴ τὴν πύλη κ' ἐπίσης παρουσίασαν στὴν πρόσβασί της τοὺς ἰσοδόμους ἀπὸ ὀγκολίθους τοίχους ἐκεῖ ὅπου ἦταν «ἀργό», συνεχές, κυκλώπειο τεῖχος προηγουμένως. Μόνο ποὺ οἱ τελευταῖοι οἰκοδόμοι ἄφησαν στὴν ἐξωτερικὴ ὄψι τοῦ κυκλωπείου τρεῖς ὀγκολίθους τοῦ κάτω δόμου κ' ἐπάνω σ' αὐτοὺς στήριξαν τὴν γωνία τοῦ ἄκρου τοῦ βορείου τοίχου τῆς πύλης.

Ἡ προσπάθεια ἀναζητήσεως ὀστράκων στὰ κατώτερα σημεῖα τῶν ὀγκολίθων ὠφέλησε κατὰ τοῦτο : ἔγινε δυνατὸ νὰ προσεχθῇ, ὅτι οἱ θεμελιῶται τοῦ Κυκλωπείου τείχους ἀκολουθοῦσαν δική τους τεχνικὴ μέθοδο, ποὺ εἶναι διαφορετικὴ ἀπὸ ἐκείνη ποὺ ἀκολούθησαν οἱ κατόπιν, οἱ παρασκευασταὶ τῶν δύο πυλῶν καὶ τοῦ πέρα — κατὰ τὰ δυτικὰ καὶ τὸ νότο τῆς Πύλης τῶν Λεόντων — τείχους.

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ἔβγαλε πολυτιμότατα συμπεράσματα γιὰ τὸ χρόνο τῆς κατασκευῆς τῶν διαφόρων στὴν ἀκρόπολι παναρχαίων κτισμάτων. Ἀλλὰ γιὰ τὰ παραπολὺ ἐνδιαφέροντα συμπεράσματά του, ποὺ εἶναι, παρὰ τὸν ἀχάριστο ρόλο αὐτοῦ τοῦ τεχνικοῦ εἴδους τῆς ἀνασκαφικῆς ἐργασίας, χρησιμώτατα, γιατὶ ἐντοπίζουν τὸ χρόνο κατασκευῆς τῶν μυκηναϊκῶν κτισμάτων, θὰ γράψω ἰδιαιτέρως. Οἱ ἀναγνῶστσι θὰ πληροφορηθοῦν τότε, ὅτι ἄλλη ἐποχὴ ἔγινε τὸ βόρειο Κυκλώπειο τεῖχος, ἄλλοι εἶναι οἱ χρόνοι, ποὺ κατεσκευάσθησαν ἡ Πύλη τῶν Λεόντων, ἡ Πυλίς, ὁ κυκλικὸς περίβολος τῶν τάφων τῶν ἡγεμόνων, ποὺ εἶχε ἀνακαλύψει ὁ Σλῆμαν καὶ ἄλλη ἡ ἐποχὴ τῆς ἀνωφέρειας τῶν μυκηναϊκῶν ἀνακτόρων...

ΑΛΕΞ. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΗΣ

Junior League of St. Louis

TOPICS

NOV. '58

PROFILE:

Professor George Mylonas

Southwest of Athens at Mycenae where crimson poppies climb the hillsides in springtime, two lions sit keeping watch in the eternal stone. Committed to their sleepless eyes which know not life or death is Agammemnon's palace—Agammemnon, brother-in-law of Helen, and husband of the faithless Clytemnestra.

A man who has yearly walked beneath this gate of lions and touched the stones laid there by earlier hands of men—a man who has climbed Mt. Olympus to watch Apollo rise again over the Grecian land—such a man is George Mylonas, professor and chairman of art and archaeology at Washington University in St. Louis.

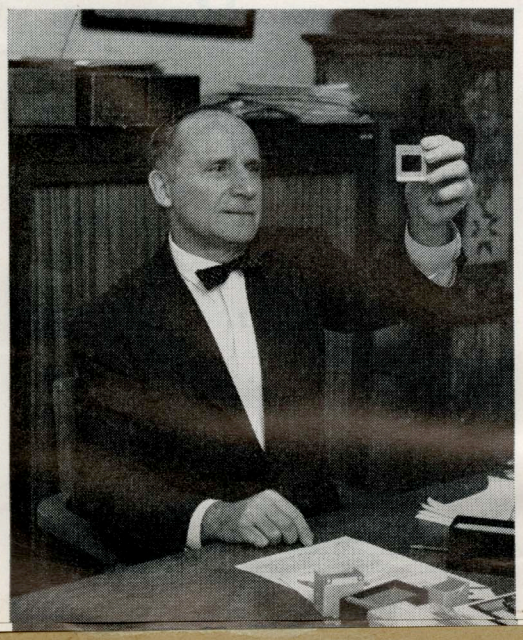
Dr. Mylonas is a witty, energetic man of 60 years with graying hair and moustache, has four children, and is acknowledged to be one of the foremost archaeologists of the world. He was born in Smyrna on the coast of Asia Minor and his interest in archaeology began at the age of eight years. At this time his father's gardener unearthed an ancient grave while digging in a flower bed. Besides skeletal remains the contents revealed a number of vases, a bronze mirror, an ivory comb and earrings, ironically decking the fleshless bones. These relics of an ancient vanity instilled an interest in the world of the past and in archaeology as one of the best means of learning of that world.

In 1919 Dr. Mylonas received his B.A. degree from the International College of Smyrna, to be followed by doctorate degrees from the University of Athens and Johns Hopkins University. He taught in America at Illinois University before coming to Washington in 1933 where he became the head of the art and archaeology department in 1937. He was director at the summer session of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and taught archaeology as a Fulbright Professor at the University of Athens.

As he studied in nearly all of the major European and Egyptian museums as well as at the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Oxford and the Sorbonne, it is evident that Dr. Mylonas is also a linguist of the modern world as well as a scholar of the past. That he is also a scholar of the modern world is evident in his book, *A History of the Balkans,* which brings them to the present day. Interested in all forms of cultural life including ancient history and literature he still finds time to ride, swim and mountain climb when he is in Greece.

After receiving his degrees he worked as an apprentice with the great Sir Arthur Evans on Crete at Knossos, the ancient palace of Minos where Theseus slew the minotaur. His main centers of interest and studies, however, grew to be Eleusis and Mycenae—Mycenae which stands prominently in the history of Greece and the Trojan War, and Eleusis which revealed a very significant part of Greek religion. It is at Eleusis that Dememter, the goddess of the harvest, is said to have revealed a reaped ear of corn to the Eleusinian princes after transforming their barren land into fields of waving gold, which act in turn became the very heart of the Eleusinian mysteries.

So many have been the discoveries by Dr. Mylonas that I can but list a few; The amphora of Eleusis, a vase which is the finest example of pre-attic art in existence; the oldest pieces of gold found in Attica, which were circles described by Homer used to hold the curls tightly around the heads of women when they were buried; and the oldest piece of cloth to date in the history of Greece. This linen stole was woven about 450 B.C. and was kept relatively safe from the devouring forces of decay by being placed in a bronze urn. After 2400 years in the tomb it was so compressed that it resembled a sheet of paper and was unfolded only after three weeks of careful work. One of his most valuable discoveries is the only known portrait of an inhabitant of Pre-Hellenic Mycenae. It is a portrait of a bearded man with strong features and eyes which stare timelessly out of the ancient amethyst on which it is engraved.



Dr. Mylonas is the author of more than 150 books and scientific articles. He has spent six successive summers in Greece and has recently been invested as a member of the National Academy of Athens; he is the only American in its membership of forty. He is president of the Archaeological Institute of America, and for his discoveries and research he was decorated with Order of Commander of King George I by King Paul of Greece in 1955.

For Dr. Mylonas archaeology is not a hunt after treasure, but rather is the "study of the human past as revealed by objects made by man, and the task of the archaeologist is to discover, to reveal, to study, and to reconstruct the culture of civilizations in the past and in all parts of the world." Thus man speaks to man down through the ages—through music, through art, and through his means of life which the earth has stored for future centuries, until a man comes who finds a vase, a ring, an ancient portrait—reaffirming again and again by these discoveries the dignity and the glory of being man.

—by Else Nagel

3B

Television

Regular museum television program resumed

KSD-TV Channel 5

CITY ART MUSEUM PROGRAM Sunday 11:15 a.m.

March 6 Washington University Excavations by Dr. George E. Mylonas and Betty Grossman

Watch the program in the City Art Museum Lounge

MUSEUM TELECAST ON FINDS IN GREECE

Mylonas Shows First Slides of Land's Oldest Known Cloth.

Georg- E. Mylonas, noted archeologist who discovered the cemetery at Eleusis, Greece, told of his previously unpublicized finds there in a City Art Museum telecast yesterday over Post-Dispatch Station KSD-TV. Th rogram was the first of a new monthly series sponsored by the museum.

Using slides not previously available, Mylonas described the oldest piece of cloth unearthed to da'e in the long history of excavations in Greece. He also showed slides of a rock crystal vase carved about 1700 B.C. in the form of a duck.

Both objects were found last summer by the Washington University archeological expedition headed by Mylonas, chairman of the university's art and archeology department. Considered national treasures, they were not allowed to leave Greece and are now on display at the Greek National Museum at Athens.

The cloth, a line stole woven about 450 B.C., was found at the bottom of a tightly sealed bronze urn in the cemetery, which is two thirds of a mile west of the sanctuary at Eleusis, where the Eleusinian mysteries were practiced.

Because of the moisture in t earth of Greece, all cloth of comparable age not similarly protected has rotted, disintegrating completely, and no other so old are known to exist, Mylonas said.

After its 2400 years in the tomb, the stole, which was folded several times, had been so compressed, Mylonas said, that it resembled a sheet of ordinary notebook paper. Three weeks' cautious, painstaking work was required to unfold it without tearing it in order to ascertain its true nature, Mylonas told a Post-Dispatch reporter.

Although other rock crystal objects have descended to us from remote antiquity, the vase is astonishing as an example of an exalted level of art and craft attained by man more than 3600 years ago, Mylonas said.

He was interviewed over KSD-TV by Mrs. Edwin Grossman, assistant in education at the museum. Next program in the series will be April 3 at 11:15 a.m.

GEORGE MYLONAS, Washington university professor, holds Grecian urn that he will use to illustrate his lecture on ancient Greece culture. The urn is one of many that Mylonas and his associates found while digging in Greece.

Archaeology To be Topic For Lecture

The excavation of an ancient Greek city will be described by a noted archeologist, George Mylonas, March 10 in the Century fund lecture series.

Mylonas, chairman of the art and archeology dapartment at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., will speak on "Mycenae and Her Royal Graves" at 8 p. m. in Tech room 3.

* * *

THE ARCHEOLOGIST, who was born in the Turkish seaport of Smyrna, has made many expeditions to Greece, including one to the Mycenae. This city, now completely in ruins, was at the height of its civilization 3,000 years ago.

Mylonas discovered the oldest known settlement of the former Greek state of Attica, and also cleared the temple of Eleusis, a great religious center of the old pagan world.

He studied at the University of Athens, and formerly taught at the University of Chicago and Illinois.

Discovery Of Eleusis Vase Described Here By Mylonas

George E. Mylonas, WU professor of art and archeology, recounted with words and motion picture slides the discovery and excavation of the royal graves at Mycenae and the Great Vase of Eleusis at the Wednesday morning assembly this week in Brown auditorium.

Speaking on "WU Excavations of 1954" before a large student audience, Mylonas drew his information from the activities of the latest WU archeological expedition in Greece.

He told how, after finding one magnificent vase, the Great Vase of Eleusis, broken into 328 pieces, was discovered just below it. Regarded as the most important vase ever discovered in Greek soil, it was assembled by Mylonas' group in an up side down position first and then turned over in a very delicate operation.

Mylonas explained that the large neck of the vase required that the reconstruction be done in this way. The vase dates back to 650 B. C. It is decorated with paintings of the blinding of Cyclops Polyphemus by Odysseus and the tale of Perseus and the Gorgons.

He said the royal graves at Mycenae were found at the top of a hillside, where once existed the palace of King Agamemnon. In restoring the palace, many of the royal graves were excavated.

The skeleton of a princess was found surrounded by many relics. Another discovery, said to be the first of its kind on Greek soil, was a human skull showing indications of having been operated upon.

The most beautiful of all finds, Mylonas declared, was a bowl made of rock crystal in the shape of a duck.

Mylonas will leave WU next week for the University of Virginia to give three Page-Barbour lectures Mar. 27-29. He will also lecture at the College of William and Mary Mar. 30 and at Princeton University Apr. 2. .

GEORGE E. MYLONAS TO TALK ON ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS

George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, will speak at a student assembly at 11 a.m. Wednesday in Brown Hall auditorium on the university campus.

Mylonas, who is head of the university's archeological expeditions, will discuss "Washington University Excavations in 1954," including the discovery of the Great Vase of Eleusis, which dates back to 650 B.C.

He also will deliver three Page-Barbour lectures March 27-29 at the University of Virginia, Charlottsville. He also will lecture March 30 at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., and April 2 at Princeton (N.J.) University.

Mylonas To Speak—

'54 Excavations To Be Related Here Tomorrow

George E. Mylonas, WU professor and chairman of the Art and Archeology Dept., will speak on "WU Excavations in 1954" at 11 a. m. tomorrow in Brown auditorium before a student assembly.

Mylonas headed the University's archeological expedition to Greece last summer which included discovery of the Great Vase of Eleusis dating back to 650 B.C. and excavations at Mycenae, former capital city of King Agamemnon.

Three Page-Barbour lectures will be delivered by Mylonas Mar. 27-29 at the University of Virginia. He will talk Mar. 30 at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va. and Apr. 2 at Princeton University.

4A

CENTURY FUND LECTURE

Fourth of the 1954-55 Series

Mycenae and Her Royal Graves

by

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Chairman, Department of Art and Archaeology
Washington University

Thursday, March 10

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Evanston Campus
8:00 P.M.

Lecture Room 3
Technological Institute

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT CHARGE

4 B

GEORGE E. MYLONAS TO GIVE LECTURE AT ST. LOUIS U.

George E. Mylonas, director of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, will deliver the annual archeological lecture sponsored by the department of classical languages at St. Louis University at 4 p.m. Tuesday in DuBourg Hall.

He will discuss "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon" with illustrations. Students, teachers and others interested in classics and classical tradition in the St. Louis area have been invited to attend the lecture in DuBourg Hall, 221 North Grand boulevard, it was announced.

Mylonas will present an illustrated lecture at 8:15 p.m. Friday at a meeting of the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America in 116 Givens Hall, Washington University. His subject will be "The Washington University Excavations in Greece in 1954."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Five at W. U. Get Guggenheim Fellowships

Five members of the faculty of Washington University have been awarded 1955 John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowships, it was announced yesterday.

The awards were among grants totaling $968,000 made by the Guggenheim Foundation to assist 248 Americans in carrying on studies in many fields of cultural endeavor.

Washington University recipients are Arthur H. Compton, distinguished service professor of natural philosophy; Liselotte Dieckmann, associate professor of German; David Lipkin, professor of chemistry; George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the department of art and archaeology; Frank Vandiver, assistant professor of history.

ONE 3-YEAR AWARD

Dr. Compton, former chancellor of the university, received an award for a three-year period. The others are for a single year. Dr. Compton will use his grant for studies on the development of the atomic bomb, the uses of atomic energy, and the field of natural philosophy. The writing of a book will be part of his project.

Mrs. Dieckmann, who lives at 425 Marion ave., Webster Groves, will engage in historical studies on the idea of hieroglyphics as a literary symbol.

CHEMISTRY RESEARCH

Lipkin will do research on the chemistry of nucleic acids and organic phosphorus compounds and will spend part of the year in Europe. He lives at 6924 Millbrook bl.

Mylonas will continue his excavation of the Greek city of Eleusis where he has been working for the past three summers. The archaeologist resides at 550 Bedford ave., University City.

Vandiver will conduct biographical studies of Gen. Stonewall Jackson through visits to the South and will write a volume at the conclusion of his research. He lives at 8637 Brookshire ave., Clayton.

Dr. Edgar Anderson, professor of botany, Washington University, was a member of the selection committee for the awards.

5 WU Faculty Members Win Guggenheim Awards

Five members of the WU faculty have been awarded 1955 John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowships, it has been announced in New York.

Recipients of awards which vary in amount, include: Arthur H. Compton, distinguished service professor of natural philosophy; Liselotte Dieckmann, associate professor of German; David Lipkin, professor of chemistry; George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology; Frank Vandiver, assistant professor of history.

All five awards made to residents of Missouri went to WU faculty members. With the exception of Compton, whose award is for a three-year period, each of the fellowships is for one year.

Compton, who was WU chancellor for eight years until his retirement from that post in 1953, will use his grant for studies on the development of the atomic bomb, on the uses of atomic energy and in the field of natural philosophy. He plans to write a book as part of the work. Part of his time will be spent in travel.

Mrs. Dieckmann will engage in historical studies on the idea of hieroglyphics as a literary symbol. Some of the research study will be done in St. Louis, some in the East, and next spring she plans to visit the Warburg Institute, London, and the Bibliotheque National, Paris, to gather material for a book to be written during the year. She has been a member of the faculty since 1943.

Lipkin, who has taught at WU since 1946, will do research in studies of the chemistry of nucleic acids and organic phosphorous compounds in general. One semester of his study period will be spent in Europe. Prior to coming to WU, he spent three years in the Los Alamos, N. M., Scientific Laboratory.

Mylonas will continue his excavations of the Greek city of Eleusis where he has been working for the past three summers. He will leave for Greece in May and return to this country next September to spend most of the winter at Princeton University studying materials from the excavations.

Vandiver will conduct biographical studies of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, visiting libraries and historical spots in the South. He will write a book following completion of his year of study. Vandiver has been a member of the WU faculty since 1952.

Will Resume Excavating

12A St. Louis Globe-Demo

Dr. George E. Mylonas, professor of art and archaeology at Washington University, will leave tomorrow for Greece, where he will continue excavations at sites uncovered by the Washington University Archaeological Expedition he headed two years ago. The summer's work which will begin June 1, will be sponsored by the university in collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service.

5A

ΕΚΕΙ ΟΠΟΥ ΕΤΕΛΟΥΝΤΟ ΤΑ ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΑ

ΣΠΟΥΔΑΙΟΤΑΤΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΑ ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΑ

29 ΠΡΟ·Ι·ΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΙ ΚΑΙ 107 ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΟΙ ΤΑΦΟΙ —400 ΘΑΥΜΑΣΙΑ ΑΓΓΕΙΑ, ΧΡΥΣΟΙ ΚΡΙΚΟΙ, ΧΑΛΚΙΝΑ ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΑ, ΕΙΔΩΛΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΥΔΟΥΝΙΣΤΡΕΣ

ΟΙ ΤΑΦΟΙ ΤΩΝ «ΕΠΤΑ ΕΠΙ ΘΗΒΑΣ»

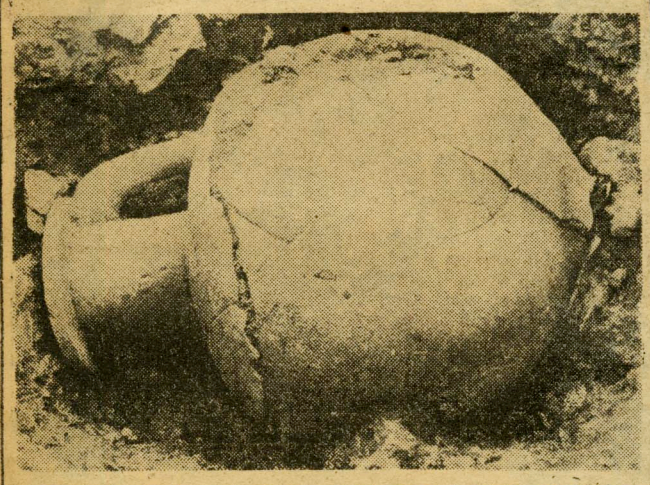
Ἀποκλειστικὴ διὰ τὴν «Βραδυνὴν» συνέντευξις τοῦ καθηγητοῦ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Σαὶντ Λουΐς κ. Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑ πρὸς τὸν συνεργάτην μας κ. Π. ΚΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ

Ἀπὸ τῆς παρελθούσης ἑβδομάδος ἐπέστρεψεν ἀπὸ τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα, ὅπου διενήργησε καὶ ἐφέτος μεγάλης ἐκτάσεως ἀνασκαφάς εἰς τὸ νεκροταφεῖον τῆς ἱερᾶς πόλεως ὁ Ἕλλην καθηγητὴς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τοῦ Σαὶντ Λουΐς τῆς Οὐάσιγκτων κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶς, ὁ ὁποῖος καὶ θὰ συνεχίσῃ τὸ ἐξαιρετικῆς ἐπιστημονικῆς σημασίας ἀνασκαφικὸν ἔργον του, μετὰ τὴν ἐπάνοδόν του ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν κατὰ τὸ προσεχὲς ἔτος.

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς, τοῦ ὁποίου ἡ συμβολὴ εἰς τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν τῶν Μυκηναϊκῶν τάφων τοῦ ἐξωτερικοῦ ταφικοῦ περιβόλου τῶν Μυκηνῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ 1952, ἐν συνεργασίᾳ μὲ τὸν κ. Παπαδημητρίου ὑπῆρξε μοναδικὴ καὶ ἀνεκτίμητος εἶχε τὴν καλωσύνην νὰ μοῦ ἀνακοινώσῃ λεπτομερῶς τὰ ἀποτελέσματα τῆς ἐφετεινῆς ἀνασκαφικῆς προσπαθείας του, εἰς ἀποκλειστικὴν διὰ τὴν «Βραδυνὴν» συνέντευξίν του:

—Κατὰ τὴν ἐφετεινὴν ἀνασκαφικὴν περίοδον—εἶπεν ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς— ἐξερευνήθησαν οἱ τομεῖς Β, Γ, Δ καὶ μερικῶς ὁ τομεὺς Α τοῦ ἀπεράντου νεκροταφείου τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος καὶ ἀπεκαλύφθησαν 29 προϊστορικοὶ καὶ 107 ἱστορικοὶ τάφοι. Ἐκ τῶν πρώτων οἱ 18 ἀνήκουν εἰς τὰ τελευταῖα χρόνια τῆς Μεσοελλαδικῆς ἐποχῆς (1800 π.Χ.) καὶ εἶναι κιβωτιόσχημοι μεκτερίσματα Μινωικῆς τέχνης. Εἰς τὴν γωνίαν τοῦ ὑπ' ἀριθ. Δ. π. 8 τάφου, ὁ ὁποῖος ἀτυχῶς ἐσυλήθη, ἀνεκαλύφθησαν 5 χάλκινοι κρίκοι κεκαλυμμένοι διὰ χρυσοῦ καὶ οἱ ὁποῖοι ἀσφαλῶς θὰ ἐχρησιμοποιοῦντο ἀπὸ τὶς κοκέττες τῆς παναρχαίας αὐτῆς ἐποχῆς διὰ στολισμὸν τῆς κόμης των. Ὁ χρυσὸς αὐτὸς εἶνε ὁ ἀρχαιότερος ποὺ εὑρέθη ποτὲ εἰς

ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ 3ην ΣΕΛ



Θαυμάσιον ἀγγεῖον ἀπὸ τὰ ἀνακαλυφθέντα κατὰ τὴν ἐφετεινὴν ἀνασκαφικὴν ἔρευναν τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ εἰς τὸ μέγα Νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος. Εἰς τὸ ἀγγεῖον αὐτὸ (μέγας σφαιρικὸς ἀμφορεὺς) εὑρέθησαν τὰ λείψανα ταφῆς μικροῦ παιδιοῦ.

ΟΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΑ

"Εκαιαν τοὺς ἐνήλικας κι' ἔθαβαν μὲ τὰ παιγνίδια των τὰ παιδιά

ΤΑΦΙΚΑ ΗΘΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΘΙΜΑ 18 ΠΡΟΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΩΝ ΑΙΩΝΩΝ

Τὰ ἐφετεινὰ ἀρχαιολογικὰ εὑρήματα

ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ **κ. Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑ**
ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΤΗΝ ΜΑΣ **κ. Π. ΚΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ**

ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ 1ης ΣΕΛ.

τὴν Ἀττικήν. Τὸ χρυσὸ λ.χ. κύπελλον ποὺ ἀνεκάλυψεν ὁ ἀείμνηστος καθηγητὴς Γ. Σωτηριάδης εἰς τὸν θολωτὸν τάφον τοῦ Μαραθῶνος, εἶνε πολὺ μεταγενέστερον (1400 π.Χ.). Ἐπίσης τὰ χρυσᾶ κτερίσματα τῶν Μυκηναϊκῶν τάφων τοῦ Μενιδίου, Σπάτων καὶ τῶν προσφάτων ἀνασκαφῶν τοῦ κ. Ἰακωβίδη εἰς τὸν Πορτοράφτη εἶνε τῶν τελευταίων αἰώνων τῆς ἀκμῆς τοῦ Μυκηναϊκοῦ πολιτισμοῦ. Οἱ μεταγενέστεροι (μυκηναϊκοὶ) τάφοι ποὺ ἀπεκαλύφθησαν ἐφέτος εἰς τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα ἀπέδωσαν τὰ συνήθη ἀγγεῖα, πήλινα εἰδώλια, χάλκινα μαχαιρίδια καὶ λαβίδες.

— Αἱ ταφαὶ τῶν ἱστορικῶν χρόνων μήπως ἀπέδωσαν πλουσιώτερα κτερίσματα; Ἄλλοτε ὑπογραμμίσατε ὅτι τὸ νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος εἶνε ἕνα πραγματικὸν δειγματολόγιον τῶν τρόπων καὶ συστημάτων ταφῆς ἀπὸ τῶν Μεσοελλαδικῶν χρόνων μέχρι τῆς Ρωμαϊκῆς περιόδου. Δηλαδή, ὅτι οἱ τάφοι τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος, ποὺ καλύπτουν μίαν μακρὰν περίοδον 1800 ἐτῶν, εἶνε σελίδες εὐγλώττου ἀποκαλύψεως τῶν ταφικῶν ἠθῶν καὶ ἐθίμων, τῶν κοινωνικῶν συνηθειῶν, τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ καὶ τῶν τρόπων καύσεως καὶ ἐνταφιασμοῦ τῶν νεκρῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ βαθυτάτου ὄρθρου τῆς προϊστορίας μέχρι τῆς μελαγχολικῆς νυκτὸς τῆς παρακμῆς τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ.

—Αὐτὸ εἶναι γεγονὸς ποὺ προκαλεῖ βαθυτάτην καὶ συγκινητικὴν ἐντύπωσιν, διότι ἡ περαιτέρω ἔρευνα εἰς τὸν ἀναπεπταμένον αὐτὸν χῶρον, ὅπου κατὰ τὸν Παυσανίαν ἐτάφησαν καὶ οἱ Ἑπτὰ Στρατηγοὶ ποὺ ἐξεστράτευσαν κατὰ τῶν Θηβῶν, θὰ μᾶς ἀποκαλύψῃ ὄχι μόνον πολύτιμα κτερίσματα ἀλλὰ καὶ θὰ διαφωτίσῃ πολλὰς πλευρὰς τῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Ἰδιαιτέρως θὰ μᾶς βοηθήσῃ εἰς τὸ νὰ θεμελιώσωμεν ὁριστικὰ δεδομένα διὰ τὴν ταφὴν καὶ τὰς μεταθανατίους ἰδέας τῶν ἀρχαίων, διὰ τὸν πολιτισμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοῦ 18ου μέχρι τοῦ 5ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος καὶ ἐν συνεχείᾳ τὰ ἄγνωστα σημεῖα τοῦ κλασσικοῦ Ἀθηναϊκοῦ πολιτισμοῦ καὶ τῶν Ἐλευσινίων Μυστηρίων, τὰ ἱερὰ τῶν ὁποίων σιγὰ-σιγὰ ἔρχονται εἰς τὸ φῶς.

—Δηλαδὴ ἡ μεγάλη ποικιλία τῶν Ἐλευσινίων ταφῶν ἑρμηνεύει τὴν ἱστορίαν καὶ τὸν βαθμὸν τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ τῶν ἑλληνικῶν αἰώνων;

—Βεβαίως. Αἱ ταφαὶ λ. χ. τῶν ἱστορικῶν χρόνων παρουσιάζουν μεγάλην ποικιλίαν καὶ εἶναι ὀρυκτοί, κτιστοὶ σὲ σαρκοφάγους ἀπὸ πώρον λίθον, ἢ ἀπὸ πηλόν, σὲ μικρὰ καὶ μεγάλα ἀγγεῖα καὶ πίθους. Ἐφέτος λ. χ. ἀπεκαλύφθησαν πολλοὶ καύσεις νεκρῶν καὶ καύσεις κτερισμάτων καὶ ἐναγισμοὶ (θυσίαι ἢ χοαὶ πρὸς τιμὴν τῶν νεκρῶν).

Αὐτὸς ἦτο ὁ συνήθης τρόπος ταφῆς κατὰ τὴν 5ην καὶ 4ην π. Χ. ἑκατονταετηρίδα. Τὰ κρεμάτορια τῆς ἐποχῆς αὐτῆς ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ μᾶλλον ἢ ἧττον πρωτόγονα. Ἔθεταν λ. χ. τὸ λείψανον ἐπὶ τῆς πυρᾶς ἀπὸ ξύλα, σὲ σχῆμα κώνου, καὶ ἄφιναν νὰ καοῦν οἱ σάρκες καὶ νὰ χωνέψουν τὰ ὀστὰ καὶ ἡ τέφρα, ποὺ ἐκλείνοντο σὲ ἀμφορεῖς ἢ νεκρικὲς ὑδρίες ἢ κάλπες κεραμικῆς ἢ χαλκοῦ. Γύρω ἀπὸ τὴν νεκρικὴν αὐτὴν κάλπην ἐτοποθετοῦσαν λήκυθους καὶ κτερίσματα. Τὰ παιδιὰ σπανίως ἐκαίοντο, ὅπως πιστοποιοῦν αἱ παιδικαὶ ταφαὶ τῶν κλασσικῶν χρόνων. Μεταξὺ τῶν καταλοίπων τῶν μικρῶν τάφων εὑρίσκονται καὶ τὰ προσφιλῆ παιγνίδια τῆς Ἀθωότητος. Εἰδώλια, καὶ κουδουνίστρες μὲ ἕνα μικρὸ πετραδάκι εἰς τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν διὰ νὰ δημιουργῇ τὸν ψυχαγωγικὸν θόρυβον.

Ἔχομεν ἐπίσης ἐξηκριβωμένα δείγματα ταφῆς σὲ ξύλινον κιβώτιον καὶ τρία τουλάχιστον καλὰ δείγματα παιδικῶν τάφων σὲ πηλίνην λάρνακα.

— Ποῖαι ἦσαν αἱ σπουδαιότεραι ταφαὶ τῶν ἱστορικῶν χρόνων, κύριε Μυλωνᾶ;

—Αἱ ἀνακαλυφθεῖσαι κατὰ τὴν ἐφετεινὴν περίοδον σπουδαιότεραι ταφαὶ ἀνάγονται εἰς τοὺς ὑστέρους Πρωτογεωμετρικοὺς καὶ γεωμετρικοὺς χρόνους. Παρετηρήθη λ. χ. ὅτι κατὰ τοὺς πρωτογεωμετρικοὺς χρόνους οἱ μὲν ἐνήλικες ἐκαίοντο, οἱ δὲ μικροὶ ἐθάπτοντο μὲ πολλὰ κτερίσματα. Ἡ τέφρα καὶ τὰ ἀτελῶς καμμένα ὀστὰ ἐτίθεντο σὲ ἀμφορεῖς ποὺ ἱδρύοντο ἐπὶ τῆς βάσεώς των καὶ ἐπλαισιώνοντο μὲ ἀγγεῖα, κοσμήματα καὶ ὅπλα. Ἐφέτος ἀνεκαλύφθησαν εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν αὐτὴν τρία πλήρη δείγματα τεφροδόχων ἀμφορέων εἰς καλὴν κατάστασιν καὶ μὲ περιτέχνους διακοσμήσεις. Κατὰ κανόνα τὰ στόμια τῶν νεκρικῶν αὐτῶν ἀγγείων καλύπτονται διὰ διώτων σκύφων. (ἀγγεῖα σχήματος πώματος ἢ ἀρχαίου ...φελλοῦ). Εἰς ἕνα παιδικὸν τάφον μαζὶ μὲ τὰ ὀστὰ εὑρέθησαν 20 ἀγγεῖα.

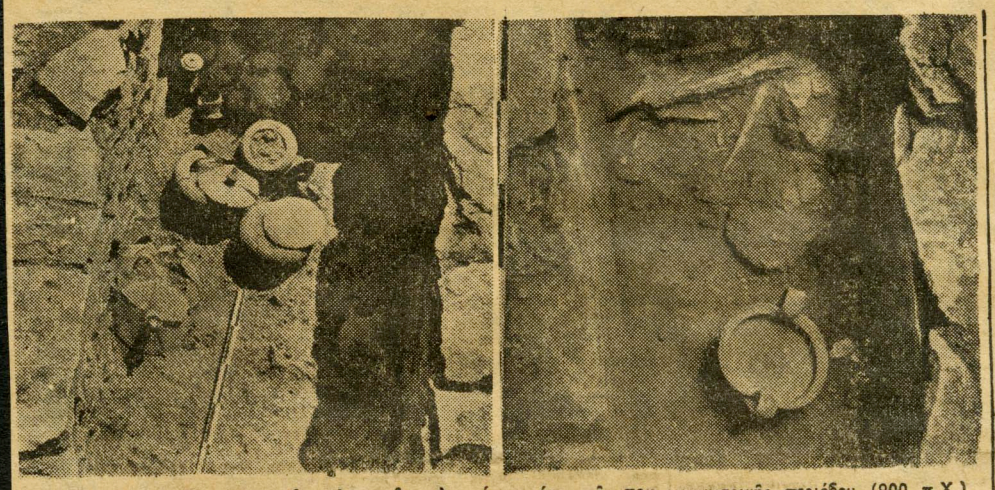
—Ἡ ἐφετεινή σας συγκομιδὴ σὲ ἀγγεῖα, ἀσφαλῶς θὰ ὑπῆρξε πλουσιωτάτη κατόπιν τῶν δεδομένων αὐτῶν τῆς πρωτογεωμετρικῆς καὶ γεωμετρικῆς ταφῆς.

—Συνολικῶς ἀνεκαλύφθησαν ἐφέτος 400 ἀγγεῖα διαφόρων ἐποχῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ 1800 π. Χ. μέχρι τοῦ 400 π. Χ. τὰ ὁποῖα καθαρίζονται διὰ νὰ ἐναποτεθοῦν εἰς τὸ Μουσεῖον Ἐλευσῖνος. Εἰς τὰ ἀγγεῖα αὐτὰ περιλαμβάνονται ὅλοι οἱ κεραμοπλαστικοὶ καὶ ἀγγειογραφικοὶ ρυθμοί, πλὴν τοῦ μελανομόρφου. Ἐκτὸς τούτου συνεπακομίσαμεν ἀφθονίαν εἰδωλίων τῶν κλασσικῶν χρόνων, χάλκινα κάτοπτρα καὶ φιαλίδια ἀπὸ γυαλὶ τῆς ρωμαϊκῆς περιόδου.

Ἂς σημειωθῇ ὅτι κατὰ τὰς περυσινὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ εἰς τὸ μέγα νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος, (παρὰ τὴν δημοσίαν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα) ἀνεκαλύφθησαν ταφαὶ σὲ πελώρια ἀγγεῖα ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων δύο, ἀρχαϊκὸς ἀμφορεὺς θαυμάσιον δεῖγμα ἀνατολίζοντος ρυθμοῦ μὲ παράστασιν Μεδούσης καὶ Γρυπὸς καὶ ὁ μνημειώδης ἀμφορεὺς μὲ διακοσμητικὰ σκηνὲς ἀπὸ τὴν τύφλωσιν τοῦ Πολυφήμου καὶ τοῦ μύθου τοῦ Περσέως καὶ τῶν Γοργόνων, εἶναι μοναδικὰ ἀριστουργήματα. Ὁ δεύτερος αὐτὸς ἀμφορεὺς εἶναι ὁ μεγαλύτερος ποὺ εὑρέθη ποτὲ εἰς τὸν κόσμον. Ὕψους 1.42 ἀποτελεῖ μοναδικὸν ἀπόκτημα διὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην καὶ τὸ Μουσεῖον Ἐλευσῖνος ὅπου ἑκατοντάδες περιηγητῶν τὸ ἐπισκέπτονται καὶ ἐκδηλώνουν τὸν θαυμασμόν των. Ὁ μνημειακὸς αὐτὸς ἀμφορεύς, ἰδιαίτερος τάφος τῶν λειψάνων νεκροῦ, εἶναι μοναδικὸν παράδειγμα πρωτοαττικοῦ ρυθμοῦ τῶν μέσων τοῦ 7ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος. Κατὰ τὰς ἐφετεινὰς ἀνασκαφὰς ἔλαβον μέρος οἱ κ. κ. Ἀλεξ. Καμπίτογλου, Σπ. Ἰακωβίδης καὶ ἡ δ. Ἀγγελ. Ἀνδρειωμένου (ἀρχαιολόγοι). Τὰ ἀρχιτεκτονικὰ σχέδια ἐξεπόνησεν ὁ κ. Ν. Μουτσόπουλος καὶ τὰ ὄστρακα τῶν ἀγγείων συνεκόλλησεν ὁ κ. Τριαντάφυλλος Κοντογιώργης. Ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς τοῦ ἀναστηλωτικοῦ συνεργείου ἦτο ὁ μοναδικὸς τεχνίτης κ. Ι. Καραμήτρος.

ΠΑΥΛΟΣ ΚΡΙΝΑΙΟΣ

Ἀριστερᾷ: Ἕνας θαυμάσιος πρωτογεωμετρικὸς ἀμφορεὺς (τοῦ 900 π.Χ.), ποὺ ἀνεκαλύφθη σὲ τάφον τῆς ἰδίας ἐποχῆς εἰς τὸ ἀπέραντον Νεκροταφεῖον Ἐλευσῖνος (παρὰ τὴν δημοσίαν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα). — Δεξιᾷ: Ὁ ἴδιος ἀμφορεὺς μετὰ τὸν καθαρισμόν του.



Ἀριστερᾷ: Τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν τάφου τῶν τελευταίων χρόνων τῆς πρωτογεωμετρικῆς περιόδου (900 π.Χ.) παιδικῆς διαρθρώσεως. Εἰς τὸ τάφον αὐτὸν εὑρέθη καὶ πηλίνη παιδικὴ κουδουνίστρα. — Δεξιᾷ: Τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν ἀνακαλυφθέντος κατὰ τὰς ἐφετεινὰς ἀνασκαφὰς εἰς τὸ μέγα Νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ Μεσοελλαδικοῦ τάφου τῆς 18ης π.Χ. ἑκατονταετηρίδος

5 Β

Βῆμα
Αὐγούστ 25, '55

ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΣΚΑΠΑΝΗΣ

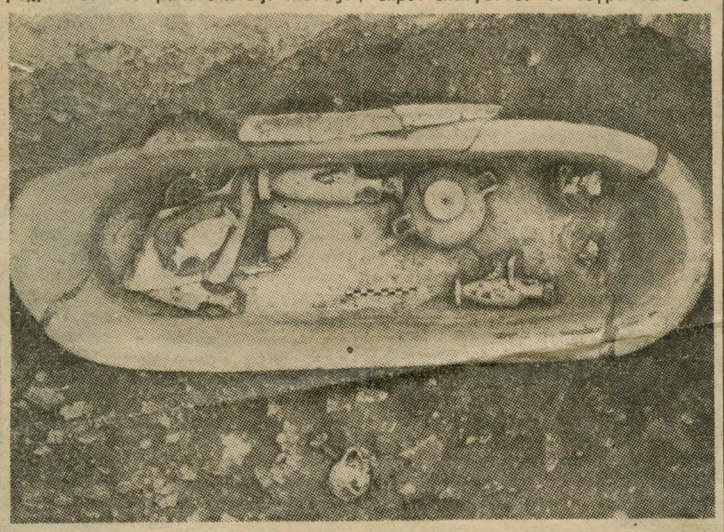
ΑΠΕΚΑΛΥΦΘΗΣΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΑ ΤΑ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΤΕΡΑ ΧΡΥΣΑ ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑΤΑ

Τὸ ἔργον τῆς ὑπὸ τὸν καθηγητὴν κ. Μυλωνᾶν ὁμάδος

ΤΗΣ κ. ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΛΟΡΑΝΔΟΥ

Μεταξὺ τῶν πολλῶν καὶ σπουδαίων ἀνασκαφῶν τὰς ὁποίας ἐνεργεῖ ἡ Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρεία, εἶναι καὶ ἡ ἀνασκαφὴ τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος. Ἀπὸ τοῦ 1882 τὸ κέντρον τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν ὑπῆρξεν τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Δήμητρος. Ἀπὸ τοῦ 1950 ὅμως ἡ προσοχὴ τῶν ἐρευνητῶν ἐστράφη καὶ πρὸς τὸ νεκροταφεῖον, τὸ ὁποῖον εὑρίσκεται ὀλίγον πρὸς δυσμὰς τῆς Ἐλευσινος πρὸς τὴν κατεύθυνσιν τῶν Μεγάρων. Ἐπὶ τέσσερα ἔτη συνεχίζεται ἡ ἔρευνα τοῦ νεκροταφείου, ὑπὸ τὴν διεύθυνσιν τοῦ κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶ καὶ δαπάναις τῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας καὶ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τῆς Οὐάσιγκτον, ἀπέδωσε δὲ σπουδαιότατα ἀποτελέσματα. Ἀπεδείχθη ὅτι ἡ χρῆσις του ἦτο διαρκὴς ἀπὸ τοῦ 1800 π.Χ. μέχρι τοῦ 4ου μ.Χ. αἰῶνος. Μεταξὺ ἀνήκοντες εἰς ὅλας τὰς ἐποχὰς Ἀπο τοὺς προϊστορικούς, ἐκεῖνοι ποὺ ἀνάγονται εἰς τὰ τελευταῖα ἔτη τῆς μεσοελλαδικῆς περιόδου, εἶναι κιβωτόσχημοι μὲ πλάκας κατακορύφους καὶ ὀλίγα κτερίσματα. Εἰς τὴν γωνίαν ἑνὸς ἐκ τῶν τάφων αὐτῆς τῆς κατηγορίας, εὑρέθησαν πέντε χρυσοῖ κρίκοι πλησίον γυναικείου κρανίου. Οἱ κρίκοι αὐτοὶ ἐχρησίμευαν ὡς κοσμήματα κόμης, ὅπως ἀναφέρει ὁ Ὅμηρος, καὶ εἶναι τὰ ἀρχαιότερα χρυσᾶ κοσμήματα ποὺ εὑρέθησαν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν.

Ἀπὸ τὰς ἱστορικὰς ταφάς, τὰ σπουδαιότερα εὑρήματα τῆς ἐφετεινῆς ἀνασκαφῆς ἀνάγονται εἰς τὸ τέλος τῆς πρωτογεωμετρικῆς περιόδου τοῦ 900 π.Χ. Τὴν ἐποχὴν αὐτὴν οἱ νεκροὶ ἐκαίγοντο. Ἡ τέφρα των ἐτί-



Ἕνα ἀπὸ τὰ σημαντικώτερα εὑρήματα: Παιδικὴ λάρναξ μὲ κτερίσματα τῶν μέσων τοῦ 5ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος ἐκ τοῦ νεκροταφείου τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος

τῶν προϊστορικῶν τάφων, εὑρέθησαν κατὰ τὴν ἀνασκαφὴν τοῦ 1953, καὶ οἱ τάφοι ἐκείνων ποὺ οἱ ἀρχαῖοι ἐθεώρουν ὡς τοὺς τάφους τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀρχηγῶν τῆς στρατιᾶς ἡ ὁποία ἀνέλαβε τὴν κατάληψιν τῶν Θηβῶν. Κατὰ τὴν περυσινὴν ἀνασκαφὴν εὑρέθη μεταξὺ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ἕνα νεόσχημον οἰκοδόμημα πλησίον τῶν τάφων τῶν «Ἑπτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας», τὸ ὁποῖον, ὑποθέτει ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς, ὅτι ἠμπορεῖ νὰ εἶναι τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Μετανείρας ποὺ ἀναφέρει ὁ Παυσανίας. Περισσότεραι λεπτομέρειαι διὰ τὸ ἱερὸν δὲν ὑπάρχουν διότι αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ ποὺ διενηργήθησαν ἐφέτος περιωρίσθησαν εἰς ἄλλο τμῆμα τοῦ νεκροταφείου. Ἐπίσης, ἀπὸ τὰς περυσινὰς ἀνασκαφὰς ἔχομεν ἕναν μηκείωδη ἀμφορέα ὕψους 1.42 μ. ποὺ ἐντὸς αὐτοῦ εὑρέθη ὁ σκελετὸς παιδιοῦ 10 ἕως 12 ἐτῶν. Ὁλόκληρη ἡ ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ ἀγγείου καλύπτεται ὑπὸ γραπτῆς διακοσμήσεως. Ὁ ἀμφορεὺς αὐτὸς θεωρεῖται ὡς τὸ σπουδαιότερον εὕρημα τῶν τελευταίων ἐτῶν.

Ἐφέτος ἀνεσκάφησαν 100 τάφοι, θετο ἐντὸς ἀμφορέων πέριξ δὲ αὐτῶν ἐτοποθετοῦντο ἄλλα κτερίσματα. Ἔχομεν ἀρκετὰς ταφὰς μὲ σημαντικὴν σειρὰν πρωτογεωμετρικῶν ἀγγείων Ἡ σειρὰ τῶν ἀγγείων τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος, θεωρεῖται ἡ σπουδαιοτέρα συλλογὴ μετὰ ἀπὸ ἐκείνην τοῦ Ἐθνικοῦ μουσείου καὶ ἀπὸ ἐκείνην τοῦ Κεραμεικοῦ. Ἀπὸ τὰς μεταγενεστέρας ταφάς, τοῦ 5ου καὶ 4ου π Χ. αἰῶνος, ἔχομεν πολλὰς πυρὰς μὲ ὑπολείμματα καμμένων ὀστῶν ἐντὸς ἀγγείων ἐρυθρομόρφου ρυθμοῦ. Ἐφέτος εὑρέθησαν καὶ πολλοὶ παιδικοὶ τάφοι ἀπὸ ὅλας τὰς ἐποχάς. Οἱ πλέον ἐνδιαφέροντες εἶναι ἐκεῖνοι ποὺ ἀντὶ φερέτρου ἔχουν μεγάλους ἀμφορεῖς καὶ ὑδρίας. Ἐντὸς τῶν ἀγγείων αὐτῶν εὑρέθησαν σκελετοὶ καὶ κτερίσματα. Μέσα σ' ἕνα ἀγγεῖον εὑρέθη μιὰ κουδουνίστρα, σὲ ἄλλα ἀστράγολοι κ. ἄ. Εἰς τὸ νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος εὑρέθησαν καὶ παιδικαὶ λάρνακες ποὺ χρονολογοῦνται ἀπὸ τὰ μέσα τοῦ 5ου π.Χ. μέχρι τοῦ τέλους τοῦ 4ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος. Ἔχουν μῆκος 0,90 ἑκ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦ σκελετοῦ ὑπάρχουν διάφορα κτερίσματα. Συνήθως ὁ σκελετὸς ποὺ εἶναι ἐντὸς λάρνακος ἔχει διαλυθῆ ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀγγεῖα διατηροῦνται εἰς καλὴν κατάστασιν.

Μετὰ τοῦ κ. Γεωργίου Μυλωνᾶ, καθηγητοῦ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τοῦ Σαὶν - Λιουῒς τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ καθηγητοῦ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ἐργάζονται οἱ κ.κ. Ἀλέξανδρος Καμπίτογλου, τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τοῦ Μισισιπῆ, Σ. Ἰακωβίδης, Δὶς Ἀγγελικὴ Ἀνδριομένου καὶ ὁ ἀρχιτέκτων—μηχανικὸς κ. Νικ. Μουτσόπουλος. Ἡ συμβολὴ τοῦ ἀρχιεργάτου κ. Ἰωάν. Καραμήτρου εἶναι πολύτιμος, διὰ τὴν διεξαγωγὴν τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν, ὅπως μᾶς ἐτόνισεν ἰδιαιτέρως ὁ κ. Γεωργ. Μυλωνᾶς.

Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ θὰ συνεχισθοῦν τὴν ἄνοιξιν τοῦ 1956 ὅταν θὰ ἠμπορέση ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς νὰ ἐπανέλθη εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ πιστεύει ὅτι θὰ εἶνοι αἱ τελευταῖαι εἰς τὸ νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος. Οὕτω θὰ ἔχη ἀνασκαφῆ μιὰ ἀπὸ τὰς σπουδαιοτέρας νεκροπόλεις τῆς ἀρχαιότητος.

ΑΘΗΝΑ Ν. ΛΟΡΑΝΔΟΥ

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Sun., Oct. 30, 1955 St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 9A

W. U. Professor's Find

Attica Tombs Yield Beauty Secrets of 1800 B. C. Girls

Dr. George E. Mylonas, the Washington University archeology professor, has gone a long way to dig up evidence that women were just as vain 3700 years ago as they are today.

In the far-off state of Attica, where the ancient Athenians held sway, Mylonas and his scholarly shovelers have excavated some amazing remains of Greek culture.

Prying into 130 graves in the cemetery of Eleusis, 12 miles from Athens, the party has uncovered five gold circular head pieces. Used to secure the curls tightly around the head of a woman at burial, they are the oldest gold objects discovered thus far in Attica.

The pieces date from 1800-1750 B. C. Mylonas reported that, "Even then the ladies seem to have been anxious to appear at their best and had elaborate coiffures."

The circles are believed the earliest evidence of a fashion in headdress which was described by Homer.

The expedition also found mirrors at which milady groomed herself, figurines which decorated her quarters, knives for her kitchen, swords for her warrior, marble tombstones for her grave, and bronze coins to be placed in the mouth of every dead person to pay his or her transportation across the River Styx to the lower world.

GOLD ORNAMENTS UNEARTHED IN OLD GREEK GRAVES

Post-Dispatch

Five gold ornaments believed to be the oldest artifacts of gold ever unearthed in the vicinity of Athens, Greece, have been found by Dr. George E. Mylonas, head of the Washington University department of art and archeology, the university announced yesterday. 10/30

They were discovered last summer by Prof. Mylonas, now on leave to do research at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. Used as circlets for women's hair, they date from 1800 to 1750 B.C. and were in one of 130 graves investigated at Eleusis, religious center 14 miles west of Athens.

The circlets, Mylonas wrote the university here, were used to hold a woman's hair tightly around her head. He added that even at that remote time "the ladies seem to have been anxious to appear at their best."

Other objects found by the Washington University expedition to Greece, which Mylonas heads, included figurines, knives, swords and a number of bronze coins. The coins were placed in the mouths of the dead, to pay their way across the River Styx to the lower world.

SUMMER IN GREECE—AN IMPRESSION

By Lillian B. Lawler
Hunter College of the City of New York

Memorable experiences: Watching Mylonas, with his fabulous man Ianni, uncover a Geometric grave at Eleusis. Jet planes breaking the sound barrier over the ancient Telesterion. Thompson lecturing in the Agora and on the Pnyx, Stevens at the Parthenon, Robinson in the Roman market, Eliot on the Mound of Marathon, Vanderpool on the Areopagus, in the Cerameicus, and at the Mycenaean well on the Acropolis. Wace visiting the American School.

Strikes in the digs, and the discovery at Eleusis of three gold circlets for the hair, dating from pre-Homeric times; the most ancient jewellery found in Attica, they were part of a rich burrow uncovered by Professor George E. Mylonas of Washington University, St. Louis. . . . Fat harvests, with the total agricultural product now 80 per cent above the prewar average. . . . Tourists struggling with Greek consonants so they can say *en taxi*, which means okay, and *chairete*, a toast buoyantly commanding, "Lift up your heart and rejoice."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

BOSTON SOCIETY

The first meeting of the season will be held on Tuesday evening, November the first, in the lecture hall of Lamont Library, Harvard University, at a quarter after eight o'clock.

Professor George E. Mylonas of Washington University, Saint Louis, and of the Greek Archaeological Service, will give a lecture entitled "Eleusis, Its Sanctuary and Cemetery;" the colored illustrations will show the extraordinarily important finds made in his recent excavations.

HAZEL PALMER,
Secretary

THE MISSISSIPPIAN

Washington U. Professor To Give Series Of Archaeological Lectures

Dr. George E. Mylonas, chief excavator for the Greek Archaeological Service, is a visiting lecturer here April 16-27.

Dr. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archaeology at Washington University, St. Louis, is the author of several books and articles on classical archaeology and on Balkan history and politics. He is also a professor of classical archaeology at the University of Athens and spends six months of each year there.

In 1928 Dr. David Moore Robison, professor of classics and archaeology, asked Dr. Mylonas to assist in the excavations at Olynthus, Greece. Dr. Mylonas later directed excavations at Haghios Kosmas and Akropotamos. During the past three years he has directed excavations at Eleusis and at Mycenae. The King of Greece recently decorated him for the work.

He lectured this week on "Mycenae-Citadel and Palace," and "Mycenae and Its Royal Grave Circles." His third lecture, "Eleusis—Its Sanctuary and Cemeteries," will be given April 26 at 7:00 p. m. in the graduate auditorium. Dr. Robinson said the lecture will be of interest "to those who are concerned with the Cyprus question and to people who are interested in the background of Christianity." Dr. Mylonas will describe the most important vase ever found and also will recall mythological stories, including the blinding of the Cyclops, Polyhemus.

Dr. Mylonas is lecturing also to classes in Greek and Roman civilization. He is conducting afternoon seminar discussions in the Robinson Museum for students from the departments of history and art, and will give a lecture on current affairs in Greece and Turkey for students in political science and history. After the lectures he will return to Greece to continue excavating.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1956

By the United Press.

OXFORD, Miss., April 25.—Gallstones and arthritis were common ailments 3700 years ago, Dr. George E. Mylonas of Washington University in St. Louis said here

Dr. Mylonas said proof of these ailments were found in the excavations of bones in graves in Mycenae.

He said the excavations also turned up a man's skull on which practitioners of the times had performed a surgical operation.

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY ARE WELCOME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

PRINCETON SOCIETY

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. MYLONAS
Washington University
will speak on
BURIALS AT ELEUSIS AND MYCENAE
at the
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
on
MONDAY, DECEMBER FIFTH
at 8:30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Meritt will act as Hosts

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THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1956

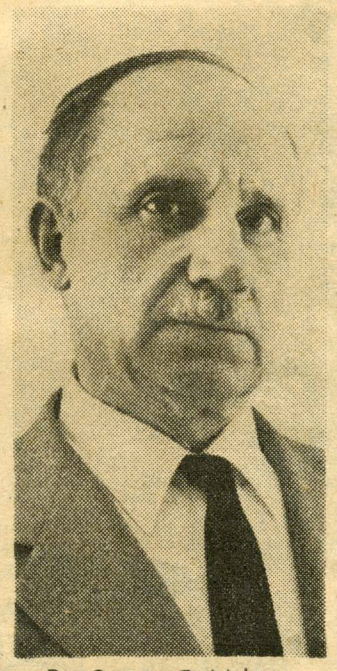
Ancient Greeks Had Arthritis, Bones Reveal To Scientists

Special to The Commercial Appeal

UNIVERSITY, Miss., April 24.—Arthritis sufferers may find some consolation in knowing that people in Greece had the same troubles 3,700 years ago.

Dr. George E. Mylonas of Washington University in St. Louis, who is a visiting lecturer at the University of Mississippi, said excavations of bones in graves in Mycenae have shown that arthritis was fairly common.

One lady, said Dr. Mylonas, even had gall stones, which were preserved through the years. These graves also turned up the oldest surgical operation on record in the Eastern Mediterranean. The skull of a man revealed that a small bone on the side had been cut off, evidently in the belief that this operation would relieve pressure on the brain.



Dr. George E. Mylonas

Find Royal Graves

Excavations at Mycenae, the capital of Agamemnon, in the past five years have revealed 14 new royal graves. Contained in these graves are the remains of the rulers of the 17th century B. C.

Weapons, jewelry, vases, and other objects of art which were buried with the rulers have told archaeologists a great deal about the life of the country at that time. Beautiful gold necklaces, earrings, diadems, headbands, and finger rings have been found.

One grave was that of a little princess about 4 or 5 years of age. In the grave were her diadem, ring, and necklace. A gold rattle for a baby was found in one of the graves.

Another interesting object is a bowl of rock crystal made in the shape of a duck. Many pieces of pottery have been found, including a milk bottle and a vase decorated with a painting of an octopus.

Important Find

Probably the most important find, said Dr. Mylonas, was a painted vase almost five feet tall, which dates from 650 B.C. The vase, found at Eleusia, near Athens, was in 328 pieces and had to be put together like a jigsaw puzzle. Since the art of this period is not well known the paintings on the vase will prove extremely valuable, Dr. Mylonas said.

Last summer, Dr. Alexander Cambitoglou of the University of Mississippi's department of archaeology, aided Dr. Mylonas in the excavations at the Eleusis cemetery. Since this cemetery was used constantly from 1,800 B. C. to 500 A. D., graves are on top of each other and between each other. This makes excavations rather difficult, said Dr. Mylonas.

Final Public Lecture

Dr. Mylonas' final public lecture at the University will be at 7 p.m. Thursday. At this time he will discuss Eleusis, its sanctuary, and cemeteries, and will show colored slides of discoveries there.

Dr. Mylonas is chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, and professor of classical archeology at the University of Athens. He spends six months each year at each institution. The excavations at Mycanae and Eleusis which have been under his direction are being done by the Greek Archaeological Service. He was recently decorated by the King of Greece for his work.

Ole Miss Prof. Uncovered Ancient Greek City, Is Authority on Greece's History

Tribute By Student

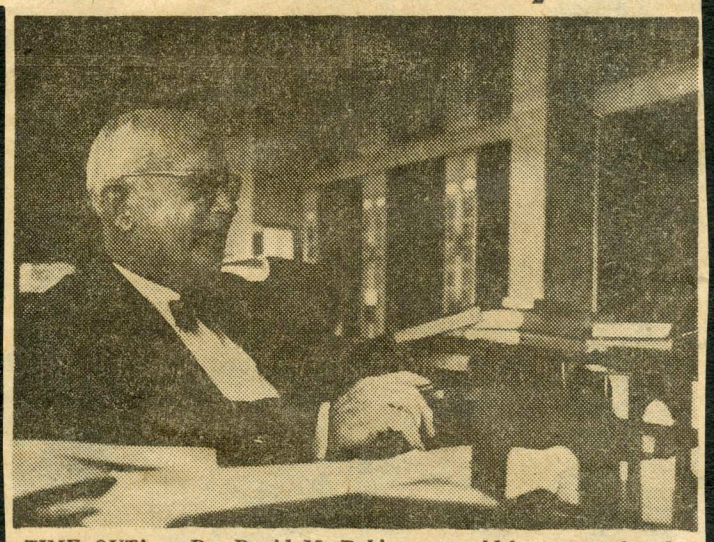
Professor George E. Mylonas, well-known archaeologist at Washington University, St. Louis, one of Dr. Robinson's Ph. D's, who edited Volume I and II of "The Studies Presented to Dr. David Moore Robinson," made the presentation speech. He paid a glowing tribute to "a scholar respected and admired the world over, a teacher whose influence is kept alive by worthy sudents, in practically every institution of higher learning in the country, a productive author whose writings encompass the entire field of ancient Greek and Roman culture, and which dominate the field of American Scholarship. . . ."

As he handed Dr. Robinson the first volume of the monumental Festschrift, Professor Mylonas termed him "The Dean of American Scholarshp and the Nestor of Greek and Roman Archaeology and culture." "The enthusiasm exhibited by scholars the world over for the project," Mylonas continued, "the eagerness with which great and small wanted to participate in it, and the joy expressed throughout the Western World at the appearance of these volumes, are but a slight measure of the esteem and affection in which Dr. Robinson is held by the members of our international family of scholars."

Devoted Companion

And of Mrs. Robinson, Professor Mylonas had this to say "All along, he was fortunate to have an able and devoted companion in Helen Tudor Robinson, who shared his aspirations, kept them alive, lighted his path with kindness, and transformed his home into a haven where hundreds of young scholars found inspiration and an ideal."

Dr. Robinson is now 75, but this venerable age has not slowed him down one whit. He is continually busy writing scholarly articles and reviews; he carries a full load of teaching; he travels about speaking before professional and scholarly groups and has plenty time left to play tennis. "I can hold my own with young fellows a third my age," Dr. Robinson says laughingly. And he is right. One has to move fast to keep up with him. Young at heart, he will really never grow old.



TIME OUT! — Dr. David M. Robinson, world-famous archaeologist at the University of Mississippi, takes time out from his work in the library to have his picture snapped.

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THE OXFORD EAGLE

Dr. George E. Mylonas Appears In Last Of His Lectures Tonight

As another phase of the Liberal Arts Developpment Program, made possible by grants from the General Education Board, Dr. George E. Mylonas of Washington University, St. Louis has spent two weeks at the University of Mississippi as a Visiting Lecturer in Classical Archaeology.

His first public lecture, on "Mycenae-Citadel and Palace," was delivered in the Graduate Auditorium, at 8 p. m. on April 17. His second, on April 18, dealt with "Mycenae and Its Royal Grave Circles." His third public lecture, on April 26, on "Eleusis—Its Sanctuary and Cemeteries," will be given in the Graduate Auditorium at 7 p. m. this evening.

During the two weeks period of his stay on the Ole Miss campus, Profesor Mylonas has lectured to classes in Greek and Roman civilization and to the University Scholars, top-ranking liberal arts students. He has conducted afternoon seminar discussions in the Robinson Museum to special students from the departments of history and art. Before a group of students in political science and history Dr. Mylonas has given at least one lecture on current affairs in Greece and Turkey.

Professor Mylonas is one of the half-doozen most distinguished archaeologists in America. He is chairman of the department of art and archaeology at Washington University, while at the same time holding the rank of profesor of classical archaeology at the University of Athens. He spends six months of each year at each institution. This year he holds an appointment to the Institution for advanced study at Princeton, where he remains until June. He is chief excavator for the Greek Archaeological Service —the only American so honored. In the last three years he has been particularly active and spectacularly successful in his excavations at Eleusis and at Mycenae. For his brilliant work he was decorated recently by the King of Greece.

On his last trip to Eleusis, Dr. Mylonas invited young Professor Alexander Cambitoglou of the University of Mississippi's department of archaeology and classics to aid with the excavations at the cemetery at Eleusis. In his work there, last summer, Dr. Cambitoglou discovered many ancient vases. In his third public lecture, Dr. Mylonas will describe these vases and their relations to early Greek civilization.

(Continued On Page Eight)

Dr. Mylonas—

(Continued From Page One)

Dr, Mylonas was born in Smyrna, Turkey, and was graduated from the International College, so that from his youth he has known Greek, Turkish and English. He was naturalized in 1937. He holds the Ph.D degree from the University of Athens and also from Johns-Hopkins. He has received many distinguished appointments and honors, at the Universities of Chicago and Illinois, and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

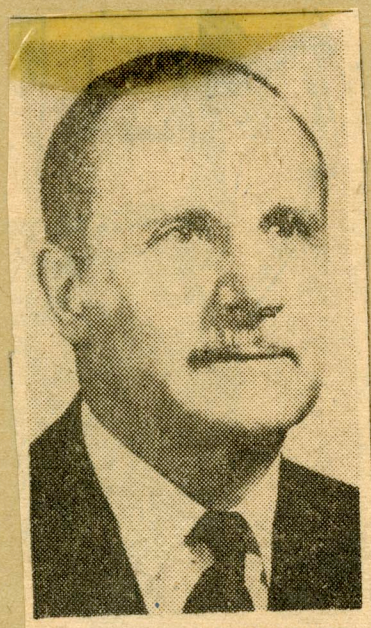
In 1928, Dr. David Moore Robison asked him to assist in the now-famous excavations at Clynthus. Greece. Later, Dr. Mylonas directed the excavations at Haghios Kosmas and Akropotamos, as well as those at Mycenae and at Kleusis. Profesor Mylonas is the author of numerous books and articles on classical archaeology and on Balkan history and politics. He is a good friend of Skouras, well-known executive of 20th Century Fox, who started his movie career in St. Louis.

"Mylonas is the best student I ever had", states Dr. Robinson, under whom Mylonas earned the doctorate at Johns-Hopkins. "He is one of the world's great archaeologists. He would have done credit to ancient Athens and could have held his own with Plato and Pausanias."

1956

8A

Times
Picayune
April 27, 1956
New Orleans



DR. GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Archaeologist to Give Lecture

The discoverer of the oldest settlement of Attica, Dr. George E. Mylonas, archaeologist and scholar who is director of excavations at Eleusis and Mycenae in Greece, will present an illustrated lecture Sunday at 4 p. m. in McAlister auditorium.

Dr. Mylonas' topic will be "Mycenae, Her Citadel and Her Royal Graves." The lecture concerning the civilization of pre-Greek (1400 B. C. to 1100 B. C.), Argolis, is sponsored by Tulane university's graduate school, department of classical languages, and Alpha Chi chapter of Eta Sigma Phi, honor classical fraternity.

Presently a member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Dr. Mylonas is also professor and chairman of the department of art and archaeology at Washington university. In 1954 he was named professor of archaeology at the University of Athens, honoris causa.

In 1955 he was awarded the order of commander of George the First by King Paul of Greece, for his archaeological discoveries in that country. Among his projects are the clearing of the temple of Eleusis—in antiquity one of the greatest religious centers of the pagan world, where Demeter and Persephone were worshiped—and continuing the excavation of royal graves at Mycenae, discovered in 1876 by Heinrich Schliemann.

To Offer Lecture By Archeologist

Professor George E. Mylonas of Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., will deliver a lecture at 4 p.m. Sunday in McAlister auditorium.

His topic will be "Mycenae, Her Citadel and Her Royal Graves. Mylonas' talk is sponsored by the graduate school, the department of classical languages, Tulane, and Alpha Chi chapter of Eta Sigma Phi.

Professor Mylonas is chairman of the Department of Art and Archeology at Washington university, a member of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton.

His lecture will be accompanied by color illustrations. It is open to the public.

MORNING ADVOCATE, Baton Rouge, Mon., April 30, 1956 1-B

Final Lecture In LSU Series Is Due Tonight

An illustrated lecture on "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon" will be presented at 8 p.m. today in the Louisiana State University Geology Auditorium by Dr. George B. Mylonas, professor and head of the department of art and archaeology of Washington University.

This is the final lecture in the series of Lectures in the Humanities, sponsored by the College of Arts and Sciences. The public is invited.

Dr. Mylonas will discuss his discoveries, and those of other archaeologists, among a pre-Homeric people who made Mycenae a rich cultural center parallel to that of Crete and who became the leaders of the Greek world after the destruction of Crete around 1400 B.C.

In these discoveries Dr. Mylonas has considerably expanded our knowledge of the early Hellenic culture, which has much significance for Western civilization.

His experience in excavations has been extensive, and he is author of several books and numerous articles. He has taught at the Universities of Athens, Illinois, Chicago and other institutions.

A native of Turkey, he was graduated from the International College of Smyrna and was awarded Ph. D. degrees by the University of Athens and John Hopkins Universities. He has studied in other universities and in several American, European and Oriental museums.

8B

The College of Arts and Sciences

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Presents

A Series of Lectures in the Humanities

March 5, **What Shall We Do About the Humanities?**

Mortimer Graves, Executive Director
American Council of Learned Societies

7:00 P.M., Law Auditorium

March 15, **The Humanities In A Technological Age.**

Clarence Faust, President
Fund for the Advancement of Education

8:00 P.M., Law Auditorium

April 30, 1956 **Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon**

George Mylonas, Professor and Chairman
Department of Art and Archaeology
Washington University, St. Louis

8:00 P.M., Geology Auditorium

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ALL LECTURES

9A

ΕΛΗΞΑΝ ΑΙ ΠΟΛΥΕΤΕΙΣ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟΥ ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΟΣ

ΔΙΗΡΕΥΝΗΘΗ ΕΝΤΕΛΩΣ Η ΣΠΟΥΔΑΙΟΤΕΡΑ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΗ ΝΕΚΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

'Ανεκαλύφθη καὶ δεύτερος μεγάλος ταφικὸς περίβολος ἀνατολικῶς τοῦ περιβόλου τῶν «Ἑπτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας».— Τέσσαρες θαλαμοειδεῖς τάφοι σκαμμένοι μέσα εἰς τὸ χῶμα.— Συνεκολλήθη καὶ ἐξετέθη εἰς τὸ Μουσεῖον 'Ελευσῖνος ὁ μέγας Πρωτοαττικὸς ἀμφορεὺς τοῦ 7ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος.— 'Εξετέθη ἐπίσης εἰς τὸ ἴδιον Μουσεῖον λινὸν ὕφασμα τοῦ 5ου π. Χ. Αἰῶνος.

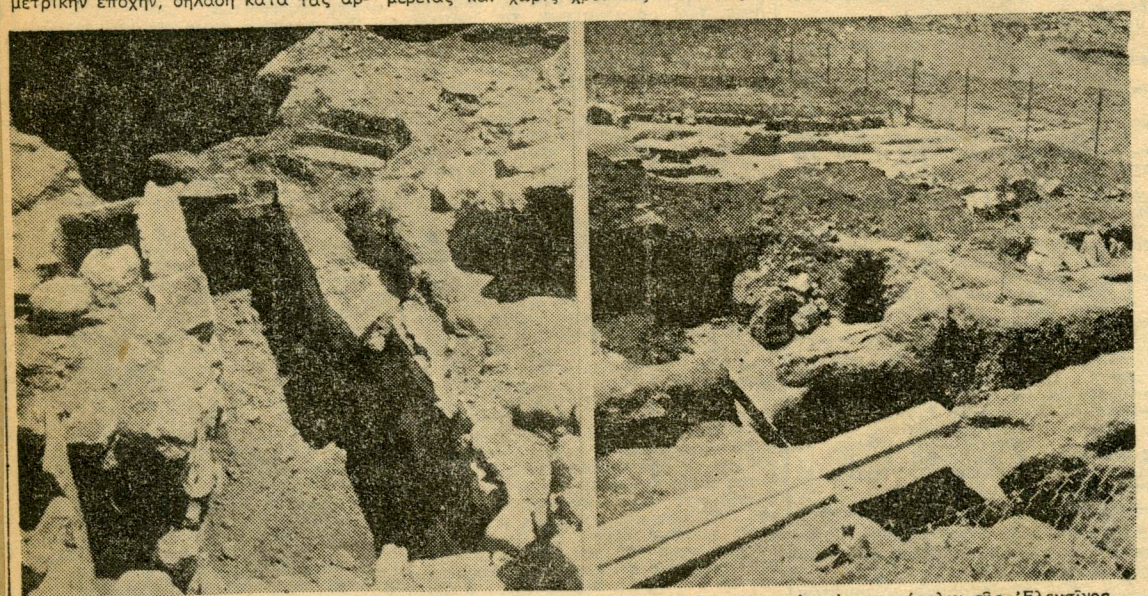
ΥΠΟ ΤΟΥ κ. Μ. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑΪΔΗ

Τὸ παρελθὸν Σάββατον ἔληξαν ὁριστικῶς αἱ ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐτῶν συνεχιζόμεναι ἀνασκαφαὶ τῆς νεκροπόλεως τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος, μὲ τὰ εὑρήματα τῆς ὁποίας ἔγιναν ἐξαιρετικῆς σπουδαιότητος διαπιστώσεις διὰ τὸν πολιτισμὸν τῆς 'Ελλάδος κατὰ τὴν 2αν καὶ 1ην π.Χ. χιλιετηρίδα. Μία ἀπὸ τὰς διαπιστώσεις αὐτὰς ἀφορᾶ καὶ τὴν προγονολατρείαν τῶν κατοίκων τῆς χώρας μας, ἡ ὁποία ἐπιστεύετο ἕως τώρα ὅτι εἶχεν ἀρχίσει κατὰ τοὺς Μυκηναϊκοὺς χρόνους, ἐνῷ σύμφωνα μὲ τὰ δεδομένα τοῦ νεκροταφείου τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος, αὕτη ἤρχισε κατὰ τὴν Γεωμετρικὴν ἐποχήν, δηλαδὴ κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τῆς 1ης π.Χ. χιλιετηρίδος, μετὰ τὴν «κάθοδον» τῶν Δωριέων.

Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ τῆς 'Ελευσινιακῆς νεκροπόλεως ἔγιναν καὶ ἐφέτος ὑπὸ τὴν διεύθυνσιν τοῦ καθηγητοῦ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» τοῦ Σαὶντ Λούϊς τῶν 'Ηνωμ. Πολιτειῶν κ. Γεωργίου Μυλωνᾶ δι' ἐξόδων τῆς 'Ελληνικῆς 'Αρχαιολογικῆς 'Εταιρίας καὶ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων». Εἰς τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς ἔλαβον ἐπίσης μέρος ὁ ἀρχαιολόγος κ. Σπ. 'Ιακωβίδης, ἡ δὶς 'Αγγελικὴ 'Ανδρειωμένου, ὁ κ. Λέσλη Σήαρ, υἱὸς τοῦ πρώην διευθυντοῦ τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν τῆς 'Αθηναϊκῆς 'Αγορᾶς, ἡ δὶς 'Ιώνη Γ. Μυλωνᾶ, ὁ ἀρχιτέκτων κ. 'Αλέξανδρος Παπαγεωργίου, ὁ κ. Ν. Τομπάζης ὡς φωτογράφος τῶν εὑρημάτων καὶ ὁ ἐπιμελητὴς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου 'Αθηνῶν κ. 'Επαμ. Κατρίτσης, ὁ ὁποῖος ἀνέλαβε νὰ μελετήσῃ τοὺς ἀνευρεθέντας ἐντὸς τῶν τάφων σκελετούς. Τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς παρηκολούθησε καὶ ἡ ἀρχαιολόγος κ. Ροζαλία Παπαντωνίου. 'Επὶ κεφαλῆς τοῦ συνεργείου τῶν ἐργατῶν ἦτο ὁ κ. 'Ιωάννης Καραμῆτρος, ὁ ὁποῖος εἰδικευθεὶς ἐπὶ σειρὰν ἐτῶν συμβάλλει πολὺ εἰς τὴν ἐπιτυχῆ ἔρευναν τοῦ ἀνασκαπτομένου ἐδάφους.

'Η νεκρόπολις τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος εὑρίσκεται δυτικῶς τοῦ γηπέδου τοῦ Πανελευσινιακοῦ ποδοσφαιρικοῦ συλλόγου καὶ ἀριστερᾷ τοῦ αὐτοκινητοδρόμου, ποὺ ὁδηγεῖ ἐκ τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος εἰς τὰ Μέγαρα.

Κατὰ τὸν καθηγητὴν κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶν, δὲν ὑπάρχει δυνατότης ἀνευρέσεως καὶ ἄλλων τάφων εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἐπὶ σειρὰν ἐτῶν διεξήχθησαν αἱ ἀνασκαφικαὶ ἔρευναι τῆς 'Ελληνικῆς 'Αρχαιολογικῆς 'Εταιρίας καὶ τοῦ ἀμερικανικοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» τοῦ Σαὶντ Λούϊς.



ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ: "Ενας ἀπὸ τοὺς προϊστορικοὺς τάφους ποὺ ἀνεσκάφη τελευταίως εἰς τὴν νεκρόπολιν τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος.
ΔΕΞΙΑ: "Ενα τμῆμα τοῦ περιφραχθέντος ὑπὸ τῆς 'Αρχαιολογικῆς 'Εταιρίας χώρου, ὁ ὁποῖος περιλαμβάνει τοὺς ἀποδιδομένους εἰς τοὺς «Ἑπτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας» τάφους καὶ τὸν ἀνακαλυφθέντα τελευταίως προϊστορικὸν θαλαμοειδῆ τάφον, ποὺ εἶναι σκαμμένος εἰς τὸ χῶμα.

Τὰ εὑρήματα τῆς νεκροπόλεως

Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ τῆς 'Ελευσινιακῆς νεκροπόλεως εἶχαν ἀρχίσει τὸ 1938 ὑπὸ τοῦ Κ. Κουρουνιώτη καὶ τοῦ κ. 'Ιω. Τραυλοῦ ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῆς τυχαίας ἀνευρέσεως μερικῶν τάφων ὑπὸ ἐργατῶν τῆς 'Ηλεκτρικῆς 'Εταιρίας. Πρὸς συμπλήρωσιν τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν τοῦ 1938 ἀνέσκαψεν ὁ κ. 'Ιω. Τραυλὸς τὸ 1950 εἰς τὴν νεκρόπολιν ἔκτασιν 11Χ6 μέτρων, κατὰ τὰ ἑπόμενα δὲ ἔτη ἀνέλαβε τὴν διεύθυνσιν τῶν ἀνασκαφικῶν ἐρευνῶν ὁ καθηγητὴς κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶς, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐσημείωσε λαμπρὰς ἐπιτυχίας, ἀνακαλύψας μεταξὺ ἄλλων καὶ τὸν ταφικὸν περίβολον, ὅπου οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι τῶν Ἱστορικῶν χρόνων ἐφαντάζοντο ὅτι εἶχαν ταφῆ οἱ φονευθέντες ἀπὸ τοὺς 'Επτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας ἐκστρατεύσαντας. 'Ο Πλούταρχος (47—127 μ.Χ.) ἀναφέρει ὅτι κατὰ τὸν 2ον μ.Χ. αἰῶνα ἐδεικνύοντο εἰς τὰς 'Ελευθερὰς —παρὰ τὰ σύνορα 'Αττικῆς καὶ Βοιωτίας— οἱ τάφοι τῶν 'Αργείων στρατιωτῶν ποὺ εἶχαν φονευθῆ ὑπὸ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ παρὰ τὴν 'Ελευσῖνα οἱ τάφοι τῶν ἡγεμόνων των. Περὶ τὸ 150 μ.Χ. ὁ περιηγητὴς Παυσανίας ἐσημείωσεν ὅτι εἰς τὴν ἐξ 'Ελευσῖνος πρὸς Μέγαρα ὁδὸν ὑπάρχει τὸ "Ανθιον φρέαρ, κατόπιν τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Μετανείρας καὶ ἔπειτα ἀπὸ αὐτὸ οἱ τάφοι ἐκείνων ποὺ εἶχαν ἐκστρατεύσει κατὰ τῶν Θηβῶν («καὶ μετ' αὐτὸ τάφοι τῶν ἐς Θήβας»). 'Εν συνεχείᾳ ὁ Παυσανίας ἀναφέρει ὅτι εἰς τὴν νεκρόπολιν τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος ὑπῆρχε κατόπιν καὶ τὸ μνῆμα τῆς 'Αλόπης, ἡ ὁποία ἐφονεύθη ἀπὸ τὸν πατέρα της Κερκύονα ὅταν ἔτεκεν ἐκ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος τὸν 'Ιπποθόωντα.

Παρὰ τὰς μεγάλας ἐπιτυχίας τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ, δὲν κατωρθώθη νὰ ἀναγνωρισθῇ κανένα ἄλλο ἐκ τῶν μνημείων ποὺ ἀναφέρει ὁ Παυσανίας εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν αὐτήν.

Τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Μετανείρας

Κατὰ τὴν πρόοδον τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν ἐπιστεύθη πρό τινος μετ' ἐπιφυλάξεων ὅτι ἀνεκαλύφθησαν τὰ θεμέλια τοῦ ἱεροῦ τῆς συζύγου τοῦ βασιλέως τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος Κελεοῦ Μετανείρας, ἀλλὰ ὡρισμέναι λεπτομέρειαι τοῦ ἀποκαλυφθέντος κτίσματος διέλυσαν κατόπιν τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ποὺ εἶχε γίνει περὶ αὐτοῦ.

Τὸ σύνολον τῆς ἐκτάσεως ποὺ ἔχει ἐρευνηθῆ ἀνασκαφικῶς εἶναι περίπου 200Χ100 μέτρων, τίποτε δὲ δὲν ἀποκλείει τὴν ὕπαρξιν ἀρχαιολογικῶν θησαυρῶν καὶ εἰς ἀρκετὴν ἀπόστασιν ἀπὸ τὴν περιοχὴν ὅπου ἀνευρέθησαν οἱ τάφοι.

Κατὰ τὴν ἐφετεινὴν περίοδον ἀπεκαλύφθη καὶ μέγα τμῆμα τοῦ ἀρχαίου δρόμου ποὺ εἶχε σκαφῆ ἐπὶ τῆς βραχώδους πλαγιᾶς τοῦ λόφου τῆς περιοχῆς. 'Απὸ τῆς 1ης 'Ιουνίου μέχρι τοῦ Σαββάτου ἀπεκαλύφθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ περίπου 100 ταφαί. Συνολικῶς εἰς τὴν νεκρόπολιν τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος ἔχουν μελετηθῆ περίπου 800 ταφαί, αἱ ὁποῖαι εἶχαν γίνει εἰς πολλὰς περιπτώσεις καὶ ἐπαλλήλως δι' ἐπανειλημμένης χρησιμοποιήσεως τῶν ἀρχαιοτέρων τάφων.

'Απὸ τοῦ 1800 πρὸ Χριστοῦ

"Οπως μᾶς ἀνέφερεν ὁ καθηγητὴς κ. Μυλωνᾶς, οἱ ἀρχαιότεροι τάφοι ποὺ εὑρέθησαν εἰς τὴν νεκρόπολιν τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος εἶναι τοῦ 18ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος, τὴν ἐξέλιξιν τῶν ταφικῶν ἐθίμων εἰς τὴν 'Ελλάδα κατὰ τοὺς προϊστορικοὺς χρόνους.

'Η προγονολατρία εἰς τὴν 'Ελλάδα

Κατὰ τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν, ἀπεδείχθη ἀναμφισβητήτως πλέον ὅτι ἡ προγονολατρία καὶ ἡ ἡρωολατρία δὲν εἶχαν ἀρχίσει, ὅπως ὑπεστηρίζετο ἄλλοτε, κατὰ τὴν Μυκηναϊκὴν περίοδον («Ὑστεροελλαδικὴν»), ἀλλὰ κατὰ τοὺς γεωμετρικοὺς χρόνους, δηλαδὴ κατὰ τοὺς πρώτους αἰῶνας τῆς 1ης π.Χ. χιλιετηρίδος. Κατὰ τὴν Μυκηναϊκὴν περίοδον δὲν ἦτο δυνατὸν νὰ ἔχωμεν προγονολατρίαν καὶ ἡρωολατρίαν, ἀφοῦ, ὅπως διαπιστώνεται εἰς τὸ νεκροταφεῖον τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους τῆς 2ας π.Χ. χιλιετηρίδος, δὲν δεικνύεται κανένας σεβασμὸς πρὸς τὰ ὀστᾶ τῶν προγόνων, τὰ ὁποῖα οἱ νεώτεροι πετοῦν χωρὶς καμμίαν προσοχὴν διὰ νὰ θάψουν τοὺς δικούς των νεκρούς. Εἰς τὴν νεκρόπολιν τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος ὁ σεβασμὸς πρὸς τοὺς προηγουμένους νεκροὺς καὶ συνεπῶς ἡ προγονολατρία (ἀπὸ τὴν ὁποίαν προέκυψεν ἡ ἡρωολατρία) ἀναφαίνεται ἀπὸ τὴν Γεωμετρικὴν ἐποχήν.

'Η ἔλλειψις σεβασμοῦ πρὸς τὰ λείψανα τῶν προγόνων παρατηρεῖται ὄχι νεκρῶν ἐτίθεντο ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν τοῦ θαπτομένου ἐντὸς τοῦ τάφου ἰδιαίτερα δῶρα, προσεφέροντο κατάλληλοι θυσίαι καὶ ἀνήπτοντο πυραὶ κατὰ τὰ ἔθιμα τῆς θρησκευτικῆς λατρείας.

Θαλαμοειδεῖς τάφοι σκαμμένοι εἰς τὸ χῶμα

Κατὰ τοὺς τελευταίους μῆνας ἀνεσκάφη πλησίον τοῦ ταφικοῦ περιβόλου τῶν 'Επτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας, πρὸς βορρᾶν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἕνας μεγάλος θαλαμοειδὴς τάφος τοῦ 14ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος, σκαμμένος μέσα εἰς τὸ χῶμα κατ' ἀντίθεσιν μὲ ὅ,τι συνέβαινε συνήθως ποὺ ἔσκαπταν τοὺς θαλαμοειδεῖς τάφους ἐντὸς τῶν βράχων. 'Απὸ τὸν τάφον αὐτὸν εἶχε καταστραφῆ μόνον ἡ στέγη ποὺ ἔπεσε καὶ κατέχωσε τὸ ἐσωτερικόν του. "Ας σημειωθῇ ὅτι εἰς τὴν Περατὴν τῆς 'Αττικῆς, ἡ ὁποία κεῖται πρὸς βορρᾶν τοῦ ὅρμου τοῦ Πόρτο Ράφτη, εἶχαν εὑρεθῆ καὶ θαλαμοειδεῖς τάφοι σκαμμένοι μέσα εἰς τὴν ἄμμον.

Πλησίον τοῦ προαναφερθέντος θαλαμοειδοῦς τάφου τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος εὑρέθησαν καὶ τρεῖς ἄλλοι τάφοι ἐπίσης θαλαμοειδεῖς. 'Επίσης πλησίον των εὑρέθη ἐφέτος καὶ ἕνα πηγάδι βάθους 5½ μέτρων μὲ τέσσαρας ἐπαλλήλους ταφὰς τῶν Μεσοελλαδικῶν χρόνων.

'Ο ἀνατολικὸς ταφικὸς περίβολος

'Ανατολικῶς τοῦ ταφικοῦ περιβόλου τοῦ λεγομένου «τῶν 'Επτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας» ὁλοκληρώθη τελευταίως ἡ ἀνασκαφὴ καὶ ἑνὸς ἄλλου ταφικοῦ περιβόλου, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον περιλαμβάνεται καὶ μέγας τάφος τῶν Μεσοελλαδικῶν χρόνων. 'Ενῷ ὁ περίβολος τῶν «'Επτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας» δὲν ἔχει κανονικὸν σχῆμα, ὁ ἀνατολικὸς περίβολος ἔχει κανονικωτάτην περίμετρον καὶ ὑπέστη μερικὴν καταστροφὴν κατὰ τοὺς κλασσικοὺς χρόνους. 'Ο ἀνατολικὸς ταφικὸς περίβολος ἱδρύθη πιθανῶς κατὰ τοὺς Γεωμετρικοὺς ἢ τοὺς 'Αρχαϊκοὺς χρόνους.

"Ενεκα τῆς μεγίστης σημασίας ποὺ ἔχουν οἱ τάφοι τῆς νεκροπόλεως τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος, ἡ 'Αρχαιολογικὴ 'Εταιρία ἔχει ἀπαλλοτριώσει δύο περιοχάς της καὶ περιέφραξεν αὐτὰς διὰ νὰ καθίστανται δυνατὸν εἰς τοὺς ἐπισκέπτας των νὰ λαμβάνουν μίαν ἐναργῆ εἰκόνα τῶν τάφων τῆς 2ας καὶ 1ης π.Χ. χιλιετηρίδος. Εἰς τοὺς περιφραγμένους αὐτοὺς χώρους ἔχουν ἀφεθῆ ἀνοικτοὶ οἱ τάφοι μὲ ὡρισμένα ἀπὸ τὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ περιεχόμενά των. 'Ο δυτικώτερος ἐκ τῶν περιφραγμένων χώρων τῆς νεκροπόλεως περιλαμβάνει τὸν ταφικὸν περίβολον τῶν «'Επτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβας» καὶ τοὺς θαλαμοειδεῖς τάφους, ὁ δὲ ἀνατολικῶς τοῦ πρώτου εὑρισκόμενος περιλαμβάνει διαφόρους ἐκ τῶν πλέον χαρακτηριστικῶν τάφων καθὼς καὶ τμῆμα τοῦ τελευταίως εὑρεθέντος ταφικοῦ περιβόλου.

Τὰ νέα ἐκθέματα τοῦ Μουσείου 'Ελευσῖνος

"Ολα σχεδὸν τὰ εὑρήματα τῆς 'Ελευσινιακῆς νεκροπόλεως μετεφέρθησαν εἰς τὴν ἀποθήκην τοῦ 'Αρχαιολογικοῦ Μουσείου τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος, ὡρισμένα δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐτακτοποιήθησαν ἤδη εἰς τὰς αἰθούσας ἐκθέσεων.

Μεταξὺ τῶν τελευταίων περιλαμβάνεται καὶ ὁ θαυμάσιος Πρωτοαττικὸς ἀμφορεὺς τοῦ 7ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος ὕψους 1,42 μ. ποὺ εὑρέθη πρὸ δύο ἐτῶν εἰς τὴν νεκρόπολιν. Τὸ ἐξαίρετον αὐτὸ δεῖγμα τῆς 'Αττικῆς τέχνης ἔχει ἐπὶ τοῦ λαιμοῦ του ὡραιοτάτην καὶ μοναδικὴν παράστασιν τῆς τυφλώσεως τοῦ Κύκλωπος Πολυφήμου ὑπὸ τοῦ 'Οδυσσέως καὶ τῶν συντρόφων του καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ σώματός του παράστασιν τοῦ μύθου τῆς Μεδούσης καὶ τοῦ Περσέως.

'Απὸ τὰ εὑρήματα τῆς νεκροπόλεως ἐξετέθησαν ἤδη ἐντὸς τοῦ Μουσείου καὶ διάφοροι χαρακτηριστικαὶ ταφαὶ μὲ τὰ κτερίσματά των. Μεταξὺ αὐτῶν εἶναι καὶ μία σαρκοφάγος τετράπλευρος ἐξωτερικῶς καὶ κυλινδρικὴ ἐσωτερικῶς. Εἰς τὸ βάθος τοῦ κυλίνδρου της ὑπῆρχε χάλκινον ἀγγεῖον «κάλπη» μὲ ὑπολείμματα ὀστῶν καὶ τέφρας περιτυλιγμένα ἐντὸς ὑφάσματος ὡς καὶ τεμάχιον συνεπτυγμένου λινοῦ ὑφάσματος μήκους 2.20 καὶ πλάτους 0.50 μ. Τὸ μοναδικὸν αὐτὸ ὕφασμα τῶν μέσων τοῦ 5ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος ἐξετέθη ἤδη ἐπὶ ὑαλίνης πλακὸς μὲ ναφθαλίνην εἰς τὸν τοῖχον τοῦ Μουσείου τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος ἄνωθεν τῆς σαρκοφάγου, ἐντὸς τῆς ὁποίας εὑρέθη τὸ 1953.

Τὰ ὑπόλοιπα εὑρήματα τῆς 'Ελευσινιακῆς νεκροπόλεως θὰ ἐκτεθοῦν εἰς τὸ Μουσεῖον μετὰ τὴν μελέτην καὶ τὴν τακτοποίησίν των.

'Η μελέτη τῶν προϊστορικῶν σκελετῶν

Εἰς τὴν ἀποθήκην τοῦ Μουσείου τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος ἔχουν μετεφερθῆ καὶ πολλοὶ σκελετοί, μεταξὺ τῶν ὁποίων εὑρίσκονται ἐντελῶς ἀνέπαφα 9 κρανία τῆς Μεσοελλαδικῆς περιόδου καὶ 2

τῶν Γεωμετρικῶν χρόνω
αὐτὰ καθὼς καὶ ὅλα τὰ
λετήση τοὺς προσεχεῖς
τὴν ἀνθρωπολογικὴν μέθ
Βαλλουὰ ὁ ἐπιμελητὴς
μίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστη
κ. 'Επ. Κατρίτσης, δι
πορίσματα περὶ τῆς
κατοίκων τῆς 'Ελλά
προϊστορικῶν χρόνου
Μ. ΠΑΡΑ

ν. Τὰ κρανία
ὁστᾶ θὰ με
μήνας κα
οδον τοῦ 'Ηρ.
τῆς ἀνατο
ήμιον 'Αθηνῶν
ὰ νὰ ἐξαγάγ
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2C Mon., Oct. 8, 1956 ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sun., Oct. 7, 1956 St. Louis Globe-Democrat. 9A

W. U. Scientist Reports Vital Findings in Greece

Archaeologist George Mylonas was back at Washington University last week wading into the job of sorting some 3000 artifacts that promise to unlock secrets of 23 centuries of ancient Greek life.

Mylonas returned here recently from the last in a series of five expeditions to the cemetery at Eleusis, Greece. He brought back from the latest trip at least two vital contributions to historical knowledge and the highest civil honor the Greek government can bestow.

The findings he considers most important to historians were:

ONE: A final determination of the burial custom of the Ninth Century B. C. Mylonas' party found evidence that dovetailed with the poet Homer's description of cremation rites.

TWO: Explosion of the belief that the Greek "cult of the hero" dated to prehistoric times. Burial patterns, he said, set the Ninth Century B. C. as the starting point for this belief pattern, which involved attribution of miraculous feats to individual heroes.

Since excavations started at Eleusis in 1952, Mylonas said, vases and other objects have been yielded from virtually every aspect of Greek art from 1800 B. C. to 500 A. D.

Finds included glass bottles used to catch the tears of mourners in Roman times and coins buried with the dead to pay their transportation to the lower world, Mylonas said.

Greece's royal family watched the excavations with interest, Mylonas reported. When the fifth expedition was completed, he was named Commander of the Order of King George I, the nation's highest award.

FINDINGS DATE START OF GREEK HERO CULT

Mylonas Discoveries Show Earlier Estimates Erred 5 or 6 Centuries.

Evidence that for the first time accurately dates the start of the Greek cult of the hero, dominant characteristic of the classical age, has been provided by many fresh finds in the cemetery at Eleusis, George E. Mylonas, a leading American archeologist, said today.

New proofs unearthed last summer by Mylonas, chairman of the Washington University art and archeology department, as head of a 37-member expedition, alter the date by five or six centuries, he said. He returned to the campus last week after an absence of nearly two years, part of it spent as a member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

"Archeologists heretofore have assumed erroneously, and without scientific data, that the heroic cult, marked by filial piety and reverence for one's ancestors, extended back into mythological times—to 1400 or 1500 B.C.," he said.

Evidence of Later Beginning.

"So we were fascinated and delighted when we came across proof after proof of the very dawn of the cult of the hero in the midst of Greek Art's much later geometric period—about 900 B.C.

"There we found abundant evidence of the earlier, less reverent practice—the burial of bodies in old graves and the throwing away of the first occupant's bones. Then, in graves of only a slightly later date, we found filial piety emerging.

"In grave after grave, we found the same thing had happened. Grave-diggers would start to dig, would run across an earlier grave and would transfer their digging to a new, unoccupied site—for interment, in one instance, of a baby in a burial vessel.

"Then, in each instance, expiatory offerings were placed in vases about the grave that had been disturbed, clearly indicating here the start of the hero cult."

This discovery of Dr. Mylonas's expedition, which included six other scientific scholars, five technicians and 25 laborers, is expected to have far-reaching effects on revisions of classical studies in art, literature and history. Greece's heroic period is considered to have come to a close in 323 B. C., with the death of Alexander the Great.

King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece frequently visited the Mylonas expedition's excavations last summer, displaying lively interest in the progress of the work, which began under the Washington University scholar's direction in 1952. The cemetery is famous in classical lore as the site of the ancient Eleusinian religious mysteries.

Last summer's expedition got off to an early start, in April, and excavated more than 100 graves, some ranging as far back as 1700 B.C. One section of 20 graves was under supervision of Dr. and Mrs. Mylonas's daughter, Miss Ione Mylonas, an archeology major in her junior year at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Photographs and text explaining the significance of a large vase dating from 650 B.C. that was found by Dr. Mylonas at Eleusis in 1954, one of the major archeological discoveries of recent years, will be published this spring by the Greek Archeological Service. A color photo of the vase formed a Post-Dispatch PICTURES cover.

The Princeton University Press has announced it is issuing Dr. Mylonas's book on his recent excavations at Mycenae, "Myceneae, The Capital City of Agamemnon," by Christmas.

King Paul of Greece recently honored Dr. Mylonas for his discoveries, making him a Commander of the Order of George I of Greece (1860-1911). Dr. Mylonas also was given an honorary professorship in archeology at the University of Athens School of Philosophy, said to have been the first such rank to be bestowed in modern times.

10 A

Mylonas — Graveyard Searcher

By JUDY WEINSHEINK

His sighs of relief oddly discordant amount the sour grumbles of sun-tanned faculty members and students at the end of this summer, George E. Mylonas, professor of Art and Archeology at WU, sped eagerly to his classes from a 19-hour per day job this summer at a cemetery in Eleusis, Greece.

Nightmares of ancient ghosts, however, will not nudge him into sleeplessness at night, for the non-superstitious Mylonas will happily list in his published reports over 1000 ancient vases which he, other archeologists, and a crew of 25 laborers extracted from the site on which WU has sponsored four previous campaigns.

"It's the hardest I've ever worked in my life," he sighed, quoting a daily schedule in which he rose at 4 a. m., slowly came to consciousness during a two-hour session in the library of the American School of Archeology, and raked a razor across his beard between 6 a. m. and 6:15 a. m.

The average WU summer worker had probably rolled out of bed by the time Mylonas arrived at the excavation . . . 7:30 a. m. Halting work at 7 p. m., the staff sped home to supper and another two-hour spurt of classifying the day's finds.

The income tax officer handling Mylonas' 1955-56 returns may be jolted to find that the Professor had to finance this expedition, receiving no pay for his hours under the hot Greek sun. Not drawing on his salary however, he gathered expense money from a Guggenheim Fellowship and a stipend from the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton U.

Mylonas was inspired to enter his profession when his family gardener in Smyrna, Greece chopped deeply into the front yard and shoveled up an ancient Greek grave. He mused, shifting his eyes across the cabinets of brownish vases that line his office, that "archeology is very close to the people in Greece."

The Greek legends have edged their way even into Mylonas' private life. His twin daughters are named Daphne and Ione after the classical sisters.

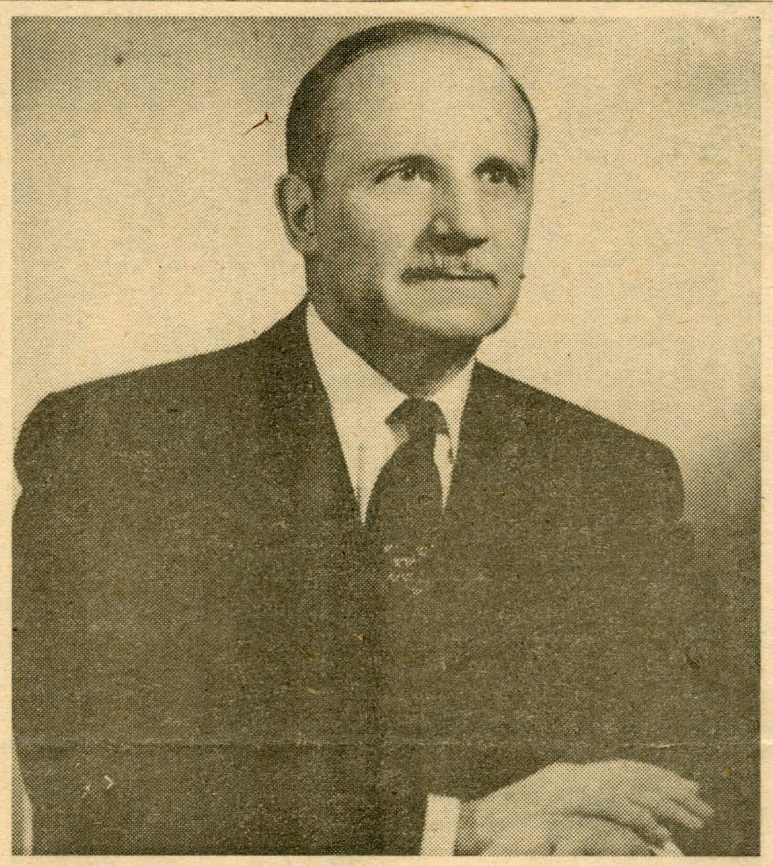
The King of Greece apparently also influenced by this closeness, awarded Mylonas the title of Commander of the Order of King George I. In 1954 the archeologist had pulled into the modern atmosphere "the most important vase unearthed in Greece so far."

Customs officers, however, threw Mylonas no critical glances when sniffing through his luggage, as the Greek government does not permit any of the finds to be taken out of the country. Thus, he supervised the building in 1927 of a WU museum to house the vases.

WU STUDENT LIFE — Page 5

grees in his field, he received Ph.D.'s at the University of Athens and at John Hopkins U. He has taught at the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois.

As WU funds and Mylonas himself have been exhausted by the recent expedition, he does not expect to return to Greece immediately. As he swung out of his chair and double-timed out into the hall towards classes and a full afternoon of research, he commented, "All I need now is rest."



"ALL I NEED IS REST."

Doesn't Force Students To Read Books

Feeling that "Students read their professors' books to impress them," he doesn't use any of the approximately 100 books and pamphlets he has published in his classes at WU, which include Greek and Roman, Homeric, and Mycenaean art and archeology courses. "They shouldn't be forced to read them," he added.

Stacking up knowledge for de-

10B

RECEIVED
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THE COMMITTEE ON ALL-UNIVERSITY LECTURES

Announces a Lecture by

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Professor of Archaeology

Washington University (St. Louis)

on

"Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon"

(Illustrated)

Wednesday, October 31, 1956

4:30 p. m.

112 Bascom Hall

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(Under the auspices of the Department of Classics and the Archaeological Institute of America.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

11 A

Illustrated Lecture

"Eleusis, Its Sanctuary and Cemetery"

Professor George Mylonas

Chairman, Department of Art and Archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis

Thursday, November 1, 8:15 p.m.

Museum of Natural History

**Sponsored by Minnesota Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and Departments of Classic
History, Anthropology, Art and Concerts and Lectures**

11B

ΟΤΑΝ ΕΡΓΑΖΕΤΑΙ ΧΩΡΙΣ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΛ ΑΝ Η ΣΚΑΠΑΝΗ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΟΥ

ΤΟ ΠΑΝΑΡΧΑΙΟΝ ΝΕΚΡΟΤΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΟΣ

"Εθνος 7 Δεκ. 1956

ΤΙ ΕΦΕΡΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΦΩΣ ΑΙ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑΙ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΑΙ

Ὅταν πρόκειται περὶ ἀρχαιολογικῶν ἀνασκαφῶν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, συνήθως γίνεται πολὺς λόγος μόνον ὁσάκις ἡ ἀρχαιολογικὴ σκαπάνη φέρει εἰς φῶς κάποιον πολὺ ἐντυπωσιακὸν εὕρημα, τὸ ὁποῖον ζωντανεύει εἰς τὴν φαντασίαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων κόσμους καὶ πολιτισμοὺς τοῦ παρελθόντος καὶ καθιστᾷ πραγματικότητα τοὺς ποιητικοὺς θρύλους τῆς ἀρχαιότητος. Ἐν τούτοις χωρὶς θόρυβον καὶ μεγαλαυχίας, πολλάκις χωρὶς νὰ ἀπασχοληθῇ ὁ Τύπος εἰς δύο γραμμάς, ἐκτελοῦνται ἀρχαιολογικαὶ ἐργασίαι ἀνυπολογίστου σημασίας διὰ τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου βίου.

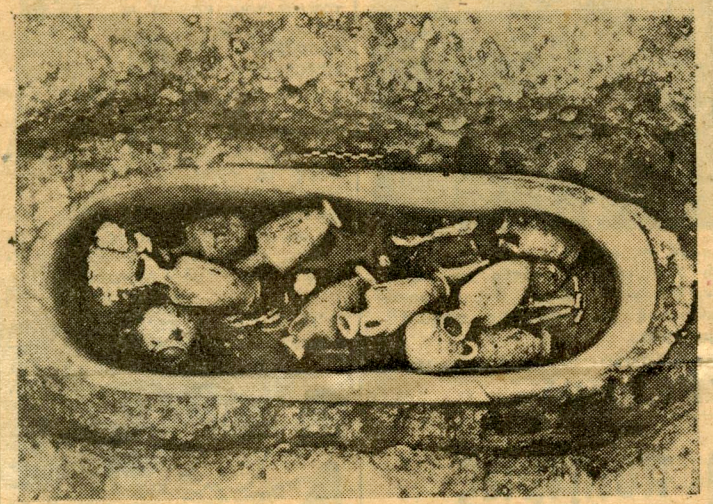
Εἰς τὴν τελευταίαν αὐτὴν κατηγορίαν πρέπει νὰ κατατάξωμεν τὰς ἀρχαιολογικὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τὰς ὁποίας ἤρχισε πρὸ πενταετίας παρὰ τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα καὶ ἐπεράτωσε τώρα ὁ ἐπιφανὴς Ἑλληνοαμερικανὸς ἀρχαιολόγος καθηγητὴς κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶς.

ΕΝΑΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ ΠΟΥ ΤΙΜΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς εἶνε πτυχιοῦχος καὶ διδάκτωρ τῆς Φιλοσοφικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν. Ἀναχωρήσας νέος χάριν ἀνωτέρων σπουδῶν ἐγκατεστάθη μονίμως εἰς τὰς Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας, ὅπου πολὺ γρήγορα ἀνεδείχθη ὡς μία τῶν ἐπιφανεστέρων ἐπιστημονικῶν φυσιογνωμιῶν τοῦ Νέου Κόσμου. Ἐχρημάτισε καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἱστορίας καὶ τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς πολλὰ ἀμερικανικὰ Πανεπιστήμια, σήμερον δὲ εἶνε καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας καὶ διευθυντὴς τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου Τέχνης τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» τοῦ Σαὶν Λούη, τὸ ὁποῖον θεωρεῖται ὡς ἓν ἀπὸ τὰ καλύτερα Πανεπιστήμια τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Αἱ ἐπιστημονικαὶ ἐργασίαι του, ἰδίως διὰ τὴν προϊστορικὴν περίοδον τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχαιότητος, ἔλυσαν μεγάλα ἱστορικὰ προβλήματα, θεωρεῖται δὲ σήμερον ὡς ἡ μεγαλυτέρα αὐθεντία διὰ τὴν περίοδον αὐτήν. Τὰ μεγαλύτερα ἀμερικανικὰ Πανεπιστήμια τοῦ ἀπένειμαν εἰδικὰς τιμάς, συναγωνιζονται δὲ εἰς ποῖα ἐξ αὐτῶν θὰ μεταδῇ κατ' ἔτος διὰ σειρὰς μαθημάτων καὶ διαλέξεων. Πρὸ τριετίας ἡ Φιλοσοφικὴ Σχολὴ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν ἀνεκήρυξε τὸν παλαιὸν τρόφιμόν της, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐτίμησε τὸ ἑλληνικὸν πνεῦμα εἰς τὴν ξένην, ἐπίτιμον καθηγητήν της. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς, ὁ ὁποῖος, παρὰ τὰ εἴκοσι πέντε χρόνια περιλάμπρου ἐπιστημονικῆς σταδιοδρομίας εἰς τὸν Νέον Κόσμον, μένει εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἀγνὸς καὶ θερμὸς Ἕλλην, ἔρχεται κατὰ διαστήματα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἐνεργεῖ ἀνασκαφὰς κατ' ἐντολὴν καὶ δαπάναις τῶν ἀμερικανικῶν Πανεπιστημίων. Τὰ εὑρήματά του εἰς τὰς Μυκήνας, τὴν Πύλον καὶ εἰς πολλὰ ἄλλα σημεῖα τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἰδίως διὰ τὴν προϊστορικὴν περίοδον, εἶνε σημαντικώτατα. Ἀνήκει εἰς τὴν χορείαν τῶν μεγάλων χειριστῶν τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς σκαπάνης οἱ ὁποῖοι μὲ ἕνα ἀσυναγώνιστον αἰσθητήριον κατορθώνουν νὰ ἐκλέγουν τοὺς καταλλήλους τόπους διὰ νὰ ἀνασύρουν εὑρήματα, τὰ ὁποῖα καθιστοῦν τὴν προϊστορίαν τῶν ἀρχαίων θρύλων εἰς ἱστορικὴν πραγματικότητα.

Πρὸ πενταετίας, ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς μετὰ τὰ πολλὰς ψηλαφήσεις ἀνεκάλυψεν εἰς τὸν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα ἔξω τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος καὶ παρὰ τὰ σημερινὰ λατομεῖα δρόμον ἕνα σημαντικώτατον νεκροταφεῖον, ἴσως τὸ σημαντικώτερον εἰς μέγεθος, εἰς μακρὰν χρονολογικὴν περίοδον καὶ εἰς εὑρήματα διαφωτιστικὰ διὰ τὸν ἀρχαῖον ἑλληνικὸν βίον, ἐξ ὅλων τῶν μέχρι σήμερον ἀνευρεθέντων. Ἤρχισεν ἀμέσως τὰς ἀνασκαφάς, τὰς ὁποίας συνέχισεν ἐπὶ μίαν πενταετίαν κατὰ τὴν θερινὴν περίοδον (ὁπότε τοῦ ἦτο δυνατὸν νὰ ἔρχεται ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν ἄνευ διακοπῆς τῶν μαθημάτων του) ἐργαζόμενος ἄνευ διακοπῆς ὑπὸ τὸν καυστικὸν ἥλιον τῆς Ἀττικῆς μὲ μόνην ἱκανοποίησιν τὴν καθ' ἡμέραν ἀνακάλυψιν νέων σημαντικῶν διὰ τὴν ἀρχαιολογίαν ἀντικειμένων. Εἰς τὰς θερινὰς αὐτὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος εἶχεν ὡς βοηθοὺς νέους Ἕλληνας καὶ Ἀμερικανοὺς ἐπιστήμονας, μεταξὺ τῶν ὁποίων καὶ αἱ δίδυμοι θυγατέρες του δνίδες Νίκη καὶ Ἰώνη Μυλωνᾶ.

Τὸ ἀπέραντον καὶ σχεδὸν ἄγνωστον μέχρι σήμερον νεκροταφεῖον παρὰ τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα ἐχρησιμοποιεῖτο συνεχῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ 1800 π. Χ. περίπου μέχρι καὶ τοῦ 5ου αἰῶνος μ. Χ. Οὕτω τὰ εὑρήματα τῶν τάφων μᾶς δίδουν καθαρὰν καὶ πλήρη εἰκόνα τῆς ἀρχαίας ἑλληνικῆς τέχνης, ἰδίως τῆς κεραμεικῆς, ἐπὶ δύο χιλιάδας τριακόσια χρόνια! Εἰς τοὺς τάφους ὅλων τῶν ἐποχῶν, ἐκτὸς τῶν ὀστῶν, τὰ ὁποῖα παρουσιάζουν ἐξαιρετικὸν ἀνθρωπολογικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον, ἀνευρέθησαν πλῆθος ἀγγείων, ὅπλων, κοσμημάτων κλπ., τὰ ὁποῖα τώρα τακτοποιοῦνται εἰς τὸ μουσεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος.



Λάρναξ τοῦ 9ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος, εὑρεθεῖσα εἰς τὸ πανάρχαιον νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος.

ΥΠΕΡΕΚΑΤΟΝ ΤΑΦΟΙ

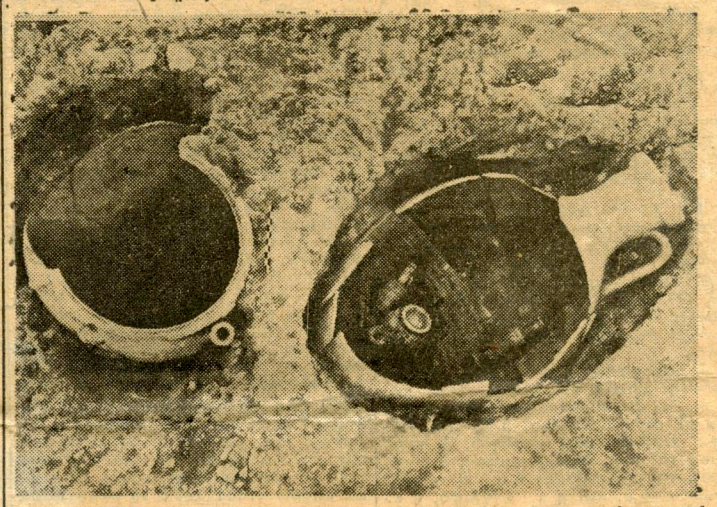
Εἶνε δύσκολον νὰ ἀπαριθμήσωμεν ὅλους αὐτοὺς τοὺς τάφους καὶ νὰ περιγράψωμεν τὰ ἀναρίθμητα εὑρήματα. Εἰς τὸ δυτικὸν ἄκρον τοῦ νεκροταφείου ἀνεκαλύφθη μία ὁμὰς τάφων τοῦ 13ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος, τὴν ὁποίαν οἱ ἀρχαῖοι ἐθεώρουν ὡς τοὺς τάφους τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀρχηγῶν τῆς ἐκστρατείας κατὰ τῶν Θηβῶν. Τάφοι προϊστορικοὶ νέων τύπων καὶ μὲ σπουδαῖα εὑρήματα ἀπεκαλύφθησαν πλέον τῶν 100. Ἐφέτος ἠρευνήθη τάφος τοῦ 17ου αἰῶνος, τύπου ἀσυνήθους, μήκους σχεδὸν ἑπτὰ μέτρων, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον διετηροῦντο ἄριστα οἱ σκελετοὶ δύο ἀνθρώπων καὶ τὰ κτερίσματά των. Ἀνευρέθησαν ἐπίσης πολλοὶ μυκηναϊκοὶ τάφοι καὶ τῆς γεωμετρικῆς ἐποχῆς. Ἐξαιρετικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον παρουσιάζουν οἱ τάφοι μιᾶς ἐποχῆς, κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν οἱ νεκροὶ ἐκαίοντο, διότι παρέχουν πλεῖστα νέα ἐπιστημονικὰ δεδομένα. Μετὰ τὴν καῦσιν τοῦ νεκροῦ, ἡ τέφρα καὶ τὰ μὴ καέντα ὀστᾶ ἀπετίθεντο εἰς τεφροδόχα ἀγγεῖα, καὶ αὐτὰ ἐθάπτοντο εἰς μίαν τεφροδόχον κάλπην ἐκ χαλκοῦ θαυμασίας κατεργασίας. Εἰς μίαν ἐξ αὐτῶν μετὰ τῶν ὀστῶν ἀνευρέθη καὶ μοναδικὸν διὰ τὴν ἑλληνικὴν ἀρχαιότητα τεμάχιον λινοῦ ὑφάσματος μήκους δύο μέτρων.

Ἐνδιαφέροντες εἶνε ἐπίσης οἱ παιδικοὶ τάφοι. Συνήθως παιδιὰ καὶ νήπια ἐτίθεντο μέσα εἰς ἀμφορεῖς μαζὶ μὲ τὰ κτερίσματά των, τὰ ὁποῖα συνήθως ἦσαν μικρὰ ἀγγεῖα. Οἱ ἀμφορεῖς αὐτοὶ μαζὶ μὲ τὸ περιεχόμενόν των, δηλαδὴ τὸ νεκρὸ παιδί, τὸ ὁποῖον ἐτοποθετεῖτο μέσα διὰ τοῦ ἀποκοπτομένου καὶ κατόπιν πάλιν ἐπανεφαρμοσμένου διὰ μολυβδίνων συνδέσμων, ἐθάπτοντο εἰς τὴν γῆν. Ἄλλοτε πάλιν τὸ λείψανον τοῦ παιδὸς ἐτίθετο εἰς πηλίνην λάρνακα, ἡ ὁποία ἐθάπτετο εἰς τὴν γῆν.

ΕΝΑΣ ΜΟΝΑΔΙΚΟΣ ΑΜΦΟΡΕΥΣ

Ὅπως εἴπομεν, τὰ ἀνευρεθέντα εἰς τοὺς τάφους ἀγγεῖα, ἀμφορεῖς κλπ., εἶνε ἄπειρα καὶ καλύπτουν ὅλας τὰς ἐποχὰς τοῦ ἀρχαίου ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ. Ἀλλ' ἀσφαλῶς, τὸ πολυτιμότερον καὶ σπουδαιότερον ὅλων εἶνε ἕνας μνημειώδης δίωτος ἀμφορεὺς πρωτοαττικῆς τέχνης, ἀνήκων εἰς τὰ μέσα τῆς ἑβδόμης π. Χ. ἑκατονταετηρίδος. Μέσα εἰς τὸν ἀμφορέα αὐτὸν ἀπεκαλύφθη σκελετὸς παιδίου μὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν πρὸς τὸν πυθμένα καὶ τοὺς πόδας πρὸς τὸν λαιμόν, πρᾶγμα τὸ ὁποῖον ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι εἶχε χρησιμοποιηθῇ ἀντὶ φερέτρου. Ὁ πυθμὴν εἶχεν ἀποκοπῇ διὰ νὰ εἰσαχθῇ ὁ νεκρὸς καὶ κατόπιν προσκολληθῇ διὰ μολύβδων. Ὁ ὑπέροχος αὐτὸς ἀμφορεὺς ἔχει ὕψος 1.42 μέτρων, συγκολληθεὶς δὲ τώρα (διότι, ὅπως συνήθως εὑρέθη κατατεμαχισμένος) θαυμάζεται εἰς τὸ μουσεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος ὡς ἓν ἀριστούργημα μοναδικὸν εἰς τὸ εἶδός του. Ὁλόκληρος ἡ ἐπιφάνειά του καλύπτεται ὑπὸ ζωηρᾶς καὶ μοναδικῆς γραφικότητος διακοσμήσεως. Εἰς τὸν λαιμὸν καὶ διὰ μελανοῦ λαμπεροῦ χρώματος ἔχει γραφῇ ἡ ὁμηρικὴ ἱστορία τῆς τυφλώσεως τοῦ Κύκλωπος Πολυφήμου ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως καὶ τῶν ἑταίρων του. Ὁ Κύκλωψ προσπαθεῖ νὰ συγκρατήσῃ καὶ ἀποσύρῃ τὸν «μοχλὸν» τὸν ὁποῖον ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ οἱ ἑταῖροί του ἔχουν ἐμβάλει εἰς τὸν ὀφθαλμόν του, ἐνῷ εἷς τὴν δεξιὰν κρατεῖ τὸ πλῆρες οἴνου κύπελλον μὲ τὸ ὁποῖον τὸ ἐξεγέλασεν ὁ πανοῦργος Βασιλεὺς τῆς Ἰθάκης. Ὄπισθεν τοῦ ὀλοφυρομένου φοβεροῦ γίγαντος εὑρίσκονται δύο ἑταῖροι τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως βοηθοῦντες εἰς τὴν περιστροφὴν τοῦ μοχλοῦ. Ἡ ὅλη αὐτὴ παράστασις εἶνε μοναδικὴ διὰ τὴν ζωηρότητα καὶ τὴν διακοσμητικήν της δύναμιν.

Ὁ περίφημος ἀμφορεὺς τοῦ 7ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος, ὁ ὁποῖος ἀνευρέθη ὑπὸ τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ εἰς τὸ πανάρχαιον νεκροταφεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος.



Ἀμφορεῖς τοῦ 10ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος, οἱ ὁποῖοι περιέχουν τοὺς νεκροὺς μικρῶν παιδιῶν.

ΕΡΓΟΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΤΕΧΝΟΥ

Τὸ μεγαλύτερον μέρος τοῦ σώματος τοῦ ἀγγείου καλύπτει μία παράστασις ἡ ὁποία εἰκονίζει τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ Περσέως καὶ τῶν Γοργόνων. Αἱ Γοργόνες αὐταί, ἀσφαλῶς δημιούργημα μεγάλου καλλιτέχνου εἶνε ἀριστουργηματικαί, δὲν εἶχε δὲ ἀνευρεθῇ μέχρι σήμερον καμμία ἄλλη παράστασις αὐτοῦ τοῦ εἴδους εἰς ἀγγεῖον τῆς ἐποχῆς αὐτῆς. Χωρὶς ἀμφιβολίαν τὸ ἀποθανὸν παιδὶ θὰ ἀνῆκεν εἰς πλουσίαν καὶ ἀριστοκρατικὴν οἰκογένειαν τῆς ἐποχῆς αὐτῆς τὸ δὲ θαυμάσιον αὐτὸ ἀγγεῖον, τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ ἐχρησίμευεν ὡς τάφος του θὰ παρηγγέλθη εἰς τὸν μεγαλύτερον καλλιτέχνην τῆς ἐποχῆς, ὁ ὁποῖος πάλιν θὰ ἔκαμε κάτι τὸ μοναδικόν. Τὰς παραστάσεις τοῦ Πολυφήμου καὶ τῶν Γοργόνων ποὺ ἔγραψεν ὁ καλλιτέχνης ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀμφορέως αὐτοῦ, βάσει τῶν θρύλων ποὺ ἀνευρίσκονται εἰς τὸν Ὅμηρον καὶ τὸν Ἡσίοδον διακρίνει πλουσία φαντασία καὶ ἀσύγκριτον καλλιτεχνικὸν αἴσθημα εἰς τὴν χάραξιν τῶν γραμμῶν καὶ τὴν τοποθέτησιν τῶν χρωμάτων.

Γενικώτερον, δύναται νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ εἰς τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα ἔφεραν εἰς φῶς μίαν καταπληκτικὴν συνέχειαν μνημείων τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ εἰκοσιτριῶν αἰώνων, δηλαδὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ποὺ ἤρχιζε μέχρι τῆς ἐποχῆς ποὺ ἔδυε πλέον ὁριστικῶς ὁ ἀρχαῖος ἑλληνικὸς βίος. Ἂς ἐλπίσωμεν ὅτι ὁ ἐπιφανὴς Ἑλληνοαμερικανὸς ἐπιστήμων θὰ συνεχίσῃ εἰς ἄλλα σημεῖα τὰς ἀρχαιολογικὰς ἐρεύνας του καὶ γρήγορα θὰ φέρῃ εἰς φῶς καὶ ἄλλα ἐξ ἴσου σημαντικὰ δημιουργήματα τοῦ ἀρχαίου πολιτισμοῦ καὶ πειστήρια τῆς ἀρχαίας ἑλληνικῆς ζωῆς.

ΑΠ. Β. ΔΑΣΚΑΛΑΚΗΣ

12Α

ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΕΥΣΙΝΟΣ

ΣΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΩΝ

Τελετὴ εἰς τὴν Ἐλευσίνα τὸν 6ον π.Χ. Αἰῶνα. Κατὰ χαλκογραφίαν ἐκ τῆς εἰκόνος γερμανοῦ ζωγράφου.

Ὁ μοναδικῆς τέχνης ἀμφορεὺς ποὺ εὑρέθη εἰς τὸ ἀρχαῖον νεκροταφεῖον.

ΟΣΑΚΙΣ ΠΡΟΚΕΙΤΑΙ περὶ ἀρχαιολογικῶν ἀνασκαφῶν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, συνήθως γίνεται πολὺς λόγος μόνον ὅταν ἡ σκαπάνη τοῦ ἀρχαιολόγου φέρει εἰς φῶς κάποιον πολὺ ἐντυπωσιακὸν εὕρημα, τὸ ὁποῖον ζωντανεύει εἰς τὴν φαντασίαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων κόσμους καὶ πολιτισμοὺς τοῦ παρελθόντος καὶ καθιστᾶ πραγματικότητα τοὺς ποιητικοὺς θρύλους τῆς ἀρχαιότητος. Ἐν τούτοις, χωρὶς θόρυβον καὶ μεγαλαυχίας, πολλάκις χωρὶς νὰ ἀπασχοληθῇ ὁ Τύπος εἰς δύο γραμμάς, ἐκτελοῦνται ἀρχαιολογικαὶ ἐργασίαι ἀνυπολογίστου σημασίας διὰ τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου βίου.

Εἰς τὴν τελευταίαν αὐτὴν κατηγορίαν πρέπει νὰ κατατάξωμεν τὰς ἀρχαιολογικὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τὰς ὁποίας ἤρχισε πρὸ πενταετίας παρὰ τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα καὶ ἐπεράτωσε τώρα ὁ ἐπιφανὴς ἑλληνοαμερικανὸς ἀρχαιολόγος καθηγητὴς κ. Γεώργ. Μυλωνᾶς. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς εἶναι πτυχιοῦχος καὶ διδάκτωρ τῆς Φιλοσοφικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου μας, ἀναχωρήσας δὲ νέος χάριν ἀνωτέρων σπουδῶν, ἐγκατεστάθη μονίμως εἰς τὰς Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας, ὅπου πολὺ γρήγορα ἀνεδείχθη εἰς μίαν τῶν ἐπιφανεστέρων ἐπιστημονικῶν φυσιογνωμιῶν τοῦ νέου Κόσμου. Ἐχρημάτισε καθηγητὴς τῆς ἀρχαίας ἱστορίας καὶ τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς πολλὰ ἀμερικανικὰ Πανεπιστήμια, σήμερον δὲ εἶναι καθηγητὴς τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας καὶ διευθυντὴς τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου Τέχνης τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» τοῦ Σαὶν Λούη τὸ ὁποῖον θεωρεῖται ὡς ἕν ἀπὸ τὰ καλύτερα Πανεπιστήμια τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Αἱ ἐπιστημονικαὶ ἐργασίαι του, ἰδίως διὰ τὴν προϊστορικὴν περίοδον τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχαιότητος, ἔλυσαν μεγάλα ἱστορικὰ προβλήματα θεωρεῖται δὲ σήμερον ὡς ἡ μεγαλυτέρα αὐθεντία διὰ τὴν περίοδον αὐτήν. Τὰ μεγαλύτερα ἀμερικανικὰ Πανεπιστήμια τοῦ ἀπένειμον εἰδικὰς τιμάς, συναγωνίζονται δὲ εἰς ποῖα ἐξ αὐτῶν θὰ μεταβῇ κατ' ἔτος διὰ σειρὰς μαθημάτων καὶ διαλέξεων. Πρὸ τριετίας ἡ Φιλοσοφικὴ Σχολὴ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν ἀνεκήρυξε τὸν παλαιὸν τρόφιμόν της, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐτίμησε τὸ ἑλληνικὸν πνεῦμα εἰς τὴν ξένην, ἐπίτιμον καθηγητήν της. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς, ὁ ὁποῖος παρὰ τὰ εἰκοσιπέντε χρόνια περιλάμπρου ἐπιστημονικῆς σταδιοδρομίας εἰς τὸν νέον κόσμον, μένει εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἁγνὸς καὶ θερμὸς Ἕλλην, ἔρχεται κατὰ διαστήματα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἐνεργεῖ ἀνασκαφὰς κατ' ἐντολὴν καὶ δαπάναις τῶν ἀμερικανικῶν Πανεπιστημίων. Τὰ εὑρήματά τά του εἰς τὰς Μυκήνας, τὴν Πύλον καὶ εἰς πολλὰ ἄλλα σημεῖα τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἰδίως διὰ τὴν προϊστορικὴν περίοδον εἶναι σημαντικώτατα. Ἀνήκει εἰς τὴν χορείαν τῶν μεγάλων χειριστῶν τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς σκαπάνης οἱ ὁποῖοι μὲ ἕνα ἀσυναγώνιστον αἰσθητήριον κατωρθώνουν νὰ ἐκλέγουν τοὺς καταλλήλους τόπους διὰ νὰ ἀνασύρουν εὑρήματα, τὰ ὁποῖα καθιστοῦν τὴν προϊστορίαν τῶν ἀρχαίων θρύλων ἱστορικὴν πραγματικότητα.

Πρὸ πενταετίας, ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς, μετὰ πολλὰς ψηλαφήσεις, ἀνεκάλυψεν εἰς τὸν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα ἔξω τῆς Ἐλευσίνος, καὶ παρὰ τὰ σημερινὰ λατομεῖα δρόμον, ἕνα σημαντικώτατον νεκροταφεῖον, ἴσως τὸ σημαντικώτερον εἰς μέγεθος, εἰς μακρὰν

Ἡ πρόσοψις καὶ ἡ αὐλὴ τοῦ Μουσείου τῆς Ἐλευσίνος μὲ βάθρα, τεμάχια κιόνων καὶ ἀγαλμάτων καὶ θαυμασίαν ἀνάγλυφον παράστασιν (ἀριστερά).

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χρονολογικὴν περίοδον καὶ εἰς εὑρήματα διαφωτιστικὰ διὰ τὸν ἀρχαῖον ἑλληνικὸν βίον, ἐξ ὅλων τῶν μέχρι σήμερον ἀνευρεθέντων. Ἤρχισεν ἀμέσως τὰς ἀνασκαφάς, τὰς ὁποίας συνέχισεν ἐπὶ μίαν πενταετίαν κατὰ τὴν θερινὴν περίοδον (ὁπότε τοῦ ἦτο δυνατὸν νὰ ἔρχεται ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν ἄνευ διακοπῆς τῶν μαθημάτων του) ἐργαζόμενος ἄνευ διακοπῆς ὑπὸ τὸν καυστικὸν ἥλιον τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ μὲ μόνην ἱκανοποίησιν τὴν καθ' ἡμέραν ἀνακάλυψιν νέων σημαντικῶν διὰ τὴν ἀρχαιολογίαν ἀντικειμένων. Εἰς τὰς θερινὰς αὐτὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος εἶχεν ὡς βοηθοὺς νέους Ἕλληνας καὶ Ἀμερικανοὺς ἐπιστήμονας, μεταξὺ τῶν ὁποίων καὶ αἱ δίδυμοι θυγατέρες του δίδες Νίκη καὶ Ἰώνη Μυλωνᾶ.

Τὸ ἀπέραντον καὶ σχεδὸν ἄγνωστον μέχρι σήμερον νεκροταφεῖον παρὰ τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα ἐχρησιμοποιεῖτο συνεχῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ 1800 π. Χ. περίπου, μέχρι τοῦ 5ου αἰῶνος μ. Χ. Οὕτω τὰ εὑρήματα τῶν τάφων μᾶς δίδουν καθαρὰ καὶ πλήρη εἰκόνα τῆς ἀρχαίας ἑλληνικῆς Τέχνης, ἰδίως τῆς κεραμεικῆς, ἐπὶ δύο χιλιάδας τριακόσια χρόνια! Εἰς τοὺς τάφους ὅλων τῶν ἐποχῶν, ἐκτὸς τῶν ὀστῶν, τὰ ὁποῖα παρουσιάζουν ἔν ἐξαιρετικὸν ἀνθρωπολογικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον, ἀνευρέθησαν πλῆθος ἀγγείων, ὅπλων, κοσμημάτων κλπ., τὰ ὁποῖα τώρα τακτοποιοῦνται εἰς τὸ μουσεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος.

Εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ ἀπαριθμήσωμεν ὅλους αὐτοὺς τοὺς τάφους καὶ νὰ περιγράψωμεν τὰ ἀναρίθμητα εὑρήματα. Εἰς τὸ δυτικὸν ἄκρον τοῦ νεκροταφείου ἀνεκαλύφθη μία συστὰς τάφων τοῦ 13ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος, τὴν ὁποίαν οἱ ἀρχαῖοι ἐθεώρουν ὡς τοὺς τάφους τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀρχηγῶν τῆς ἐκστρατείας κατὰ τῶν Θηβῶν. Τάφοι προϊστορικοὶ νέων τύπων καὶ μὲ σπουδαῖα εὑρήματα ἀπεκαλύφθησαν πλέον τῶν 100. Ἐφέτος ἠρευνήθη τάφος τοῦ 17ου αἰῶνος, τύπου ἀσυνήθους, μήκους σχεδὸν ἑπτὰ μέτρων, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον διετηροῦντο ἄριστα οἱ σκελετοὶ δύο ἀνθρώπων καὶ τὰ κτερίσματά των. Ἀνευρέθησαν ἐπίσης πολλοὶ Μυκηναϊκοὶ τάφοι καὶ τῆς γεωμετρικῆς ἐποχῆς. Ἐξαιρετικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον παρουσιάζουν οἱ τάφοι μιᾶς ἐποχῆς, κατὰ τὴν ὁποίαν οἱ νεκροὶ ἐκαίοντο, διότι παρέχουν πλεῖστα νέα ἐπιστημονικὰ δεδομένα. Μετὰ τὴν καῦσιν τοῦ νεκροῦ, ἡ τέφρα καὶ τὰ μὴ καέντα ὀστᾶ ἀπετίθεντο εἰς τεφροδόχα ἀγγεῖα, καὶ αὐτὰ ἐθάπτοντο εἰς μίαν τεφροδόχον κάλπην ἐκ χαλκοῦ, θαυμασίας κατεργασίας. Εἰς μίαν ἐξ αὐτῶν μετὰ τῶν ὀστῶν ἀνευρέθη καὶ μοναδικὸν διὰ τὴν ἑλληνικὴν ἀρχαιότητα τεμάχιον λινοῦ ὑφάσματος μήκους δύο μέτρων.

Ἐνδιαφέροντες εἶναι ἐπίσης οἱ παιδικοὶ τάφοι. Συνήθως καὶ νήπια ἐτίθεντο μέσα εἰς ἀμφορεῖς μαζὶ μὲ τὰ κτερίσματά των, τὰ ὁποῖα συνήθως ἦσαν μικρὰ ἀγγεῖα. Οἱ ἀμφορεῖς αὐτοὶ μαζὶ μὲ τὸ περιεχόμενόν των, δηλαδὴ τὸ νεκρὸ παιδί, τὸ ὁποῖον ἐτοποθετεῖτο μέσα διὰ τοῦ ἀνακοπτομένου καὶ κατόπιν πάλιν ἐπανεφαρμοζομένου διὰ μολυβδίνων συνδέσμων πυθμένος, ἐθάπτοτο εἰς τὴν γῆν. Ἄλλοτε πάλιν, τὸ λείψανον τοῦ παιδὸς ἐτίθετο εἰς πηλίνην λάρνακα, ἡ ὁποία ἐθάπτετο εἰς τὴν γῆν.

Ὅπως εἴπομεν, τὰ ἀνευρεθέντα εἰς τοὺς τάφους ἀγγεῖα, ἀμφορεῖς κλπ., εἶναι ἄπειρα καὶ καλύπτουν ὅλας τὰς ἐποχὰς τοῦ ἀρχαίου ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ. Ἀλλ' ἀσφαλῶς, τὸ πολυτιμότερον καὶ σπουδαιότερον ὅλων εἶναι ἕνας μνημειώδης δίωτος ἀμφορεὺς πρωτοαττικῆς τέχνης, ἀνήκων εἰς τὰ μέσα τῆς ἑβδόμης π. Χ. ἑκατονταετηρίδος. Μέσα εἰς τὸν ἀμφορέα αὐτὸν ἀπεκαλύφθη σκελετὸς παιδιοῦ μὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν πρὸς τὸν πυθμένα καὶ τοὺς πόδας πρὸς τὸν λαιμόν, πρᾶγμα τὸ ὁποῖον ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι εἶχε χρησιμοποιηθῇ ἀντὶ φερέτρου. Ὁ πυθμὴν εἶχεν ἀποκοπῇ διὰ νὰ εἰσαχθῇ ὁ νεκρὸς καὶ κατόπιν προσκολληθῇ διὰ μολύβδων. Ὁ ὑπέροχος αὐτὸς ἀμφορεὺς ἔχει ὕψος 1,42 μέτρων, συγκολληθεὶς δὲ τώρα (διότι, ὅπως συνήθως εὑρέθη κατατεμαχισμένο), θαυμάζεται εἰς τὸ μουσεῖον τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος ὡς ἓν ἀριστούργημα μοναδικὸν εἰς τὸ εἶδός του. Ὁλόκληρος ἡ ἐπιφάνειά του καλύπτεται ὑπὸ ζωηρᾶς καὶ μοναδικῆς γραφικότητος διακοσμήσεως. Εἰς τὸν λαιμὸν καὶ διὰ μελανοῦ λαμπεροῦ χρώματος ἔχει γραφῇ ἡ ὁμηρικὴ ἱστορία τῆς τυφλώσεως τοῦ Κύκλωπος Πολυφήμου ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως καὶ τῶν ἑταίρων του. Ὁ Κύκλωψ προσπαθεῖ νὰ συγκρατήσῃ καὶ ἀποσύρῃ τὸν «μοχλὸν» τὸν ὁποῖον ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ οἱ ἑταῖροι του ἔχουν ἐμβάλει εἰς τὸν ὀφθαλμόν του, ἐνῷ εἰς τὴν δεξιὰν κρατεῖ τὸ πλῆρες οἴνου κύπελλον μὲ τὸ ὁποῖον τὸν ἐξεγέλασεν ὁ πανοῦργος βασιλεὺς τῆς Ἰθάκης. Ὄπισθεν τοῦ ὁλοφυρομένου φοβεροῦ γίγαντος εὑρίσκονται δύο ἑταῖροι τοῦ Ὀδυσσέως βοηθοῦντες εἰς τὴν περιστροφὴν τοῦ μοχλοῦ. Ἡ ὅλη αὐτὴ παράστασις εἶναι μοναδικὴ διὰ τὴν ζωηρότητα καὶ τὴν διακοσμητικήν της δύναμιν.

Τὸ μεγαλείτερον μέρος τοῦ σώματος τοῦ ἀγγείου καλύπτει μία παράστασις ἡ ὁποία εἰκονίζει τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ Περσέως καὶ τῶν Γοργόνων. Αἱ Γοργόνες αὐταί, ἀσφαλῶς δημιούργημα μεγάλου καλλιτέχνου, εἶναι ἀριστουργηματικαί, δὲν εἶχε δὲ ἀνευρεθῇ μέχρι σήμερον καμμία ἄλλη παράστασις αὐτοῦ τοῦ εἴδους εἰς ἀγγεῖον τῆς ἐποχῆς αὐτῆς. Χωρὶς ἀμφιβολίαν τὸ ἀποθανὸν παιδίον θὰ ἀνῆκεν εἰς πλουσίαν καὶ ἀριστοκρατικὴν οἰκογένειαν τῆς ἐποχῆς αὐτῆς, τὸ δὲ θαυμάσιον αὐτὸ ἀγγεῖον, τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ ἐχρησίμευεν ὡς τάφος ποὺ θὰ παρηγγέλθη εἰς τὸν μεγαλείτερον καλλιτέχνην τῆς ἐποχῆς, ὁ ὁποῖος πάλιν θὰ ἔκαμνε κάτι τὸ μοναδικόν. Τὰς παραστάσεις τοῦ Πολυφήμου καὶ τῶν Γοργόνων ποὺ ἔγραψεν ὁ καλλιτέχνης ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀμφορέως αὐτοῦ, βάσει τῶν θρύλων ποὺ ἀνευρίσκονται εἰς τὸν Ὅμηρον καὶ τὸν Ἡσίοδον, διακρίνει μία πλουσία φαντασία καὶ ἀσύγκριτον καλλιτεχνικὸν αἴσθημα εἰς τὴν χάραξιν τῶν γραμμῶν καὶ τὴν τοποθέτησιν τῶν χρωμάτων.

Γενικώτερον, δύναται νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ εἰς τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα ἔφεραν εἰς φῶς μίαν καταπληκτικὴν συνέχειαν μνημείων τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ εἰκοσιτριῶν αἰώνων, δηλαδὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς ποὺ ἤρχιζε μέχρι τῆς ἐποχῆς ποὺ ἔδυε πλέον ὁριστικῶς ὁ ἀρχαῖος ἑλληνικὸς βίος. Ἂς ἐλπίσωμεν ὅτι ὁ ἐπιφανὴς ἑλληνοαμερικανὸς ἐπιστήμων θὰ συνεχίσῃ εἰς ἄλλα σημεῖα τὰς ἀρχαιολογικὰς ἐρεύνας του καὶ γρήγορα θὰ φέρῃ εἰς φῶς καὶ ἄλλα ἐξ ἴσου σημαντικὰ δημιουργήματα τοῦ ἀρχαίου πολιτισμοῦ καὶ πειστήρια τῆς ἀρχαίας ἑλληνικῆς ζωῆς.

ΑΠ. Β. ΔΑΣΚΑΛΑΚΗΣ

Ἐρείπια καὶ λείψανα τῆς κλίμακος καὶ τοῦ θεάτρου τῆς ἀρχαίας Ἐλευσίνος (Τελεστήριον).

13A

Face to Face With a Distant Past

GEORGE MYLONAS INSPECTING SLIDES OF HIS LATEST ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION. —By a Post-Dispatch Photographer.

George E. Mylonas, Art and Archeology Professor at Washington University, Has Helped Bring 'Glory That Was Greece' to Life Through Field Trips to Land of His Birth—'Really Digs Ancient History'

By John Keasler

AN archeologist uses the sharp blade of curiosity to scrape away at the mysteries of time. The past is his goal, and the oldest things become newest. There is no more exacting profession. And George E. Mylonas thinks there is no more fascinating profession.

He has stood on a hill in Arcadia and furrowed his brow in frustration at the elusiveness of the identity of a lost city once there.

He has moved through the waters at the bottom of the Aegean sea, probing the mystery of Roman galleys sunk deep there in silt and time.

Since boyhood, Mylonas has been entranced with what may be found beneath the surface—beneath the surface of earth, of water, of time. Wealth to him means a different thing than to most men, and, as you hear him talk, his seems a more satisfying form of wealth.

"A broken bit of stone may be worth more than all the gold in the world, to an archeologist," Mylonas said. And quite an archeologist he is, one of the world's most widely known, and also quite a teacher—students drop in to his classes for the pure interest and entertainment to be derived there.

Mylonas is professor of art and archeology at Washington University—his courses include Greek and Roman art and ancient and medieval art; perennially they are among the most popular offered on the campus. His humor is one reason—he is loaded with such non-painless education advisements as the best way to cook octopus, and the fact that just about everybody in Greece is named George.

His unrestrained enthusiasm for his subject is probably the main reason, however, for his popularity. Here is a man who really digs ancient history, and in a purely non-academic fashion; he gets with it personally and the expeditions he heads annually back to his native Greece has unearthed many important finds in the world of archeology.

* * *

It is almost impossible to spend any time with Mylonas without catching the fever. His preoccupation with the search for the name of his lost city, for instance, is downright contagious. The site, on the hill in Arcadia, has massive stone walls—a fortress city. An important city. Right there in the glory that was Greece. Mylonas had uncovered the walls.

"But Pausanias never mentioned it," he said. "None of the writers mentioned it. Why is this? A city like this? What is the reason? Do you understand the strangeness of it?"

He was pacing the floor. We went with him, concerned. Pausanias, it developed, was a wandering scribe of about 150 A.D. whose "Descriptions of Greece" is the archeologists' bible. Pausanias went from place to place, writing up each city, its people and color. Where he sold this copy nobody knows but everybody is happy he did it. (Is anybody taking care of this 1956 A.D.? Other than Duncan Hines?)

Here, however, is a city Pausanias evidently didn't get around to. And it furnishes Mylonas with one of his two major ambitions—to identify it. The other ambition is to attempt to salvage relics, treasures of antiquity, that may lie in the Straits of Salamis where the Greeks sunk the Persian fleet about 480 B.C.

When this latter project comes about, Mylonas will be an experienced diving hand. Back in 1952, when he was a stripling of 53, he donned his first diving rig and went down in the Aegean sea for exploratory work.

"Digging in the earth has become an exact science," he said. "But digging in water — well, that is something else again."

Digging in the earth has brought Mylonas many honors. One, the Cross of the Commander of the Order of King George I by King Paul of Greece, came in recognition of his achievements in excavating the ruins of Mycenae and Eleusis and co-ordinating the results into hitherto unknown knowledge of Greek and Roman civilizations. Less resoundingly, but to him as satisfactory, was his election some time ago by Washington University students as the best teacher on the campus.

How did he become an archeologist?

Inborn, he supposed. Back in his home town of Smyrna, Greece, his father's gardener unearthed an ancient skeleton. To the gardener, it was old bones. To the 10-year-old boy who was young Mylonas, it was all the lure of things gone; the mystery of the past.

He received a B.A. from the International College of Smyrna, a diploma and later a Ph.D. from the University of Athens, attended Johns Hopkins University, taught at the Universities of Illinois and Chicago and, in 1933, came to Washington U.

As a student, he studied in practically all the major European and Egyptian museums. Museums to him remain the answer to worry and disturbances. In an age of tranquilizing pills, Mylonas prefers to go sit quietly with the past until troubles fade away or get into perspective. Antiquity does more than drugs can to justify God's way to man, is his approach.

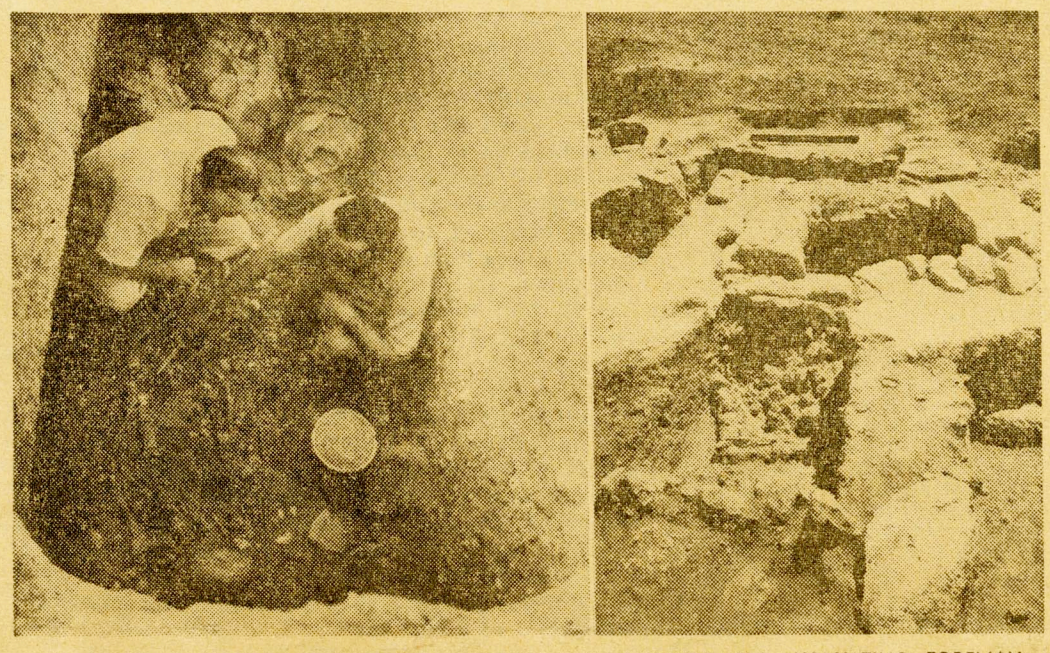
A teacher who derives joy from teaching, he remains, nevertheless, an explorer basically. He has returned to Greece many times on sabbatical leave, heading the Washington University archeological expeditions.

* * *

MRS. MYLONAS has accompanied him, and, last summer, one of his children, Ione, a junior at Wellesley studying to be an archeologist, went along to help with the digging. He has three other children.

It was Mylonas who, in 1954, made what has been pronounced the most important discovery of its kind ever made on Greek soil — a four-and-one-half-foot vase, dating from 650 B.C., found in a cemetery near Athens. It is regarded by archeologists as the finest example of proto-Attica art in existence.

Last summer he completed excavations, begun in 1952, of the cemetery at Eleusis. In heading up these Washington University archeological expeditions, Mylonas utilizes Greek labor—archeological digging is an old and skilled trade in Greece—and invariably calls on his old friend and telepathic colleague, John Karametros, crew foreman.



IN PICTURE AT LEFT, **MYLONAS**, LEFT, AND **JOHN KARAMETROS**, HIS EXCAVATING FOREMAN, STUDY THE CONTENTS OF AN ANCIENT GRAVE. RIGHT, SCENE OF TYPICAL EXCAVATION.

BUFF COLORED VASE OF BAKED CLAY FOUND IN A CEMETERY NEAR ATHENS AND PRONOUNCED THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF ITS KIND EVER MADE ON GREEK SOIL.

"He has some extra sense, I cannot attempt to define it," said Mylonas, as we sat in his office at the university, an office packed with shelves of objects from the past. "He knows when he is coming to a find, knows before he sees it."

Scalpel-like scrapers made of olive wood are used to dig around a relic. Metal might scratch a precious find. The nightmare of the archeologist is to watch something of vast historical value crumble to dust before ones eyes. (And it's a nightmare that not infrequently happens.)

"A man may work an entire day around an object," said Mylonas, "and at the end of the day have completed a cavity no larger than a small soup bowl."

MISS IONE MYLONAS, DAUGHTER OF MYLONAS, HERSELF A STUDENT OF ARCHEOLOGY, LOOKING DOWN AT A RELIC WHICH HAD JUST BEEN UNEARTHED. PICTURES AT LEFT AND RIGHT ARE EXAMPLES OF OTHER ANTIQUE RELICS UNCOVERED BY THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

Consequently, pictures — innumerable pictures — are taken of every step. Then, if the find goes back to dust at least the archeologist has something for his efforts. Mylonas's expeditions usually consist of about 25 laborers, headed by Karametros and his son Nicholas, who is developing the same extra sense.

"Time and time again I have seen Karametros digging away furiously, then pause—go very carefully, and — sure enough! There would be something there. It is not coincidence," Mylonas said.

Mylonas's work has won him Fulbright, Guggenheim American Philosophical Society grants and grants from the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

His many findings have contributed many facets of knowledge; his own conclusion is that human nature hasn't changed since the time of the ancients. Not even installment plans are new. In ancient Greece you could buy a house, FHA plan, for 50 drachmae a month, principal and interest, and your mortgage was made of stone. (Now it just seems as if it's made of stone.)

The Washington University expeditions headed by Mylonas have uncovered pottery, tools, weapons, grindstones and mortars, spindle-whorls used by women in their weaving.

* * *

MYLONAS has gone deep into the earth, into an ancient sacred well, lowered by windlass.

He said, "As I was being lowered I kept thinking of the trip of Persephone to the lower world. . . ."

The human side of the ancients is found in many ways, some touching. He told of finding the skeleton of a small child.

"By the child's head we found the feeding bottle and two figurines of the Mycenaean Great Goddess under whose protection the child was left. Just to make the journey pleasant they placed near its hand a miniature terra cotta chariot which, I guess, was the equivalent of our toy automobile. This altogether unique find sheds a good deal of light on human relations in that remote period and is unparalleled in finds from any other site."

The use of many small vases found in graves was figured out. They were to contain the tears of friends.

For the last seven years Mylonas has spent his time about equally divided—half here, and half in Greece. He is much in demand as a speaker, yet has found time to write more than 100 scientific books and papers.

"To the Sea, O Mystae!" is printed over the title of his work on Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries.

And to the sea is where he greatly desires to go.

The diving he has done was purely exploratory. The diving he wants to do, in the Straits of Salamis, will be the real, chips-down thing.

The ocean floor under the scene of this great sea battle, he believes, will yield a treasure of finds to chink in gaps in archeological knowledge. Right now, it is undecided where the money will come from for this costly undertaking.

"But someday," Mylonas said, his eyes gleaming. "Ah, someday—"

* * *

WHAT is archeology? What is the point?

"For one thing, it is generally misunderstood," Mylonas explained. "To the many, archeology has become synonymous to treasure hunting and the archeologist of the public imagination is the scholar, bald-headed and bearded, lean enough to go through any and all key-holes, who spends most of his time in pyramids and graves, associating with mummies and playing with glittering treasures.

"However, archeology is not a hunt after treasures. It is the study of the human past as revealed by objects made by man, and the task of the archeologist is to discover, to reveal, to study and to reconstruct the culture and civilizations which flourished in the past. He must be concerned primarily not with what he can find—but with what he can learn. Archeology is digging after knowledge."

Why spend so much time and money trying to uncover the past?

"The study of the past provides us with a vista of human experience and effort whose knowledge will make us appreciate and understand better the present, and visualize the future," he said.

He added there is no greater thrill that that experienced by a scholar who finds himself in a position to prove that a myth or legend is actually based on fact.

* * *

ONE opportunity he had to do this came a few years ago when he found prehistoric Greek graves, believed to be those of King Oedipus's son and six other legendary heroes who joined in an assault on the seven gates of Thebes.

"The story of the Seven is as famous as the Trojan war," he exulted, then. "I never hoped to see the day when I would be uncovering that most exciting page of Greek life, and would be turning legend into history."

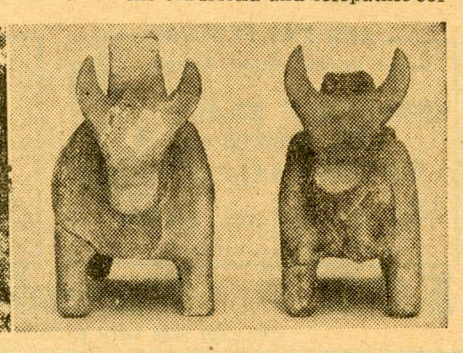
There is exultation in this art, and there is frustration. Frustration came when the diving expedition ran up against one stark fact—mud, so much mud that not enough money or time were on hand to adequately explore an ancient ship.

"Reluctantly we had to break the investigation," Mylonas said. "But day and night the same questions haunt me. What is the cargo in the hold of that ship? Does it consist of statues and work of art as we hope? Does it have some rare vases and bronzes aboard? And what will be its fate?"

This, then, is the world that this particular explorer-teacher lives in. Half his life is here, in a prosaic classroom at Washington University. Half his life is in ancient Greece, thousands of miles and years away, up on a mountain, down in a well or deep in an ocean or excavation. To him, the two worlds are far closer than they appear to most folks.

"People really aren't much different," he said. "Any place. Or any time."

And next year he will go back looking, as always—for something new in antiquity, his olive wood scalpel—and his curiosity—as sharp as always.



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14B

GEORGE E. MYLONAS HEADS ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

George E. Mylonas, Washington University archeologist, has been elected president for 1957-58 of the Archeological Institute of America at an institute meeting in Philadelphia, it was announced there yesterday.

Mylonas, chairman of the university's art and archeology department and honorary professor at the University of Athens, has conducted extensive excavations in Greece and written many books and articles about his findings.

Carl W. Blegen, University of Cincinnati professor, was elected vice president for 1957-58.

«ΤΟ ΒΗΜΑ» Σάββατον 5 Ἰανουαρίου 1957

ΤΙΜΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗΝ

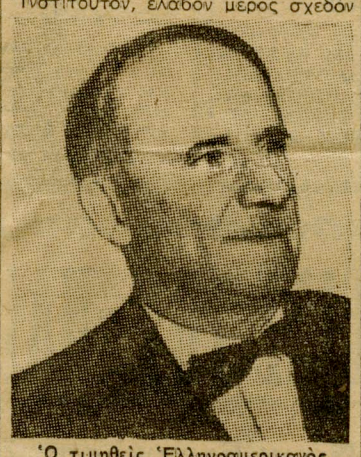
ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΕΞΕΛΕΓΗ Ο ΕΛΛΗΝ κ. Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑΣ

Καὶ ἀντιπρόεδρος ὁ θερμὸς φιλέλλην κ. Μπλέγκεν

ΤΟ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΔΥΟ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ ——— ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΤΕΝΑ ΣΥΝΔΕΔΕΜΕΝΟΝ ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

ΝΕΑ ΥΟΡΚΗ, Ἰανουάριος. Ἰδιαιτέρα Ὑπηρεσία.—Τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Συνέδριον τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν, ποὺ συνῆλθε τὴν 28ην, 29ην καὶ 30ὴν Δεκεμβρίου εἰς τὴν Φιλαδέλφειαν, ἀπετέλεσεν ἕνα σημαντικὸν γεγονὸς διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Πρῶτον, διότι αἱ περισσότεραι ἐκ τῶν γενομένων 38 ἀνακοινώσεων εἶχον ὡς θέμα τὰς ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἀνασκαφὰς καὶ τὰ ἑλληνικὰ ἀρχαιολογικὰ εὑρήματα καί, δεύτερον, διότι τὸ Συνέδριον ἐξέλεξε παμψηφεὶ ὡς πρόεδρον τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς τὸν Ἑλληνοαμερικανὸν καθηγητὴν τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τῆς Οὐάσιγκτον κ. Γεώργιον Ε. Μυλωνᾶν.

Εἰς τὸ συνέδριον αὐτό, τὸ ὁποῖον διοργανώνεται ἀπὸ τὸ ἀνωτέρω Ἰνστιτοῦτον, ἔλαβον μέρος σχεδὸν



Ὁ τιμηθεὶς Ἑλληνοαμερικανὸς καθηγητὴς κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶς

ὅλοι οἱ ἀρχαιολόγοι καὶ οἱ κλασικοὶ φιλόλογοι τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν. Τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Ἰνστιτοῦτον τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἐξ ἄλλου, εἶναι ἡ ἀνωτάτη ἐπιστημονικὴ ἀρχαιολογικὴ ὀργάνωσις τῆς χώρας καὶ ἔχει τμήματα καὶ ἀντιπροσώπους εἰς 43 πόλεις καὶ πανεπιστήμια. Οἱ ἑταῖροι του ἀνέρχονται εἰς 2.945 καὶ σκοπός του εἶναι ἡ διάδοσις καὶ ἐνίσχυσις τῶν ἀρχαιολογικῶν σπουδῶν. Ἡ δραστηριότης τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου εἶναι τὸ κίνητρον τῆς μελέτης τοῦ ἀρχαίου πολιτισμοῦ καὶ τῶν ἑλληνικῶν γραμμάτων. Τὰ διεθνοῦς κύρους περιοδικά του, τὸ «Ἀμέρικαν Τζόρναλ ὄφ Ἀρ καιόλοτζυ» καὶ τὸ «Ἀρκαιόλοτζυ», ἀποτελοῦν τὸν καθρέπτην τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης, πολλὰ δὲ ἀρχαιολογικὰ ἱδρύματα ὀφείλουν τὴν ὕπαρξίν των εἰς τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Ἰνστιτοῦτον τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὅπως ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Σχολὴ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ἡ Σχολὴ Ἀνατολικῶν Ἐρευνῶν τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἡ Σχολὴ Προϊστορικῶν Σπουδῶν Εὐρώπης καὶ τὸ Ἀμερικανικὸν Κέντρον Ἐρευνῶν εἰς τὸ Κάϊρον. Αἱ σχολαὶ αὐταὶ εἶναι τώρα ἀνεξάρτητοι, ἀλλ' ὀφείλουν τὴν ἵδρυσίν των εἰς τὸ Ἰνστιτοῦτον.

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Ἀπὸ τὴν δραστηριότητα αὐτὴν τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου, γίνεται σαφὲς πόσο μεγάλη τιμὴ εἶναι ἡ ἐκλογὴ ὡς προέδρου του τοῦ κ. Γ. Ε. Μυλωνᾶ, ποὺ ἐπισφραγίζει μίαν λαμπρὰν σταδιοδρομίαν καὶ ἐπιβραβεύει μίαν ἐπίμοχθον ἐργασίαν, ἡ ὁποία συνέβαλε θετικῶς εἰς τὴν πρόοδον τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης. Ἡ ἐκλογὴ ὅμως τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ εἶναι καὶ τιμὴ διὰ τὰ ἑλληνικὰ γράμματα καὶ τὴν ἑλληνικὴν παιδείαν, ποὺ ἀντιπροσωπεύει ὁ τιμηθεὶς ἐπιστήμων εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικήν. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς εἶναι ἀπόφοιτος καὶ διδάκτωρ τῆς Φιλοσοφικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν καὶ δι' αὐτὸ ἡ πρὸς αὐτὸν γενομένη τιμή, διὰ τῆς ἐκλογῆς του εἰς τὸ ὕπατον ἀρχαιολογικὸν ἀξίωμα τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἀντανακλᾶ εἰς τὰ ἑλληνικὰ γράμματα. Ἡ ἐκλογὴ ἄλλωστε αὐτὴ ὑπῆρξεν ἁπλῆ ἀπόδειξις τῆς βαθείας ἐκτιμήσεως ποὺ τρέφουν πρὸς τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν οἱ ἐπιστήμονες τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν.

Ἀλλὰ ὁ τιμηθεὶς ἐπιστήμων καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα χαίρει μεγάλης ἐκτιμήσεως, ὅπου ἀφοῦ ἐκλήθη τὸ 1954 διὰ νὰ διδάξῃ, ἐξελέγη τιμῆς ἕνεκεν παμψηφεὶ τακτικὸς καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐπαρασημοφορήθη μὲ τὸν Ταξιάρχην Γεωργίου τοῦ Α΄.

Ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῆς ἐκλογῆς του ὡς προέδρου τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὁ Τύπος ἀφιερώνει εὐμενέστατα σχόλια διὰ τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν ἐργασίαν τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ. Μεταξὺ ἄλλων, ἀναφέρεται ἡ σπουδαιότης καὶ ἡ σημασία τῶν εὑρημάτων ποὺ ἔγιναν κατὰ τὰς ἀνασκαφάς, τὰς ὁποίας ὁ ἴδιος διηύθυνεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ διὰ μακρῶν παρατίθενται αἱ ἀντιλήψεις του διὰ τὴν ἀρχαιολογικὴν ἐπιστήμην.

Τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Συνέδριον ἐξέλεξεν ἀντιπρόεδρον τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἕνα ἄλλον λαμπρὸν ἐπιστήμονα καὶ πιστὸν φίλον τῆς Ἑλλάδος, τὸν κ. Κὰρλ Μπλέγκεν, καθηγητὴν τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τοῦ Σινσιννάτι. Ὁ μεγάλος αὐτὸς ἐπιστήμων εἶναι γνωστὸς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὅπου ἐπὶ σειρὰν ἐτῶν διηύθυνε τὴν Ἀμερικανικὴν Ἀρχαιολογικὴν Σχολὴν τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. Τὰ συγγράμματά του, αἱ ἀνασκαφαί του καὶ τὰ εὑρήματά του εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον, Νεμέαν, Ζυγουριές, Πρόσυμναν, Τροίαν καὶ Πύλον εἶναι ἱστορικοὶ σταθμοὶ τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης καὶ θεμέλια ἐπὶ τῶν ὁποίων ἐδράζεται ἡ γνῶσις μας τῆς προϊστορικῆς ἐποχῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Ἡ ζωή του ἀφιερώθη εἰς τὴν θεραπείαν τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης καὶ ὁ σεμνὸς ἐπιστήμων ἀναγνωρίζεται παγκοσμίως ὡς ἕνας τῶν μεγάλων της διδασκάλων.

MYLONAS HONORED . . . George E. Mylonas, professor of art and archeology and chairman of the department, is the new president of the Archeological Institute of America for 1957-58. Mylonas, who is also an honorary professor at the University of Athens, Greece, is the first foreign-born member of his profession to be elected to this post.

Ο ΕΛΛΗΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΟΣ Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑΣ ΕΞΕΛΕΓΗ ΠΑΜΨΗΦΕΙ ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΟΥ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΥ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟΥ

Τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸ Συνέδριο τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν, ποὺ συνῆλθε τὶς παραμονὲς τῆς Πρωτοχρονιᾶς στὴν Φιλαδέλφεια, ἐξέλεξε παμψηφεὶ ὡς Πρόεδρο τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς τὸν διεθνοῦς φήμης Ἕλληνα ἀρχαιολόγο κ. Γεώργιο Μυλωνᾶ καὶ ὡς Ἀντιπρόεδρο τὸν ἐπίσης διακεκριμένον ἐπιστήμονα καὶ θερμὸν φιλέλληνα κ. Κὰρλ Μπλέγκεν. Ἡ ἐκλογὴ αὐτὴ σχολιάσθηκε εὐρέως καὶ εὐμενέστατα, τόσο ἀπὸ τὸν ἀμερικανικὸ Τύπο, ὅσο καὶ ἀπὸ τὰ ἀρχαιολογικὰ περιοδικὰ τῶν Η.Π., δεδομένου ὅτι τὸ Ἰνστιτοῦτον εἶναι ἡ ἀνωτάτη ἐπιστημονικὴ ἀρχαιολογικὴ ὀργάνωση τῆς Ἀμερικῆς. Ὁ νέος Πρόεδρος τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου, ἀπόφοιτος καὶ διδάκτωρ τῆς Φιλοσοφικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν, εἶναι τακτικὸς καθηγητὴς τόσο τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν, ὅσο καὶ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τῆς Οὐάσιγκτον. Ἐπίσης, ὁ νέος Ἀντιπρόεδρος κατέχει τὴν ἕδρα τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας στὸ Πανεπιστήμιο τοῦ Σινσιννάτι.

Μετὰ ἀπὸ τὴν ἐκλογή του, ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς δέχθηκε τοὺς δημοσιογράφους, οἱ ὁποῖοι τοῦ ὑπέβαλαν διάφορα ἐρωτήματα. Μεταφέρομε ἐδῶ μερικὰ χαρακτηριστικὰ σημεῖα τῆς συνεντεύξεως αὐτῆς.

ΕΡ.— Τί εἶναι ἀρχαιολογία καὶ ποιός εἶναι ὁ σκοπός της;

ΑΠ.— Γιὰ πολλοὺς ἡ ἀρχαιολογία ἔχει γίνει συνώνυμο μὲ τὸ «κυνήγι τοῦ θησαυροῦ», ἐνῶ γιὰ ἄλλους πάλι ὁ ἀρχαιολόγος εἶναι ἕνας γέρος μὲ γενειάδα καὶ φαλάκρα, ποὺ περνᾶ τὴν ζωή του συντροφιὰ μὲ μούμιες καὶ φανταχτερὰ κοσμήματα. Στὴν πραγματικότητα, ὅμως, ἡ ἀρχαιολογία εἶναι ἡ μελέτη τοῦ παρελθόντος, ἔτσι ὅπως μᾶς φανερώνεται ἀπὸ τὰ ἀντικείμενα ποὺ ἔκαναν οἱ ἀλλοτινοὶ ἄνθρωποι: ὁ ἀρχαιολόγος προσπαθεῖ ν' ἀνακαλύψῃ, νὰ μελετήσῃ καὶ νὰ ξαναζωντανέψῃ τὸν πολιτισμὸ ποὺ ἄνθισε στὸ παρελθόν. Ἡ πρώτη του φροντίδα δὲν εἶναι τὸ τί θὰ βρῇ, ἀλλὰ τὸ τί θὰ μάθῃ.

ΕΡ.— Ἀλλὰ γιατί νὰ ξοδεύῃ κανεὶς τόσον καιρὸ καὶ τόσα χρήματα, προσπαθῶντας νὰ ξεσκεπάσῃ τὸ παρελθόν;

ΑΠ.— Γιατὶ ἡ μελέτη τοῦ παρελθόντος μᾶς δίνει μιὰν εἰκόνα τῶν προσπαθειῶν τῶν προγόνων μας καὶ ἔτσι μᾶς βοηθάει νὰ καταλάβουμε καὶ νὰ ἐκτιμήσουμε καλύτερα τὸ παρόν.

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«ΕΘΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΗΡΥΞ», ΠΕΜΠΤΗ, 10 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ, 1957

ΤΙΜΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗΝ

ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΙΝΣΤΙΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΕΞΕΛΕΓΗ Ο ΕΛΛΗΝ Κος Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑΣ

Καὶ ἀντιπρόεδρος ὁ θερμὸς φιλέλλην κ. Μπλέγκεν. — Τὸ ἔργον καὶ τῶν δύο ἐπιστημόνων εἶναι στενὰ συνδεδεμένον μὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

ΟΥΑΣΙΓΚΤΩΝ, Ἰανουάριος. (Ἰδιαιτέρα Ἀνταπόκρισις). — Τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Συνέδριον τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν, ποὺ συνῆλθε τὴν 28ην, 29ην καὶ 30ὴν Δεκεμβρίου εἰς τὴν Φιλαδέλφειαν, ἀπετέλεσεν ἕνα σημαντικὸν γεγονὸς διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Πρῶτον, διότι αἱ περισσότεραι ἐκ τῶν γενομένων 38 ἀνακοινώσεων εἶχον ὡς θέμα τὰς ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἀνασκαφὰς καὶ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ ἀρχαιολογικὰ εὑρήματα καὶ δεύτερον, διότι τὸ Συνέδριον ἐξέλεξε παμψηφεὶ ὡς Πρόεδρον τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς τὸν Ἑλληνοαμερικανὸν καθηγητὴν τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τῆς Οὐάσιγκτων κ. Γεώργιον Ε. Μυλωνᾶν.

Εἰς τὸ συνέδριον αὐτό, τὸ ὁποῖον διοργανώνεται ἀπὸ τὸ ἀνωτέρω Ἰνστιτοῦτον, ἔλαβον μέρος σχεδὸν ὅλοι οἱ ἀρχαιολόγοι καὶ οἱ κλασσικοὶ φιλόλογοι τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν. Τὸ Ἰνστιτοῦτον αὐτὸ ἐξ ἄλλου, εἶναι ἡ ἀνωτάτη ἐπιστημονικὴ ἀρχαιολογικὴ ὀργάνωσις τῆς χώρας καὶ ἔχει τμήματα καὶ ἀντιπροσώπους εἰς 43 πόλεις καὶ πανεπιστήμια. Οἱ ἑταῖροί του ἀνέρχονται εἰς 2,945 καὶ σκοπός του εἶναι ἡ διάδοσις καὶ ἐνίσχυσις τῶν ἀρχαιολογικῶν σπουδῶν. Ἡ δραστηριότης τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου εἶναι τὸ κίνητρον τῆς μελέτης τοῦ ἀρχαίου πολιτισμοῦ καὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν γραμμάτων. Τὰ διεθνοῦς κύρους περιοδικά του τὸ «Ἀμέρικαν Τζόρναλ ὀφ Ἀρκαιόλοτζυ» καὶ τὸ «Ἀρκαιόλοτζυ» ἀποτελοῦν τὸν καθρέπτην τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης, πολλὰ δὲ ἀρχαιολογικὰ ἱδρύματα ὀφείλουν τὴν ὕπαρξίν των εἰς τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Ἰνστιτοῦτον τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὅπως ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Σχολὴ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ἡ Σχολὴ Ἀνατολικῶν Ἐρευνῶν τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἡ Σχολὴ Προϊστορικῶν Σπουδῶν Εὐρώπης καὶ τὸ Ἀμερικανικὸν Κέντρον Ἐρευνῶν εἰς τὸ Κάϊρον. Αἱ Σχολαὶ αὐταὶ εἶναι τώρα ἀνεξάρτητοι, ἀλλ' ὀφείλουν τὴν ἵδρυσίν των εἰς τὸ Ἰνστιτοῦτον.

* * *

Ἀπὸ τὴν δραστηριότητα αὐτὴν τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου γίνεται σαφὲς πόσο μεγάλη τιμὴ εἶναι ἡ ἐκλογὴ ὡς προέδρου τοῦ κ. Γ. Ε. Μυλωνᾶ, ποὺ ἐπισφραγίζει μίαν λαμπρὰν σταδιοδρομίαν, καὶ ἐπιβραβεύει μίαν ἐπίμοχθον ἐργασίαν, ἡ ὁποία συνέβαλε θετικῶς εἰς τὴν πρόοδον τῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης. Ἡ ἐκλογὴ ὅμως τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ εἶναι καὶ τιμὴ διὰ τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ Γράμματα καὶ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν παιδείαν, ποὺ ἀντιπροσωπεύει ὁ τιμηθεὶς ἐπιστήμων εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικήν. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς εἶναι ἀπόφοιτος καὶ διδάκτωρ τῆς Φιλοσοφικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν καὶ δι' αὐτό, ἡ πρὸς αὐτὸν γενομένη τιμή, διὰ τῆς ἐκλογῆς του εἰς τὸ ὕπατον ἀρχαιολογικὸν ἄξίωμα τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἀντανακλᾷ εἰς τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ γράμματα. Ἡ ἐκλογή, ἄλλως τε αὐτὴ ὑπῆρξεν ἁπλῆ ἀπόδειξις τῆς βαθείας ἐκτιμήσεως ποὺ τρέφουν πρὸς τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν οἱ ἐπιστήμονες τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν.

Ἀλλὰ ὁ τιμηθεὶς ἐπιστήμων, καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα χαίρει μεγάλης ἐκτιμήσεως, ὅπου, ἀφοῦ ἐκλήθη τὸ 1954 διὰ νὰ διδάξῃ ἐξελέγη τιμῆς ἕνεκεν, παμψηφεὶ τακτικὸς καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐπαρασημοφορήθη μὲ τὸν Ταξιάρχην Γεωργίου τοῦ Α'.

Ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῆς ἐκλογῆς του ὡς προέδρου τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὁ Τύπος ἀφιερώνει ὑμενέστατα σχόλια διὰ τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν ἐργασίαν τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ. Μεταξὺ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναφέρεταται ἡ σπουδαιότης κι' ἡ σημασία τῶν εὑρημάτων ποὺ ἔγιναν κατὰ τὰς ἀνασκαφάς, τὰς ὁποίας ὁ ἴδιος διηύθυνεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ διὰ μακρῶν παρατίθενται αἱ ἀντιλήψεις του διὰ τὴν ἀρχαιολογικὴν ἐπιστήμην.

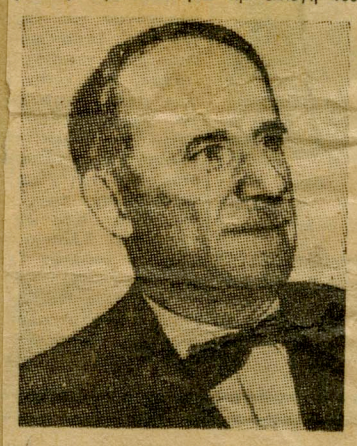
Τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Συνέδριον ἐξέλεξεν ἀντιπρόεδρον τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἕνα ἄλλον λαμπρὸν ἐπιστήμονα καὶ πιστὸν φίλον τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὸν κ. Κάρλ Μπλέγκεν, καθηγητὴν τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τῆς Σινσιννάτι. Ὁ μεγάλος αὐτὸς Ἐπιστήμων εἶναι γνωστὸς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὅπου ἐπὶ σειρὰν ἐτῶν διηύθυνε τὴν Ἀμερικανικὴν Ἀρχαιολογικὴν Σχολὴν Ἀθηνῶν. Τὰ συγγράμματά του, αἱ ἀνασκαφαί του καὶ τὰ εὑρήματά του εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον, Νεμέαν, Ζυγουριές, Πρόσυμναν, Τροίαν καὶ Πύλον εἶναι ἱστορικοὶ σταθμοὶ τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης καὶ θεμέλια ἐπὶ τῶν ὁποίων ἐδράζεται ἡ γνῶσίς μας τῆς προϊστορικῆς ἐποχῆς τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Ἡ ζωή του ἀφιερώθη εἰς τὴν θεραπείαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης, καὶ ὁ σεμνὸς ἐπιστήμων ἀναγνωρίζεται παγκοσμίως, ὡς ἕνας τῶν μεγάλων της διδασκάλων.

ΤΙΜΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Ο Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑΣ, ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΩΝ

ΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ Ο ΜΠΛΕΓΚΕΝ

Τὰ ἑλληνικὰ γράμματα καὶ ἡ ἑλληνικὴ ἐπιστήμη ἐγνώρισαν τὴν περασμένη ἑβδομάδα ἕνα θρίαμβο παγκοσμίου σημασίας. Πρόκειται γιὰ τὴν ἐκλογὴ τοῦ



Ὁ Ἕλλην ἀρχαιολόγος Γ. Μυλωνᾶς, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐξελέγη πρόεδρος τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς

Ἕλληνος καθηγητοῦ τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας κ. Γεωργίου Μυλωνᾶ ὡς προέδρου τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς γιὰ τὰ προσεχῆ δύο ἔτη.

— Τὸ μέγεθος τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐπιτυχίας γίνεται περισσότερο ἀντιληπτό, ἂν σημειωθῇ ὅτι ἡ θέσις αὐτὴ εἶναι ἡ ἀνωτάτη στὴν ἱεραρχία τῶν ἀρχαιολόγων καὶ φιλολόγων τοῦ Δυτικοῦ ἡμισφαιρίου καὶ ὅτι τὸ Ἰνστιτοῦτον, τοῦ ὁποίου τὴν προεδρία ἀναλαμβάνει ὁ κ. Γεώργιος Μυλωνᾶς, κατευθύνει ὅλες τὶς ἀνὰ τὸν Κόσμον ἀρχαιολογικὲς ἐρευνες ποὺ διενεργοῦνται ἀπὸ ἀμερικανικὰ ἱδρύματα ἢ καὶ ἁπλοῦς ἰδιώτας.

— Ἡ ἐκλογὴ τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ, ὁ ὁποῖος σημειωτέον εἶναι καθηγητὴς τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας στὸ Πανεπιστήμιον Οὐάσιγκτον τοῦ Σαὶντ Λούϊς, ἔγινε κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν τοῦ ἐφετεινοῦ συνεδρίου τῶν φιλολόγων καὶ ἀρχαιολόγων τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν καὶ τοῦ Καναδᾶ, ποὺ συνῆλθε στὴν Φιλαδέλφεια τῆς Πενσυλβανίας. Στὸ συνέδριο ἔλαβον μέρος ὅλοι σχεδὸν οἱ Ἀμερικανοὶ ἀρχαιολόγοι καὶ οἱ ἀσχολούμενοι μὲ τὴν κλασσικὴ φιλολογία γιὰ νὰ παρακολουθήσουν τὶς 38 ἐπιστημονικὲς ἀνακοινώσεις, ἀπὸ τὶς ὁποῖες οἱ περισσότερες ἀνεφέροντο σὲ ἑλληνικὰ εὑρήματα καὶ σὲ τελευταῖες ἀνασκαφὲς στὴ χώρα μας.

— Κατὰ τὴν διάρκεια τοῦ ἰδίου συνεδρίου ὁ καθηγητὴς τῆς Προϊστορίας ἀρχαιολόγος στὸ Πανεπιστήμιο τοῦ Σινσινάτι κ. Κὰρλ Μπλέγκεν, ἐξελέγη ἀντιπρεδρος τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου μὲ διετῆ καὶ αὐτὸς θητεία.

— Ὁ καθηγητὴς Μπλέγκεν ἔχει διατελέσει ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἔτη διευθυντὴς τῆς ἐδῶ Ἀμερικανικῆς Σχολῆς Κλασσικῶν Σπουδῶν καὶ οἱ ἀνασκαφές του σὲ πολλὰ μέρη τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔχουν σημειώσει μεγάλες ἐπιτυχίες καὶ θεωροῦνται διεθνῶς σταθμοὶ τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης.

15 Β

ÇARŞAMBA ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ 23 OCAK ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ
1957
YIL ΕΤΟΣ 6 SAYI ΑΡΙΘΜ. 290

APOSTOLOS ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΣ

ΑΦΟΙ

ΧΗΣ.
ρσμίου Συμβουλίου,
σία, θὰ ἀφιερώσουν
Ἰανουαρίου εἰς προ-

ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΕΑΣ

ΙΕΡΑ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ

ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΗΣ Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑΣ

Τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Συνέδριον τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν, ποὺ συνῆλθε τὴν 28ην—30ὴν Δεκεμβρίου εἰς τὴν Φιλαδέλφειαν, ἀπετέλεσεν ἕνα σημαντικὸν γεγονὸς διὰ τὴν κλασικὴν Χώραν. Πρῶτον, διότι αἱ περισσότεραι ἐκ τῶν γενομένων 38 ἀνακοινώσεων εἶχον ὡς θέμα τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τῆς ἀρχαιότητος καὶ δεύτερον, διότι τὸ Συνέδριον ἐξέλεξε παμψηφεὶ ὡς Πρόεδρον τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς τὸν Ἑλληνοαμερικανὸν κ. Γεώργιον Μυλωνᾶν, Καθηγητὴν τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον Οὐάσιγκτων τῆς πόλεως Σαὶν-Λούις Μο.

Εἰς τὸ Συνέδριον αὐτὸ ἔλαβον μέρος σχεδὸν ὅλοι οἱ ἀρχαιολόγοι καὶ οἱ κλασικοὶ φιλόλογοι τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν. Τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Ἰνστιτοῦτον τῆς Ἀμερικῆς εἶναι ἡ ἀνωτάτη ἐπιστημονικὴ ἀρχαιολογικὴ ὀργάνωσις τῆς Χώρας καὶ ἔχει τμήματα καὶ ἀντιπροσώπους εἰς 43 πόλεις καὶ Πανεπιστήμια. Οἱ ἑταῖροί του ἀνέρχονται εἰς 2.945 καὶ σκοπός του εἶναι ἡ διάδοσις καὶ ἐνίσχυσις τῶν ἀρχαιολογικῶν σπουδῶν. Τὰ διεθνοῦς κύρους περιοδικά του, τὸ Ἀμέρικαν Τζονρναλὸφ Ἀρκεόλοτζι» καὶ τὸ «Ἀρκεόλοτζι» ἀποτελοῦν τὸν καθρέπτην τῆς ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐπιστήμης, πολλὰ δὲ ἀρχαιολογικὰ ἱδρύματα ὀφείλουν τὴν ὕπαρξίν των εἰς τὸ Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Ἰνστιτοῦτον τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὅπως ἡ Ἀμερικανικὴ Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Σχολὴ Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἡ Σχολὴ Ἀρχαιολογικῶν ἐρευνῶν τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ, ἡ Σχολὴ Προϊστορικῶν Σπουδῶν Εὐρώπης καὶ τὸ Ἀμερικανικὸν Κέντρον Ἐρευνῶν εἰς τὸ Κάϊρον.

Αἱ Σχολαὶ αὐταὶ εἶναι τώρα ἀνεξάρτητοι, ἀλλ' ὀφείλουν τὴν ἵδρυσίν των εἰς τὸ Ἰνστιτοῦτον.

Ἀπὸ τὴν δραστηριότητα αὐτὴν τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου γίνεται σαφὲς πόσον μεγάλη τιμὴ εἶναι ἡ ἐκλογὴ ὡς Προέδρου του τοῦ κ. Γ. Ε. Μυλωνᾶ, ποὺ ἐπισφραγίζει μίαν λαμπρὰν σταδιοδρομίαν καὶ ἐπιβραβεύει μίαν ἐπίμοχθον ἐργασίαν, ἡ ὁποία συνέβαλε θετικῶς εἰς τὴν πρόοδον τῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐπιστήμης.

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ἐγεννήθη ἐν Σμύρνῃ, εἶναι ἀπόφοιτος καὶ διδάκτωρ τῆς Φιλολογικῆς Σχολῆς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Ἀθηνῶν καὶ διδάσκει ἐν τῷ Πανεπιστημίῳ Οὐάσιγκτων ἀπὸ ἐτῶν. Ἡ ἐκλογὴ αὐτὴ ὑπῆρξεν ἀπτὴ ἀπόδειξις τῆς βαθείας ἐκτιμήσεως, ποὺ τρέφουν πρὸς τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν οἱ Ἐπιστήμονες τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν. Ἀλλὰ ὁ τιμηθεὶς ἐπιστήμων καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα χαίρει μεγάλης ἐκτιμήσεως, ὅπου ἐκλήθη τὸ 1954 διὰ νὰ διδάξῃ, καὶ ἐξελέγη τιμῆς ἕνεκεν παμψηφεὶ τακτικὸς Καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐπαρασημοφορήθη.

Ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῆς ἐκλογῆς του ὡς Προέδρου τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ὁ Τύπος ἀφιέρωσεν εὐμενέστατα σχόλια διὰ τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν ἐργασίαν τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ. Μεταξὺ ἄλλων ἀναφέρεται ἡ σπουδαιότης καὶ ἡ σημασία τῶν εὑρημάτων ποὺ ἔγιναν κατὰ τὰς ἀνασκαφάς, τὰς ὁποίας ὁ ἴδιος διηύθυνεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ διὰ μακρῶν παρατίθενται αἱ ἀντιλήψεις του διὰ τὴν ἀρχαιολογικὴν ἐπιστήμην.

16A

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH Thurs., Jan. 31, 1957 19A

MYLONAS, CONWAY HONORED BY ARCHITECTS' INSTITUTE

Two Washington University faculty members, George Mylonas, professor of art and architecture, and Fred Conway, instructor of painting, have accepted honorary associate memberships in the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, it was announced today.

Mylonas is president of the American Association of Archeologists. He has led numerous expeditions to sites in Greece. Conway was honored for his work as a painter of murals and for his years as instructor at the university's School of Fine Arts.

The two new associate members attended the annual meeting of the chapter Tuesday at Hotel Gatesworth. Eugene J. Mackey, of the firm of Murphy and Mackey, has been elected chapter president.

Post Dispatch Feby 3, 1957

PROF. GEORGE E. MYLONAS TO GO ON LECTURE TOUR

George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the Washington University department of art and archaeology, will open a lecture tour in the East Wednesday when he will speak at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

Mylonas, director of the university's excavations at Eleusis and Mycenae, Greece, will speak Thursday at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and visit Princeton University Friday. He will deliver the Taft lectures on archaeology Feb. 11 and 12 at the University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Mylonas Lectures About Greece In East

George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the department of art and archaeology and director of the University's excavations at Eleusis and Mycenate, Greece, is on a lecture tour through the east this week.

He spoke recently at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., on "The Grave Circles of Mycenae" at Johns Hopkins University yesterday and is visiting at Princeton University today.

Mylonas will present the Taft Lectures on Archaeology at the University of Cincinnati Monday and Tuesday. Subject of the lectures will be "WU Excavations at Eleusis and Mycenate."

THE REGENTS AND SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

TOGETHER WITH

THE OFFICERS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE

AT A LECTURE

THE GRAVE CIRCLES OF MYCENAE

BY

PROF. GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Chairman, Department of Art and Archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Professor of Archaeology, University of Athens, Greece
President, Archaeological Institute of America

On Wednesday evening, February the sixth
Nineteen hundred and fifty-seven
at eight thirty

In the Auditorium of the Natural History Building, Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue

Ample parking facilities (over)

17A

Greeks Had Word for It

Arthritis Nothing New, Archeologist Reports

Ancient Greeks suffered such common complaints as gallstones and arthritis, a renowned archeologist said in Cincinnati Monday.

GEORGE E. MAYBONAS

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. Mylonas of Washington University, St. Louis, was here to lecture at the University of Cincinnati under the Taft Memorial Fund.

The professor, president of the Archeological Institute of America, headquarters in Cincinnati, worked at excavations for the Greek Archeological Society at sites of the ancient cities of Eleusis and Mycenai.

DISCOVERY was made at Mycenae also of the first known instance of skull surgery.

At Eleusis, the archeologist said, the religious cult of Demeter (Goddess of Agriculture) was uncovered. It existed 2,000 years before Christianity. Some of its rituals have carried over to today's Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox ceremonies.

Cincinatti Feby 11, 1957

THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

ANNOUNCES

TWO PUBLIC LECTURES

Under the Auspices of the Taft Memorial Fund

by

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Washington University

ELEUSIS, ITS SANCTUARY AND CEMETERY.....Monday, Feb. 11

MYCENAE, CAPITAL CITY OF AGAMEMNON.....Tuesday, Feb. 12

127 McMicken Hall — 4:00 P. M.

Open to the public — Admission free

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1957

Archeologist Here Monday

Dr. George E. Mylonas, Washington university archeologist and scholar, will speak to Wabash students in a long Chapel program, Monday.

Title of Dr. Mylonas' speech is, "Mycenae, the Capitol City of Agamemnon," and will be supplemented with color slides taken at the excavations between 1952 and 1955.

A native of Turkey, Dr. Mylonas attended International college in Smyrna, and the University of Athens. He received his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University in 1929, and in 1937 he became an American citizen.

Dr. Mylonas has twice received the American Philosophy society's grant and was also awarded a two-year Fulbright award for study abroad.

Since 1933, he has been a member of the Washington university faculty and has lectured for the Archeological Institute of America.

17B

The Kilikilik

Owned and Published by the Students of Heidelberg College

TIFFIN, OHIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1957

George Mylonas Gives Campus Lecture Series

George E. Mylonas, noted scholar and archaeologist, will visit Heidelberg Thursday and Friday. His first appearance will be in convocation at which time he will lecture on the topic, "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon." His talk will be illustrated with colored slides showing the speaker at work, excavations and rare examples of material uncovered between 1952 and 1955.

During his two-day stay on campus, Dr. Mylonas will attend a luncheon at France Hall on Thursday. Also on Thursday, he will meet at 1 p. m. with Greek 102 and classics 204 and with art 116 and 358 at 3:10 p. m. Etma Sigma Phi and Classics club have jointly planned an informal tea on Thursday evening from 8 to 10 p. m. On Friday he will meet with classics 204 at 9 a. m.

Department Head

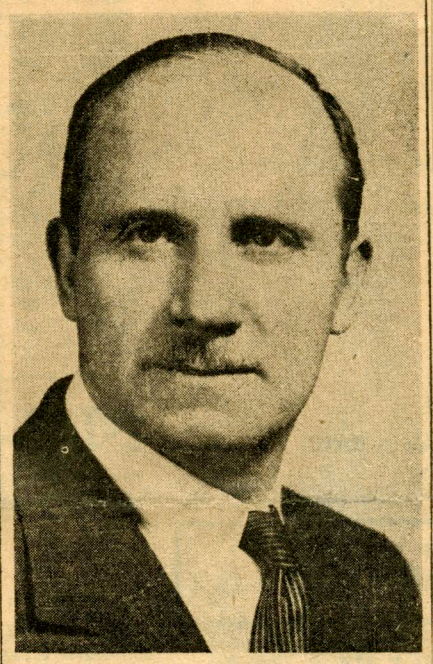
Dr. Mylonas is head of the department of archaeology at Washington university. At present he is working under appointment by the Guggenheim memorial foundation for studies of materials from excavations of the ancient Greek city of Eleusia.

Born in Turkey, Dr. Mylonas was educated at the International college of Smyrna and the University of Athens. He came to this country for further study at Johns Hopkins university where he received a Ph.D. degree in 1929. Dr. Mylonas became an American citizen in 1937. In recognition of his scholarship, he received the American Philosophy society's grant twice, and also was awarded a two-year Fulbright award.

Award Recipient

The Order of the Commander of George A was presented to him by the king of Greece for his discoveries in the field of archaeology. A lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America for many years, he was its Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer in 1953 and 1954. A member of the faculty at Washington university since 1933, Dr. Mylonas has been head of the department since 1939.

His other teaching experience includes positions at the University of Illinois and the University of Athens, where he has been honorary professor of archaeology since 1954. In addition to this, he has written many articles on archaeological subjects and his works have appeared in leading periodicals such as **American Journal of Archaeology**, **Scientific American** and **Illustrated London Journal**.



GEORGE E. MYLONAS

★ BOOK MARKS ★

By FRANCIS A. KLEIN
Globe-Democrat Book Editor

ANCIENT MYCENAE: The Capital City of Agamemnon, by George E. Mylonas (Princeton University Press)—When Agamemnon led his doughty Greek warriors against Troy, finally sacking the city and burning "the topless towers of Ilium," about 1183 B.C., Mycenae already was ancient. This was established by recent excavations in which Dr. George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, had a prominent part and of which he writes capitally and captivatingly here, unrolling

George E. Mylonas

the centuries and the milleniums and reconstructing, with rare detective skill albeit scientific, what life must have been like then. Agamemnon and his faithless wife Clytemnestra and her half-sister Helen, Achilles and Ajax, the prophetess Cassandra, Hector and Paris, who carried Helen off to Troy and thereby started the war—these were the heroes and heroines of whom Homer sang in his "Iliad" and his "Odyssey," and which furnished material for the later tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides and the literary heritage of the world. No such literary traditions go with the "old" Mycenae, Dr. Mylonas points out, because the "days of its greatness and leadership were over when the classical Greek authors were recording the activities of the cities of Hellas." Dr. Mylonas and his colleagues, opening "new" graves, nonetheless were able to deduce from the findings, in the way that archeologists have, that the city dates back to about 2500 B.C., that it increased in power and wealth, dynasties arose and that by the time of Atreus, in 1250 B.C., who built the famous "Lion Gate," Mycenae attained its greatest expansion, prosperity and renown. It was destroyed, perhaps by the Dorians, in 1100 B.C., recovered enough in the interim to take part in the battles of Thermopylae and Plataea in 480-479, and was destroyed again, by the people of Argos, in 468. It is an exciting experience, to uncover by spade the times and the peoples that used to be, and Dr. Mylonas fully conveys it in his absorbing account, which, for all its deep-founded scholarship, makes fascinating reading. "The excavation gave an experience never to be forgotten. The final study will give little indication of the thoughts which crowded our minds and the feelings which increased the beat of our hearts. Objects fashioned centuries ago, weapons which gave victory to their bearers, vases which contained nourishing food or priceless ointments; and with them the bones of those who used them! Who were they? What did they think? What were their deeds? We, too, like Menippos of old, anxious to see and learn, felt helpless in the world of the shadows. Hermes' answers to Menippos became our answers: 'Where are all the beauties, Hermes? 'Look there to your right. 'But I see only bones and bare skulls, most of them exactly alike.' This is the skull of Helen. 'And for this a thousand ships carried warriors from every part of Greece, Greeks and barbarians slain, and cities made desolate?' Ah, Menippos, you never saw the living Helen, or you would have said with Homer. "Well might they suffer grievous years of toil who strove for such a prize!"

★ ★ ★

Guest Lectures

The Frick Collection

1 EAST 70 STREET · NEW YORK

February — May 1957

18B

Saturdays at Three

FEBRUARY 23

ELLIS K. WATERHOUSE

Barber Institute of Fine Arts

The Eighteenth Century Fancy Picture and its History

MARCH 23

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Washington University

The Grave Circles of Mycenae

APRIL 27

RENSSELAER W. LEE

Princeton University

Tasso's Influence on the History of Painting

MAY 18

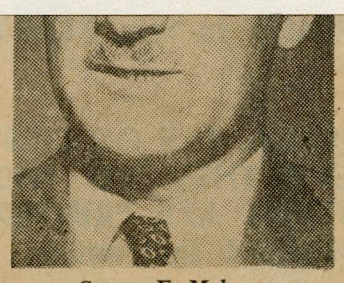
AGNES MONGAN

Fogg Museum of Art

Famous Women Art Collectors

No admission tickets are required

18C



George E. Mylonas

the centuries and the milleniums and reconstructing, with rare detective skill albeit scientific, what life must have been like then. Agamemnon and his faithless wife Clytemnestra and her half-sister Helen, Achilles and Ajax, the prophetess Cassandra, Hector and Paris, who carried Helen off to Troy and thereby started the war—these were the heroes and heroines of whom Homer sang in his "Iliad" and his "Odyssey," and which furnished material for the later tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides and the literary heritage of the world. No such literary traditions go with the "old" Mycenae, Dr. Mylonas points out, because the "days of its greatness and leadership were over when the classical Greek authors were recording the activities of the cities of Hellas." Dr. Mylonas and his colleagues, opening "new" graves, nonetheless were able to deduce from the findings, in the way that archeologists have, that the city dates back to about 2500 B.C., that it increased in power and wealth, dynasties arose and that by the time of Atreus, in 1250 B.C., who built the famous "Lion Gate," Mycenae attained its greatest expansion, prosperity and renown. It was destroyed, perhaps by the Dorians, in 1100 B.C., recovered enough in the interim to take part in the battles of Thermopylae and Plataea in 480-479, and was destroyed again, by the people of Argos, in 468. It is an exciting experience, to uncover by spade the times and the peoples that used to be, and Dr. Mylonas fully conveys it in his absorbing account, which, for all its deep-founded scholarship, makes fascinating reading. "The excavation gave an experience never to be forgotten. The final study will give little indication of the thoughts which crowded our minds and the feelings which increased the beat of our hearts. Objects fashioned centuries ago, weapons which gave victory to their bearers, vases which contained nourishing food or priceless ointments; and with them the bones of those who used them! Who were they? What did they think? What were their deeds? We, too, like Menippos of old, anxious to see and learn, felt helpless in the world of the shadows. Hermes' answers to Menippos became our answers: 'Where are all the beauties, Hermes? 'Look there to your right. 'But I see only bones and bare skulls, most of them exactly alike.' This is the skull of Helen. 'And for this a thousand ships carried warriors from every part of Greece, Greeks and barbarians slain, and cities made desolate?' Ah, Menippos, you never saw the living Helen, or you would have said with Homer. "Well might they suffer grievous years of toil who strove for such a prize!"

★ ★ ★

18B

ΝΕΑ ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑ

"NEW CALIFORNIA" NATIONAL GREEK WEEKLY - PUBLISHED BY THE ACROPOLIS PUBLISHING CORPORATION

2630 PHONE: HEmlock 1-0338 ΠΕΜΠΤΗ, ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ 21, 1957 OFFICES: 1625 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIF.

ΜΙΑ ΤΙΜΗΤΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΚΑΙΑ ΕΚΛΟΓΗ

Θὰ σχολιάσωμεν μίαν τιμητικὴν διάκρισιν, ἡ ὁποία ἐπιβραβεύει μίαν λαμπρὰν ἐπιστημονικὴν σταδιοδρομίαν, τόσον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὅσον καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν καὶ ἡ ὁποία ἀντανακλᾷ εἰς τὴν ὁμογένειαν ὅλης τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.

Πρόκειται περὶ τῆς ἐκλογῆς τοῦ Ἑλληνοαμερικανοῦ καθηγητοῦ τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὰ Πανεπιστήμια «Γεώργιος Οὐάσιγκτων» τοῦ Σαίντ Λούης, τῆς Πολιτείας Μισσοῦρι, καὶ τοῦ Ἐθνικοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τῶν Ἀθηνῶν κ. Γεωργίου Μυλωνᾶ, ὡς Προέδρου τοῦ ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου Ἀμερικῆς, ὑπὸ τῶν Συνέδρων τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Συνεδρίου τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν, τοῦ συνελθόντος πρό τινος χρόνου εἰς τὴν Φιλαδέλφειαν τῆς Πενσυλβανίας.

Ἡ τιμὴ εἶναι ὑψίστη, διότι εἰς τὸ Συνέδριον αὐτὸ ἀντεπροσωπεύθησαν ὅλοι οἱ ἀρχαιολόγοι καὶ οἱ καλσσικοὶ φιλόλογοι τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, συγκροτοῦντες τμήματα καὶ ἀντιπροσωπείας εἰς 43 Πανεπιστημιακὰ κέντρα, μὲ σύνολον ἑταίρων, ἀνερχομένων εἰς τὸν ἀριθμὸν 2945. Αἱ ἐπετηρίδες καὶ τὰ ἐπιστημονικὰ δελτία τοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου, θεωροῦνται ἀπὸ τὰ καλύτερα τοῦ κόσμου καὶ τὸ Ἰνστιτοῦτον ἵδρυσεν τὰς περιφήμους Ἀμερικανικὰς Ἀρχαιολογικὰς Σχολὰς εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, τὴν Ἱερουσαλήμ, τὸ Κάϊρον καὶ εἰς τὴν Κεντρικὴν Εὐρώπην.

Εἶναι εὐνόητος ἑπομένως ἡ σημασία τὴν ὁποίαν προσλαμβάνει ἡ ἐκλογὴ τοῦ ὁμογενοῦς καθηγητοῦ, ὡς Προέδρου τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου Ἀμερικῆς. Ὁ Σμυρναῖος αὐτὸς ἐπιστήμων, ἐσπούδασεν εἰς Ἀθήνας καὶ Εὐρώπην καὶ τιμᾶται ἰσοτίμως εἰς Ἑλλάδα καὶ Ἀμερικήν, διδάσκων καὶ εἰς τὰς δύο χώρας.

Ὁ τιμηθεὶς ὅμως καθηγητής, δὲν παραστέκει ἀδιάφορος καὶ οἱ πάροικοι τῆς πόλεως τοῦ Σαίντ Λούης, τὸν βλέπουν καὶ τὸν ἀκούουν τακτικὰ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς τῆς καρποφόρου ἐφημερίας τοῦ Πανοσιολ. Ἀρχιμανδρίτου κ. Νίκωνος Πατρινάκου μέχρι σήμερον, νὰ παρίσταται εἰς ὅλας τὰς συγκεντρώσεις των, νὰ τοὺς ὁμιλῇ καὶ νὰ τοὺς φρονιματίζῃ.

Δικαίως ἑπομένως ὁ Τύπος τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἐχαιρέτισαν τὴν τιμητικὴν ἐκλογήν του ὡς ἐξυψοῦσαν τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὄνομα εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν καὶ δικαίως ὅλοι δοκιμάζομεν χαρὰν ἀπὸ τὴν διάκρισιν αὐτήν.

19A

AMERICAN SCHOLAR IN GREECE

by GEORGE E. MYLONAS

BROWN AUDITORIUM
APRIL 3RD, 11AM

sponsored by liberal arts council

'American Scholar In Greece' Topic Of LA Lecture

Dr. George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archaeology, will speak on "The American Scholar in Greece" at 11 a. m. Wednesday in Brown Auditorium. This lecture is the last one of the Liberal Arts Council spring lecture series, announced John Issacson, program chairman.

Born in Smyrna in 1898, Mylonas received a B.A. degree from the International College of Smyrna and a diploma and Ph.D. from the University of Athens. He joined the WU faculty in 1933, where he became professor and chairman of the department of art and archaeology.

Mylonas Says U. S., Greece Share Love Of Learning

By BENNETT SHAYWITZ
SL Staff Writer

American civilization is very much like the civilization of ancient Greece in the respect that the love for learning characterizes both, according to Dr. George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archaeology. Mylonas made the statement before an unusually large assembly at the final lecture in the Liberal Arts Council spring series Wednesday in Graham Chapel.

The aim of the ancient Greeks was to have a rounded education which would embrace the fields of letters, music, and athletics, said Mylonas. In the United States we have made great strides in the fields of letters and athletics, but, unfortunately, we are far behind in our goal of making music an important part of our educational program.

Mylonas emphasized the fact that only through "fertilized life-giving research" can our educational system remain great.

The part the American scholar has played in excavating the cities of ancient Greece was shown by Mylonas through the use of color slides. He explained the work he and his colleagues were doing in the summer to restore the "splendor that was Greece."

19B

Post-Dispatch March 29

Agamemnon's Home

Kinship of Myth and History

ANCIENT MYCENAE, by George E. Mylonas. (Princeton University Press, 249 pgs., $7.50.)

Reviewed by GEORGE McCUE

FOR THOSE who read tales of the ancient Greeks on assignment, and perhaps pursued them for their own pleasure after school was out, the scenes of these epic happenings may seem more strongly associated with fantasy than with fact. The exploits of heroes recounted in Homeric poems and in the classic dramas are so closely interwoven with actions of the mythical gods that an aura of romance and improbability clouds their identities as authentic people. But, as the sites of legendary cities have been found and explored, legend has been proved to correspond closely to history.

This book tells of the excavations at Mycenae, a remarkable fortress city that dates back to the early Bronze Age—about 2500 to 1900 B.C. It was from Mycenae that Agamemnon departed for the siege of Troy. It was to Mycenae that he returned in triumph, only to be murdered in his bath by his perfidious queen, Clytemnestra, who was abetted by her paramour, Aegisthos. Later, as told in the Aeschylean trilogy, the queen and her lover are slain in vengeance by her son, Orestes, who then ruled Mycenae.

THE LOCALE of these bloody doings was a palace that has been partly restored, along with other features of the prehistoric city. The great gateway, ornamented with sculptured lions, through which Agamemnon rode off to Troy, still stands. Near the palace stands the corner of a room once floored with red stucco and provided with drains. The bath where Agamemnon died? Present-day Mycenaeans enthusiastically accept this theory, and it is a persuasive one.

Mycenae occupies a mountainous site 85 miles southwest of Athens, in the Peloponnesos. Early in the fourteenth century B.C., Perseus is supposed to have built a wall around this easily defended settlement, and added to the already built palace. Later, the walls were twice extended. The city was destroyed by fire in an invasion around 1100 B.C., and sank into oblivion until recent times.

In 1876, Prof. Heinrich Schliemann, having discovered the site of Troy, turned to Mycenae. He found a circle of graves that yielded a number of priceless objects, and a number of archeologists have since made a series of excavations within the walls, which remain almost intact. Dr. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology at Washington University, took active part in excavations there between 1951 and last year, a period in which a new grave circle was discovered and studied.

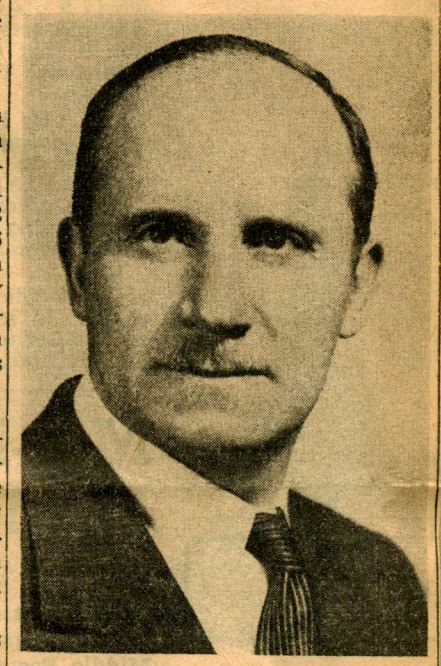
IN THE GRAVES were found skeletons, sometimes several in one sepulcher, and weapons, earthen jugs, gold cups and other objects that shed much new light on a little known culture.

The Mylonas narrative accomplishes something rare in learned works—it maintains a scholarly tone but still makes the details of life in ancient Mycenae come to life in a way that becomes increasingly exciting. Physical features of the city and objects found in it are given prominence in a section of 87 photographs and drawings that add to the clarity and interest of the book.

George Mylonas Gives Campus Lecture Series

George E. Mylonas, noted scholar and archaeologist, will visit Heidelberg Thursday and Friday. His first appearance will be in convocation at which time he will lecture on the topic, "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon." His talk will be illustrated with colored slides showing the speaker at work, excavations and rare examples of material uncovered between 1952 and 1955.

During his two-day stay on campus, Dr. Mylonas will attend a luncheon at France Hall on Thursday. Also on Thursday, he will meet at 1 p. m. with Greek 102 and classics 204 and with art 116 and 358 at 3:10 p. m. Etma Sigma Phi and Classics club have jointly planned an informal tea on Thursday evening from 8 to 10 p. m. On Friday he will meet with classics 204 at 9 a. m.



GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Department Head

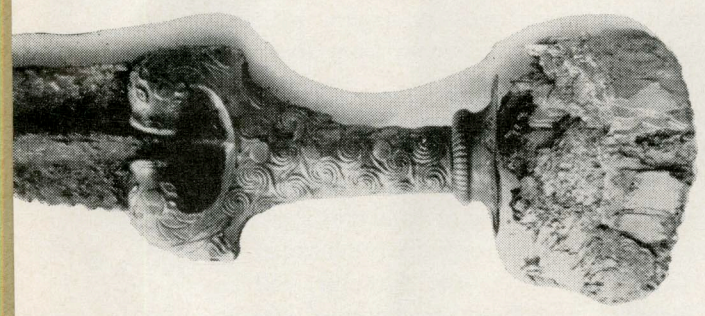
Dr. Mylonas is head of the department of archaeology at Washington university. At present he is working under appointment by the Guggenheim memorial foundation for studies of materials from excavations of the ancient Greek city of Eleusia.

Born in Turkey, Dr. Mylonas was educated at the International college of Smyrna and the University of Athens. He came to this country for further study at Johns Hopkins university where he received a Ph.D. degree in 1929. Dr. Mylonas became an American citizen in 1937. In recognition of his scholarship, he received the American Philosophy society's grant twice, and also was awarded a two-year Fulbright award.

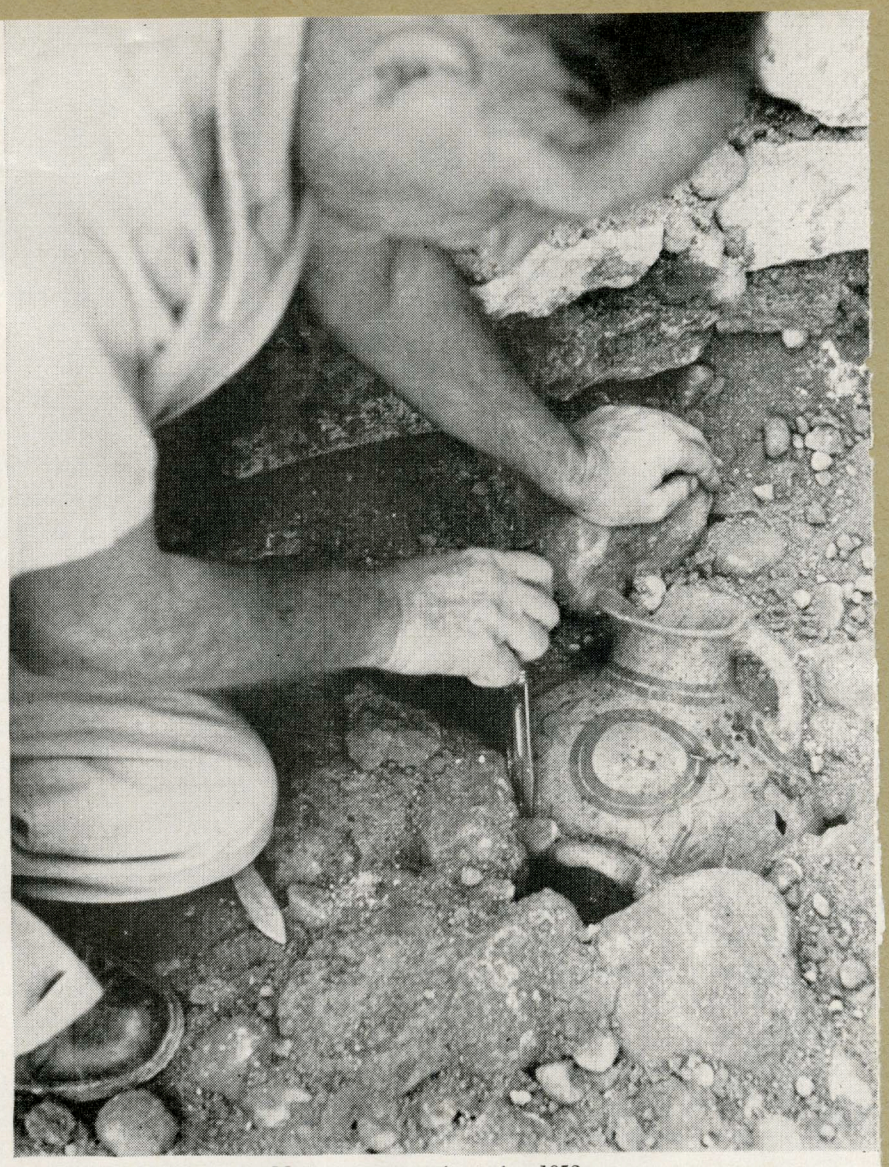
Award Recipient

The Order of the Commander of George A was presented to him by the king of Greece for his discoveries in the field of archaeology. A lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America for many years, he was its Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer in 1953 and 1954. A member of the faculty at Washington university since 1933, Dr. Mylonas has been head of the department since 1939.

His other teaching experience includes positions at the University of Illinois and the University of Athens, where he has been honorary professor of archaeology since 1954. In addition to this, he has written many articles on archaeological subjects and his works have appeared in leading periodicals such as **American Journal of Archaeology**, **Scientific American** and **Illustrated London Journal**.



These objects, unearthed at Mycenae, are three of the several illustrations used by Mylonas in his book. The mask is called an Electrum mask. Haft of the sword is covered with gold sheathing. Pommel top is ivory.



George E. Mylonas at Mycenae excavations in 1952.

Remains of a circular wall enclose Mycenae's cemetery.

20B

BY HOWARD DERRICKSON

WITH MYLONAS AT MYCENAE

A Popular View of a Noted Professor's Provocative New Book

ANCIENT MYCENAE: THE CAPITAL CITY OF AGAMEMNON, by George E. Mylonas (Princeton University Press, 248 pp., 86 plates, $7.50)

Professor Mylonas's new book comes trailing clouds of glory not only from the glory that was Greece but also from the prestige of two publishers so far. Routledge & Kegan Paul, Ltd., is to be the distributor of the work abroad. This decision was made after the Princeton University Press contracted to print the noted Washington University archaeologist's new findings and photographs, originally presented in part as the Page-Barbour Lectures for 1955 at the University of Virginia.

In addition, plans call for Dr. Mylonas to write a revised and expanded two-volume version for the Greek Archaeological Society, sponsor of the excavations. Quite another story, but a related one, is that of the Washington University expeditions to Eleusis. There Dr. Mylonas has directed excavations for 10 years in a cemetery that was in continuous use for 23 centuries, from the dawn of Greek culture down to the Roman conquest.

Besides leading to discovery of the great amphora, which has been pronounced the most important single find ever made on Greek soil, the Eleusinian excavations provide the world with a panorama of the whole parade of ancient Greek civilization. A monograph on the amphora is now being printed in Greece. Without Eleusis, where Washington University sponsorship made the digging possible, the new Mycenaean data would not be so clear.

Interest in this fresh material, which Dr. Mylonas has mentioned when giving other public lectures about the country and in press interviews, runs high in many quarters. Only at first glance, however, does this interest seem to run higher at the popular than at the scholarly level.

Cincinnati reporters recently questioned the celebrated archaeologist on his discoveries that will cast light on the vexed issue of relations between Mycenaean and Cretan cultures. But the newshawks dropped that tough problem abruptly when age-old human ailments limped into the conversation.

For in his book Dr. Mylonas tells of finding the bones of one ancient Greek who suffered from the "modern" disease of arthritis and of another who died about 1700 B. C. with a skull fracture and a clean-cut trephination. This is the earliest operation of its kind known to historians of surgery.

It was the professor's daughter, Miss Nike Mylonas, also an archaeologist and then a Vassar College undergraduate, who made another interesting discovery. Her father's book succinctly describes her find without giving quite all the details of how it came to light.

Archaeologists, as every newspaper reader knows, are always digging up "buried treasures." The general public "knows" this, despite all the archaeologists' clear and plaintive insistence that what they really are after is knowledge. It is not surprising, therefore, that a young archaeologist may lapse temporarily into the stereotype of newspaper fiction, just as young reporters have been influenced by Hollywood.

And so it happens that Miss Mylonas, beaming in anticipation of having her first rich find authenticated, ran to her father when she found two polished "precious stones," greenish brown in color.

Smiling, Dr. Mylonas referred her to the expedition's anthropologist, who certified that the objects were—undeniably—gall stones! A Greek warrior, it seems, may survive epic fighting and yet succumb in time to the Homeric hero's no less epic feasting.

* * * *

Ancient Mycenae is the storied site where Greek history fades off into legend and mythology. Mycenae was the capital city of Agamemnon, Monarch of Argos, most kingly of the Greeks described in *The Iliad* and Commander of the Greek host that sailed for Troy to recover Helen, wife of Agamemnon's brother Menelaus. Fairest woman in the world, she had been promised to the Trojan prince by the goddess Aphrodite for choosing her in legend's most famous beauty contest.

21A

Dr. Mylonas's highly readable opening chapter, "Legends and History," cites a wealth of epic tradition exalting Agamemnon. Ruler of extensive lands and all adjacent seas, he took against Troy a 100-ship contingent, largest in the expedition.

For 81 years now, the legendary opulence of Agamemnon's capital city has fascinated layman and scholar alike. It was in 1876 that Heinrich Schliemann found on the site a circle of graves rich in information.

Through the accidental discovery of a second grave circle in 1951, another great period of exploration was begun, with George Mylonas as one of its leaders. He took an active part in every stage of the excavation, serving as co-director from the beginning to and through the climactic summer of 1954. Because of his discoveries and writings, Dr. Mylonas, who has been a Washington University faculty member for 24 years, has been identified by the magazine *Archaeology* as "interpreter of the Mycenaean civilization."

His new book has a welcome of timeliness conferred on it because of the epoch-making discovery of the late Michael Ventris, young British architect and amateur archaeologist. In 1953, when teams of learned specialists all over the world were absorbed in efforts to decipher Mycenaean script, Ventris made an excellent start toward solving the problem after he finally heeded Mylonas's advice, first offered in 1951, to try Greek in his efforts.

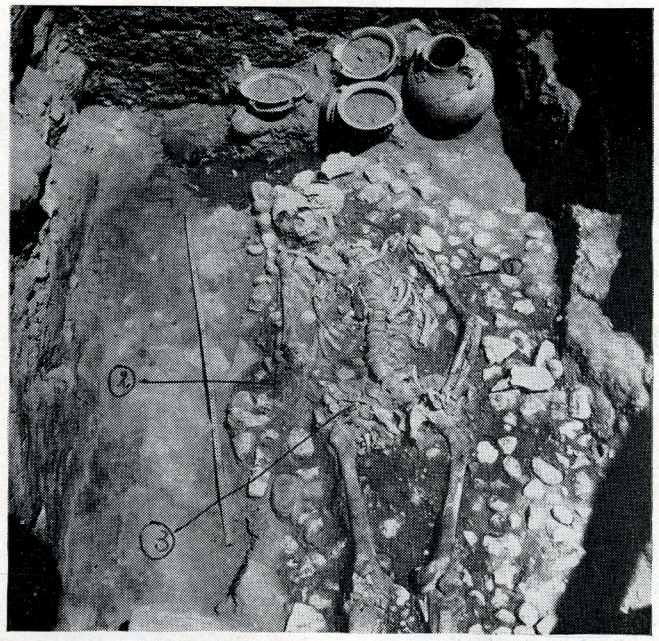
* * * *

As archaeological works go, *Ancient Mycenae* is not bulky. Its tone is tentative and cautious, with constant attention to balance. Cretan influence is by no means slighted. The handsome book's striking frontispiece and cover illustration, in fact, emphasizes the artistic contribution of Crete. This drawing is derived from a gem of clear quartz representing a slim-waisted, ample-bosomed goddess with arms bent "in the familiar Minoan attitude of blessing."

In the book as a whole we have not only the preliminary report of the exploration of Mycenae's New Grave Circle but a wealth of information touching on all the problems of Mycenaean civilization.

Who, for example, were the builders of Mycenae's Cyclopean walls that fill the hearts of visitors with awe? What meaning, if any, lies behind the relief of lions standing guard over the gate? Is it the coat of arms of Atreus and Agamemnon, as Mylonas maintains, and hence the oldest coat of arms in Western civilization?

When Schliemann was excavating Mycenae's First Grave Circle, the technique of scientific excavation was in its infancy. As a result his great discoveries were followed by numerous problems that have plagued archaeologists for three quarters of a century. The dream and prayer of the archaeologist of today was to find graves similar to those Schliemann excavated, but to investigate



Discoveries in this Mycenaean grave, called Grave Beta, include: 1) a gold band on the left arm; 2) a bronze dagger; 3) gold bands.

them by modern methods and thus provide answers to questions raised by Schliemann in his famous explorations at both Mycenae and Troy.

This dream has now been realized, and Mylonas was among the men who made it come true. In his book are found fresh answers to old questions about the day-to-day existence, beliefs and burial customs of storied Agamemnon's forebears, men whose lives and deeds laid the foundation of the power and the glory of the Trojan expedition's leader.

Here, then, is the ground sketched by this pioneer report, to be supplemented, perhaps by 1967, by three illustrated volumes of 500 pages each. Such an opus is required to provide definitive treatment of the discoveries of Dr. Mylonas and his colleagues in three bountiful summers at Mycenae.

The present report is significant, too, for its openness and generosity. For in it Dr. Mylonas exemplifies scholarship's noblest tradition, that of sharing as much as possible as early as possible with all the world's scholars laboring on related problems.

Such magnanimity has not always marked scholarship in archaeology or letters. Methods employed by Mylonas and other modern authorities are having repercussions like those of a famous British university's adoption, in its library stacks, of a system developed at Harvard's Widener Library.

John Bakeless, lecturing to his Harvard graduate students on his own experiences abroad, told in 1937 of the bitter lament of one crusty old don who for 20 years had hoarded and hidden all the best sources in his field.

"Now we've got a confounded American research library," he said. "Now any darned fool can find a book!"

21B

Washington U. Alumni See Slides of Ancient Treasures

The 65 "students" who assembled for instruction yesterday afternoon at the World War II Memorial building were Kansas City alumni of Washington university, St. Louis. The subject was Ancient Greece.

It develops that in the last eight years Washington university has forged a tangible link with Greek antiquity, particularly with a storied site, Mycenae. At Mycenae, Greek history fades off into legend and mythology.

Of an Ancient Era.

Mycenae, a city which belongs to an era long before the birth of Christ, was the capital for Agamemnon, known as the Monarch of Argos. Agamemnon was in command of the Greek host that sailed for Troy to recover Helen, wife of the monarch's brother, Menelaus. This is a bit of history which goes back to the time described in Homer's classic recital, "The Iliad."

The "instructor" for the university alumni was Dr. George E. Mylonas, for 20 years chairman of the school's department of art and archaeology. He currently is president of the Archaeological Institute of America.

A native of Greece, Dr. Mylonas has been returning to his homeland at intervals since 1949 to head expeditions which have recovered art objects and relics from ancient Mycenae and other sites which

were abandoned centuries ago.

See Slides of Treasures.

His discussion dealt mostly with Mycenae, the ruins of which were explored from 1951 to 1954. The alumni saw slides of the work, and the treasures which were uncovered. There were exquisite vases and other pieces of pottery—in a state of perfect preservation — gold-sheathed weapons, electrum masks, and an assortment of large and small items which had been placed in the burial sites of the wealthy and prominent of that day.

Dr. Mylonas also for 10 years has directed excavations in a ceemtery at Eleusis. The cemetery was in continuous use for 23 centuries, from the time of the earliest Greek culture down to about the time of the Roman conquest.

The expeditions have been sponsored by the Greek Archaological society, and the recovered treasures have been left with it.

Mylonas Highlights Chemistry Dinner

George E. Mylonas, WU professor of art and archaeology, will speak at the 20th annual reunion dinner of alumni of the departments of chemistry and chemical engineering at 6 p. m. today at Yacovelli's Restaurant.

Mylonas will speak on "Washington University Excavations in Greece" and will show color slides of actual excavation sites.

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS TIMES, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Wednesday, May 15, 7

Dr. George Mylonas To Lecture On Mycenae, Agamemnon Capital

Dr. George E. Mylonas, head of the department of art and archaeology of Washington University, St. Louis, will speak at Waterman Hall on Tuesday, May 7, at 8 p.m., on "Mycenae, Capital City of Agamemnon."

Mycenae, in the Grecian Peloponnesus, flourished as a wellspring of culture and power in the pre-Hellenic world. Its civilization pre-dated acient Greece as ancient Greece pre-dates our century. The secrets buried in the heights of mountains of Southern Greece remained untouched until 1876, when excavations were made by Henrich Schliemann, they yielded a wealth of knowledge and many beautifully wrought objects which now grace museums in England and in Greece.

By 1920, experts thought that Mycenae had yielded all its treasures, but in 1952 there was uncovered another circle of tombs, and it was here that George Mylonas, with the cooperation of the Greek government, made some of his most exciting discoveries. The objects found in this "new" grave circle make a priceless collection, but they form only a part of the vast amount of information that these excavations yielded when the collection was analyzed and interpreted.

Clay tablets have been found covered with the tantalizing signs of "Linear Script B," a writing which has baffled the experts but which now seems on its way to decipherment. These tablets, found in a private house, prove that even ordinary citizens were literate in the Mycenean Age.

When Schliemann was excavating Mycenae's First Grave Circle, the technique of scientific excavation was in its infancy. As a result his great discoveries were followed by numerous problems that have plagued archaeologists for three quarters of a century. The dream of an archaeologist of today is to find graves similar to those Schliemann excavated, but to investigate them by modern methods and thus provide answers to questions raised by former explorations at both Mycenae and at Troy. George Mylonas excavated the Second Grave Circle.

Dr. Mylonas worked in Greece for many years. For 10 years he directed excavations in a cemetery at Eleusis which was in continuous use for 23 centuries, from the dawn of Greek culture down to the Roman conquest.

The first grave found at Mycenae in 1952 was dug into solid rock, a pit 8½ feet long and 6 2-3 feet wide, and filled with earth and broken stone. The fill had to be removed carefully, two to four inches at a time, and thoroughly sifted for its contents. Then the tops of vases came to light, standing undisturbed, and finally human bones. One arm bone was still encircled with a gold band; a gold belt girdled the pelvic area, and near the right elbow lay a triangular bronze dagger.

Other graves yielded still richer finds, but one had been robbed, perhaps in the 16th century B.C., before the collapse of its roof. The hole in the wall through which the robbers had made entry was intact.

Dr. Mylonas' excauvations have found fresh answers to old questions about the day-to-day existence, beliefs and burial customs of storied Agamemnon's forbears, men whose lives and deeds laid the foundation of the power and the glory of the Trojan expedition's leader.

Dr. Mylonas' lecture, which is illustrated with slides, is one of a series by distinguished lecturers. The public is invited. There is no charge.

The next lecture in the series is by Mrs. Avabai Wadia, of India, who will speak on Friday, May 10, on "The Changing Status of Women in India."

22A

Arkansas TRAVELER

Vol. 51 UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS — THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1957 No. 100

Mylonas Speech Scheduled Here Tuesday Night

Dr. George E. Mylonas, head of the Department of Art and Archaeology of Washington university, will speak at Waterman hall, on Tuesday, May 7, at 8:00 p.m., on "Mycenae, Capital City of Agamemnon."

Mycenae, in the Grecian Peloponnesus, flourished as a wellspring of culture and power in the pre-Hellenic world. Its civilization pre-dated ancient Greece as ancient Greece pre-dates our century.

The secrets buried in the heights of mountains of southern Greece remained untouched until 1876, when excavations were made by Henrich Schliemann which yielded a wealth of knowledge and many beautifully wrought objects which now grace museums in England and in Greece.

New Diggings

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In It's Infancy

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It was George Mylonas who excavated the Second Grave Circle.

Many Years In Greece

Dr. Mylonas has worked in a cemetery at Eleusis which was in continuous use for 23 centuries, from the dawn of Greek culture down to the Roman conquest.

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See MYLONAS on Page 2

Thursday, May 2, 1957

MYLONAS —

Continued from page 1

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UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS — TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1957

Mylonas Talk Set Tonight In Law Hall

Dr. George Mylonas, president of the Archaeological Institute of America, will give an illustrated lecture at 8 p.m. tonight in Waterman hall.

Dr. Mylonas, also head of the department of art and archaelogy at Washington university and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton university, has chosen for his topic "Mycenae, City of Agamemnon."

Mycenae, in the Grecian Peloponnesus, was a center of civilization 2000 years before Christ. By 1600 B.C. these pre-Homeric people had developed a rich culture which for at least two centuries paralleled that of Crete; after the destruction of the latter around 1400 B.C. Mycenae became the leader of the Greek world.

Excavations were made at Mycenae begining in 1876. In 1951 new and unexplored discoveries were made when Dr. Mylonas and members of the Greek Archaeological Society did more research in the area. For the past seven years Dr. Mylonas has spent nearly half his time in Greece, working at Mycenae and at Eleusis.

22B

The Chautauquan Daily

News for 81 Years of a Famous American Center of Culture

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1957 — Price 10 Cents

DR. GEORGE MYLONAS

'Excavating In Greece' Will Be Lecture Topic

A professor whose archeological discoveries have penetrated deeply into ancient Greek history tonight will present a color slide lecture, "Excavating in Greece," at 8:30 in the Amphitheater.

George Mylonas, professor of Archeology and chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis, tonight will take Chautauquans deep into the rich past of the Greeks, and describe in detail his significant findings.

The visual account of his experiences and important finds will be of unusual interest to all who enjoy substantiation of the colorful historical personages and events which still remain so much a part of our vocabulary and ideological heritage.

Myth Or Reality?

Dr. Mylonas has been working on the fascinating mission of corroborating the existence of such legendary persons as Perseus, Agamemnon and other giants of earlier days.

Two years ago Dr. Mylonas was decorated by King Paul of Greece with the Cross of the Commander of the Order of King George I for his archeological discoveries.

Last summer with the Washington University Expedition to Greece of which he is the director, he uncovered what is regarded by Greek archaeologists to be the most important vase ever found on Greek soil, at Eleusis, 14 miles west of Athens.

Cleaned and retsored, the vase

(Continued on Page Eight)

Excavating

(Continued from Page One)

measures four and one half feet high and illustrates in brilliant pigment the legends of Odysseus binding the Cyclop Polyphemus and of Perseus and the Gorgons.

It was at Eleusis, in the shadow of the Citadel of Agamemnon, during the summers of 1952-1954, that Dr. Mylonas discovered the graves believed by the Ancient Greeks to be those of the famous heroes of the Greek legend "Seven Against Thebes."

There, too, they cleared the Temple which had been regarded as one of the greatest religious centers in the pagan world, and continued the excavation of the royal graves at Mycenae discovered in 1876 by Heinrich Schliemann..

Major Discovery

A major contribution to historic annals was Dr. Mylonas' finding of the oldest settlement of Attica at Aghios Kosmas, with datable proof of early Bronze Age civilization, 2500-1000 B. C.

The Chautauqua audience will enjoy hearing accounts of finding the Treasury of Atreus, the Tomb of Clytemnestra and other wonders of that prosperous era of Greece.

Author of more than 100 books, scientific articles and reviews, Dr. Mylonas received his training at the International College of Smyrna, the University of Athens and John Hopkins University.

He has been an instructor at the University of Chicago, and the University of Illinois. He has been Professor and Chairman of the department of Art and Archaeology at Washington University since 1937, and received the Fulbright teaching scholarship to the University of Athens, and a Guggenheim fellowship which included study at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J.

Program Highlights — August 5 - 10

Robert J. Blakely, Vice President, The Fund for Adult Education, will speak in the Amphitheater Monday at 10:45 A. M. on "The Educative Community."

Thurgood Marshall, Director-Counsel, N.A.A.C.P., will lecture Tuesday at the 10:45 A. M. Amphitheater Series.

Edward Weeks, "Atlantic Monthly" editor, will give the Recognition Day address Wednesday at 11:00 A. M., talking on, "The Autobiographies of our Time." At 8:30 P. M. Thursday he will talk on, "A Century of Writing and Adventure."

Charles R. Sligh, Jr., Executive Vice President, National Association of Manufacturers, will speak at 10:45 A. M. Thursday on, "The Real Causes of Inflation."

Dr. Edward Litchfield, Chancellor, University of Pittsburgh, will talk Friday at 10:45 A. M. on, "The Role of the Corporation in Modern Society."

Dr. George E. Mylonas, Head of the Department of Art and Archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., will give a color slide lecture at 8:30 P. M. Friday on, "Excavating in Greece."

Chautauqua Symphony concerts: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, 8:30 P. M. Alberto Bolet, Guest Conductor; Tuesday "Boston Pops" style concert; Wednesday

Operas:
"La Boheme," Monday, 8:30 P. M.
"Lucia di Lammermore" Friday, 8:30 P. M.

Play: "Witness for the Prosecution." Thursday and Saturday, 8:30 P. M.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Sat., May 18, 1957

THE MAIL BAG

Wherein Mr. Ruark Is Again Chastised

To the Editor:

If Mr. Ruark does not care to find what "are about the quarrels," as he calls them around the world, why does he write about them and assume the responsibility to tell the public what is what in each issue? If he does not have to

keep up with what he calls big wars and little wars (and this is his right) why does he write about them? If he does not know "what they fight for," why presume to explain to the public these issues? He can write about complacency and selfishness, about the comfortable life and the advantages of not caring about his neighbors, and perhaps with some authority.

Mr. Ruark states that he "attended once" a war which was supposed to make the world safe. "Attended" seems to be right for him, others lost their lives in it. And the world is not safe because of people like him who did not care to find out the realities underlying the behavior of men but were determined to guard their comfort at all cost.

I would like to see Mr. Ruark tell the people who are guarding the frontiers so that he may enjoy his comfortable life in Chapel Hill, that they are quarrelers who disturb his peace: the boys along the frontiers of Israel, of Korea, of the free West! Indeed he is right that "dollar friendship buys nothing abroad but dislike." Has he stopped to think what irresponsible articles in our newspapers buy for us Americans in the lands of others?

I would certainly like to see the verified facts upon which, for instance, he based his article on Cyprus. The readers of the papers which publish his articles have a right to see those facts spelled out in black and white. If he does not care for facts, if he is no longer sure of the rights of people, if he is confused, as he himself states, why write about conditions in the world of which he knows little or nothing and cares less?

GEORGE E. MYLONAS
Dept. Art and Archeology,
Washington University.

24A

BETWEEN

BOOK ENDS

REVIEWS LITERARY NEWS

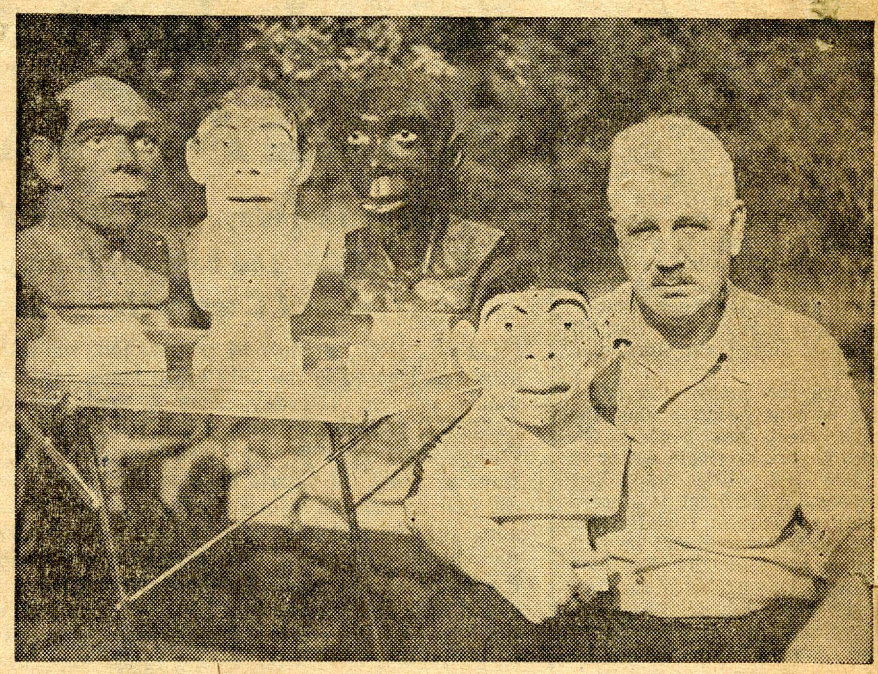
Edited by THOMAS B. SHERMAN SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, MAY 19, 1957 4C

The Archeologist and His Work

An Exciting Account of Scientific Adventure in Far Places

THE SEVEN CAVES, by Carleton S. Coon. (Alfred A. Knopf, 338 pgs., $5.75.)

Reviewed by GEORGE E. MYLONAS



CARLETON S. COON AND SOME OLDER MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY

THE WORKMEN ARE, as a rule, the unsung heroes of an archeological excavation, in spite of the fact that they do most of the work. And the country in which the archeologist works is merely a geographic location and name in his reports. His experiences with the people of that country, with its officials and its representatives are rarely mentioned in the final publication of the results. And yet, often enough these experiences and the activities of his workers are as interesting and sometimes as important as the works of art or the scientific data uncovered.

Often enough one wonders what are the feelings of the native laborers towards their work? What do the natives think about the excavated ruins? Do they view them with pride and interest, or are they indifferent to them? What is the life of an archeologist in the field like, and how does he go about his work? What are the conditions under which he is living and is he conscious of the beauties or of the bleakness of nature which surrounds him? From his reports one could infer that he never looks around him.

These and many other similar questions, which are never raised or answered in the scientific publications, not even in the popular books which tend to glorify the archeologist's achievement, are answered by Dr. Coon in his book.

LIKE ITS TITLE, the book is exciting. In it we shall find not only the general account of meticulous scientific investigations of the seven caves, but tales of high adventure and the personal exploits of the author and his workers in different parts of the ancient world. The search for caves, containing the secret of the earliest appearance of man and his first efforts in his way to art and culture, led Dr. Coon and his wife and his children from Philadelphia to Tangiers, to Syria, to Iran, to the shores of the Caspian Sea, to Afghanistan. For his effort, like that of many another archeologist, is a family venture in which young and old participated.

The descriptions of the remote and not easily accessible countries in which he worked are small gems of clarity and beauty. One will never forget his description of the Afghan roads and mountains or his sketch of the shores of the Caspian Sea. Nor is one apt to forget his loving description of the laborers at work and at play and his characterization of the people of the countries he visited. His is an extremely human approach to the understanding of personalities made clearer to the reader and very pleasant by the introduction of many an anecdote.

THE ROLE which an archeologist often has to play, as friend, conciliator, judge, diplomat, and even as priest, is warmly presented by his description of jealousies, fights, joys, and sorrows of his workmen and of the people among whom he lived. In the pages of his book the laborer finally gets his due and the figures of the One-Eyed Qasem, of the big Absalom, of the rollicky Sayed Ali Akbar, who though wealthy, did not want to be left out even of manual labor, emerge with a vividness which will remain unexcelled. These workmen, whose forebears dug trenches for the great Darius, the storied Harun-el-Rashid, and the dreadful Tamerlane, will bring to mind many another laborer who helped bring to light the treasures we keep in our museums and the objects with which we plague our students.

The scholarly minded and the layman interested in discovery will find in this most readable book an account of how scientific work is carried out in caves, what it entails, how the objects found are cleaned and kept, and how they lead the discoverer to hypothesis and conclusions. The seven caves explored by Dr. Coon, six of which are in what we now call the Middle East, yielded a wealth of artifacts made in the Dawn of Human consciousness. They bear upon the origins of the European prehistoric culture, upon the origin of the remarkable people who filled the caves of Europe with paintings in the last stages of the Ice Age. More than 150,000 pieces of flint were discovered in his expeditions and with them parts of the skeletons of some 15 human beings, a great quantity of animal bones and pieces of charcoal which enabled physicists to determine the time limits of the life represented.

THUS WE LEARN that on the northwest corner of Africa, in the High Cave of Tangiers, lived Neanderthal-like men who used flake tools well into the last 30,000 years of the final Ice Age. In Bisitun, Iran, definite evidence was found proving that people comparable to the High Cave dwellers of Tangiers hunted wild animals at the same time. The evidence from Hotu, Iran, indicates that men of the Mesolithic culture, inventors of the bow and masters of the domesticated dog, roamed the lime formations of Iran around 10,000 B.C. The date of the finds from Kara Kamar (Black Belly) Cave of Afghanistan, established by Carbon-14, indicates that the Upper Palaeolithic way of life may be as old there as in France. We can see in the pages of his book the excavator gradually accumulating his evidence, and we can follow him in his effort to formulate tentative conclusions about the origins of human culture.

The story is fascinating, filled with the excitement of discovery and with human interest in people and countries long known to many. It fills a great need and it offers excellent material for enjoyment and study.

Thursday, October 17, 1957

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Where Immigrants Count

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

May I give my personal and unsolicited testimony in answer to the statements spread on the pages of Izvestia by Prof. Orest S. Makar, who unfortunately is called a St. Louisan. Makar said that Russians and other Slavs in the United States were an oppressed racial minority suffering moral and racial discrimination.

Twenty-six years ago I came to the United States with my family. Before coming to the states, I lived in a number of countries in Europe. In the United States I had the opportunity to live and work in a number of states, to travel and to lecture widely, and to visit with people of various national backgrounds.

I can sincerely say that in no other country in the civilized world do immigrants and national minorities enjoy the freedoms, the opportunities, and the equality which they enjoy in the United States.

In no other country are ability, honest work, and achievement recognized as readily.

* * *

The friendship, the hospitality, and the good will extended to new citizens in this country are without parallel in the history of mankind, and the possibility for advancement, for success, and for happiness rests entirely with the capacity of the individual.

It is natural that the immigrant's qualifications, technical and other, will determine the type of work to which he will apply himself. To maintain otherwise, is proof of bad faith.

Of course, there is no such thing as a perfect community in any part of the world, and ours has some way to go, as the tragic events of Little Rock indicate.

But the same events and the reaction they caused, prove that we are constantly on the alert to improve. When everything is taken into consideration, the American community and way of life are by far better than any other in the world.

For more than a quarter of a century I have lived in the United States and during this time and everywhere I found understanding, friendship, appreciation, and equality. My children have studied and are still studying in various universities and colleges in this country. Not once were they conscious of discrimination, although their names pointed them out as children of immigrants from Greece.

On the contrary, because they are deserving, they were given scholarships which are helping them even now in the graduate studies.

* * *

Often enough I visited with people of foreign extraction who have reached enviable positions in the world of letters, of professions, of industry, of commerce, of politics, etc. Their names would fill volumes and their story of success makes Europeans wish they could immigrate to this country.

And the most enthusiastic and fervent "God Bless America" I ever heard came from immigrants of Slavic descent in meetings in Cleveland and around St. Louis.

I believe that I express the sentiments of millions of immigrants and new citizens when I say that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to this country and its people.

GEORGE E. MYLONAS,
Professor of Archeology,
Washington University.

Mylonas Speaks At 3 Universities On Excavations

George E. Mylonas, professor of art and archaeology was on a lecture tour last week to three Midwest universities to tell of his excavation of ancient graves in Greek cemeteries.

His itinerary included engagements at the University of Indiana at Bloomington, Ohio State University at Columbus and University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Mylonas spent five successive summers in Greece where he excavated cemeteries at Eleusis and Mycenae. During the past academic year he has been studying and classifying the more than 3,000 vases and objects that the ancient graves yielded and plans to publish a book on his findings in Greece.

His work had won him Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships and a grant from the American Philosophical Society and Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY — WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1957.

Mylonas to Give Illustrated Lecture

George E. Mylonas of Washington University, president of the Archaeological Institute of America, will give an illustrated lecture Wednesday at 8 p.m. in B. & E. 100.

The lecture, "Mycenae, Capital City of Agamemnon" is sponsored by the departments of history and classical languages and literatures. Mr. Mylonas will describe the physical aspects and historical implications of that famous city.

Mr. Mylonas has written several works on Greek history including "Mycenae." He has also taken part in several excavations in Mycenae and elsewhere in Greece.

Illustrated Lecture Carded At I.U.

Two departments at Indiana University — classical languages and literatures, and history—will co-sponsor an illustrated lecture on "Mycenae, Capital City of Agamemnon" Wednesday in Room 100, Business and Economics Building.

The public lecture will be presented at 8 p.m. by George E. Mylonas of Washington University, president of the Archaeological Institute of America. He will describe the physical aspects and historical implications of this city.

During his career, the lecturer has taken part in several excavation projects in Mycenae and elsewhere in Greece. He also is the author of a variety of works on Greek history, including "Mycenae."

24B

THE DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGES
THE SCHOOL OF FINE AND APPLIED ARTS
and
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
of
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

announce an illustrated lecture on

EXCAVATIONS AT THE ANCIENT GREEK CITY OF ELEUSIS

by

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Professor of Archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis
President of the Archaeological Institute of America

Thursday, December 5, 1957

8:00 P.M.

Conference Theatre — Ohio Union

THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

25 A

ANN ARBOR NEWS

Ann Arbor, Michigan, Thursday, December 5, 1957

City May Pos

The possibility of requiring owners of vacant properties to post signs on the properties list-

LECTURES HERE: Prof. George E. Mylonas, president of the Archaelogical Institute of America, will present a lecture at 4:15 p.m. tomorrow at Auditorium B, Angell Hall, on "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon.

25B

MYCENAE

The Capital City of Agamemnon

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

President, Archaeological Institute of America

Professor and Head, Dept. of Art and Archaeology,
Washington University

Professor of Archaeology, University of Athens

Auditorium B, Angell Hall

Friday, December 6, 4:15 p.m.

Sponsored jointly by Departments of Classical Studies and Fine Arts

26A

ARCHEOLOGICAL STRIDES HAILED BY ST. LOUIS EXPERT

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — Archeologists know more about Mycenae — the Bronze Age New York of ancient Greece— than Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, knew, George A. Mylonas, head of the art and archeology department of Washington University of St. Louis, said here today.

Mylonas is president of the Archeological Institute of America, which is holding a three-day convention with the American Philological Association.

'In the field of pre-history, archeology 'has made enormous strides but little is known of the paleolithic age in Greece," he sai'. Only the cemeteries of the other Greek cities of 1200 to 900 B.C. have been found— the cities are still uncovered, he said.

Mylonas, who is credited with important discoveries through excavations at Mycenae, said America does not realize its potential in archeological capacity. Archeology abroad is subsidized largely by government but in America it must depend on private sponsorship, he said.

48 L

U. S. ARCHAEOLOGY IS FOUND AT PEAK

Americans Called Leaders in Science's Best Decade —500 at Meeting

By SANKA KNOX

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — Archaeologists were said today to have made their greatest strides during the last decade.

In particular, the role of the American archaeologist was stressed in the "golden age" of the science at a meeting here of two societies.

The meeting is the annual three-day convention of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association. It opened today at the Hotel Statler. It will continue through Monday. About 500 scholars from various parts of the country registered.

"In the field of pre-history, archaeology has made enormous strides," said Dr. George A. Mylonas, president of the institute. "We know more about Mycenae—the Bronze Age New York of ancient Greece—than Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, knew," the scholar said.

Dr. Mylonas is head of the art and archaeology department of George Washington University, St. Louis.

Studies Urged in Greece

If the curtain of obscurity has been rent in many places by American teams, it is the paleolothic age, which goes beyond 10,000 B. C. "We haven't looked for it,' 'he said. "We have had brilliant achievements; made many lucky finds, but we've still old buried worlds to conquer."

"And, where are the cities in Greece of about 1200 to 900 B. C.," the archaeologist asked. "We've found the cemeteries of those years, but not the towns.

Among numbers of archaeologists here who are trying to solve the riddle of those years is an instructor at Wellesley College, Emily Townsend Vermeule. In Achaia, a strip of coast along the south shore of the Gulf of Corinth, Mrs. Vermeule found evidence of migrant Mycenaeeans, driven, apparently, from centers weakened by the great war with Troy.

Started Foreign Schools

The Archaeological Institute of America was founded in 1879. Dr. Mylones described it as a body of "volunteer" workers, professional and lay, which was responsible for starting schools in the science in foreign lands.

The institute's volunteers publish The American Journal of Archaeology and the magazine Archaeology.

If the achievements by American archaeologists have been,

26B

Officers of the Archaeological Institute of America

GEORGE E. MYLONAS, *President*

Honorary Presidents

WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR — HENRY T. ROWELL
STERLING DOW — HUGH HENCKEN
KENNETH J. CONANT

CARL W. BLEGEN, *Vice President*

Honorary Vice Presidents

T. ROBERT S. BROUGHTON — DAVID M. ROBINSON
MARY HAMILTON SWINDLER

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WALTER C. BAKER, *Treasurer*
WINIFRED R. MERKEL, *Assistant Secretary-Treasurer*
WINIFRED S. THOMAS, *Recorder*

Editors

RICHARD STILLWELL, Editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*
GLADYS D. WEINBERG, Editor of *Archaeology*
CEDRIC BOULTER, Editor of the *Bulletin*

At Greek Embassy: WASHINGTON D.C. TIMES & POST 12/30/57

Yule Trees Were in Cards

MME. MELAS, wife of the Greek Ambassador, has an imaginative way with Christmas cards.

At a reception at the Embassy on Saturday, guests stopped to admire the six large "trees" of cards hung on the walls of an upstairs room. Almost 1000 Christmas cards were sent to the Embassy and each one was individually stuck on a "tree" — a large sheet of stiff paper cut in the shape of a Christmas tree — by Mme. Melas herself.

"It's all very simple," explained the Ambassadress to admiring guests. "The only trouble was that I didn't have a table big enough so I had to work on the floor." She added with an amused smile, "I've spent days crawling round on all fours. But at least I'm finished now—my last two trees are ready for hanging."

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cafritz, former Ambassador and Mrs. Robert Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, and the Australian Ambassador, Sir Percy Spender, were among those who came to the party which was to honor Professor George Mylonas, President of the U. S. Archaeological Society.

PARTY TALK centered around the work of American archaeologists in unearthing the glories of ancient Greece and restoring them. Last year, after 20 years work, the American School of Archaeology in Athens finished its work of restoring the famous Stoa of Attalos.

Bigger and better things in which Americans have a hand are on the way, according to Prof. Mylonas. According to the professor, an unbroken record of Greek culture going back 23 centuries will be available when present excavations at Eleusis and Mycenae are complete.

The genial professor who will do some work at both places during the coming year refuses to think of the digging of ancient ruins as a solemn, awesome task.

"I love digging," he said. "There's something very inspiring about digging beneath the blue of a Grecian sky. Though, mind you, I leave the actual digging to my assistants until I think they're pretty close to something special. Then I take over myself."

THE TURKISH Ambassador and Mme. Urguplu were among those at the party.

And others, helping themselves at the buffet, which was lit by large red candles stuck in clusters of red-berried holly, were, Adm. and Mrs. Robert B. Carney, the Ambassador of Luxembourg and Mme. Le Gallais, the Ambassador of Ceylon and Mrs. Gunewardene, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Greenway, and Orme Wilson.

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

CUISINE CORNER—As at all parties on Embassy Row, the buffet table was an important destination for guests when the Greek Ambassador and Mme. Melas entertained at a party on Saturday. The event honored Professor George Mylonas, president of the United States Archaeological Society, who, conversationally speaking, dug up lots of tidbits for the guests on ancient history.

Several members of the Greek Embassy staff were helping Ambassador and Mme. Melas to entertain. They included three First Secretaries, Basil Tsamissis, John Tzounis, and Dimitri Papaioannou; and the Economic Counselor and Mme. Costa Caranicas.

27A

The Ladue Chapel

9450 CLAYTON ROAD, (17) WYdown 3-4771

REV. W. DAVIDSON McDOWELL, D.D., *Minister*,
Residence 41 Godwin Lane, WY 3-1610

Adult Church Night Dinner

Thursday, January 9th, 6:30 p.m.

Dr. George E. Mylonas, Professor of Archaeology at Washington University.

Dr. George E. Mylonas, Professor of Archaeology at Washington University and President of the Archaeology Institute of America, was recently decorated by King Paul of Greece for his remarkable discoveries in that country. Born December 9, 1898, in Smyrna, Asia Minor, he obtained his B.A. degree at International College at Smyrna in 1918, and his Ph.D. at the University of Athens in 1927. In addition he has attended John Hopkins University and has studied in various American, European and Oriental museums. Married in 1925, Dr. Mylonas came to the United States in 1928, and was naturalized in 1937. Among his published books are the "Pre-Persian Pottery from Olynthus", "The Southern Balkan States", "The Cult of the Dead in Helladic Times". His latest book, covering his findings at Mycenae, appeared in February 1957.

The Ambassador of Greece
and Madame Melas
request the pleasure of the company of

Dr and Mrs Mylonas

at Cocktails
on Saturday, December 28th
at 6-8 *o'clock*

~~R. S. V. P.~~ 2221 Massachusetts Avenue

27B

Newsweek

SCIENCE

APRIL 14, 1958 25c

Head courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Rogers Fund, 1948

Rich veins of the past: A copper head (about 1200 B.C.) and a Sumerian tablet (3100 B.C.) reward the diggers

ARCHEOLOGY:

The Worlds Below

"We dig," the eminent British archeologist Geoffrey Bibby once wrote, "in pity and humility that the dead may live again . . . that the past may color the present and give heart to the future. Excavations are the only payment that we can make against the debt that we all owe to those who, through the millenniums, fashioned the world in which we live."

As the first real breath of spring swept across the Continent last week, the annual archeological trek got under way to scores of digs scattered over the face of the earth. Though this perennial migration has been going on since the German Heinrich Schliemann captured the attention of the world with his discovery of the ancient city of Troy in 1873, never before has it been attended with quite so much interest. In the confused and precarious rootlessness of the modern world, a growing public seems to have turned to the past, to find there the dubious consolation that their troubles are not unique; that other great civilizations have flourished and decayed, but have left behind them a rich treasure for future generations.

"Twenty-five years ago, I could count the spectators watching our work in Nineveh on my right hand," the British archeologist Dr. Max E.L. Mallowan remarked in London last week. "In two months at our excavation at nearby Nimrud last year, we had 1,400 visitors. There's no doubt about it. Today, interest in archeology has reached a peak."

This week, Dr. Mallowan (with his wife, the mystery writer Agatha Christie) will leave for his ninth season at Nimrud, one of the world's richest digs. By now his ten assistants have finished readying tents and tools, and hiring the 200-man labor force. Based on the past record, this season's excavations should be productive. Last year, Mallowan uncovered a fortress (destroyed in 612 B.C., signaling the end of the Assyrian empire) which yielded a magnificent ivory wall and other treasures which prove the Assyrian culture more sumptuous than archeologists had dreamed. Most important, Mallowan now has enough details of Nimrud's irrigation, food supply, population, and suburbs to reconstruct life in the city on a pretty complete scale.

"Archeology," he explained, "is like a tremendous mosaic. We want to build a whole series of pictures of man from his beginning to the present day. Right now, we only have a few tiny bits—fascinating to be sure, but minute."

It is this new archeological aim—the search, not for treasure, but for the spirit of ancient man—that prompted Dr. George Mylonas, president of the Archeological Institute of America, to call the past ten years of digging "a golden decade—and there will be even greater things to come." Here are some of the more promising projects under way around the world this year.

Undersea Digging: Mylonas complains that his own driving ambition has been frustrated by lack of funds. He wants to explore the floor of the Straits of Salamis in the Aegean Sea where, in about 480 B.C., the Greeks sank an invading Persian fleet. "Undersea work is progressively and rapidly becoming one of the most important branches of archeology," says Mylonas, who got his first taste of archeological diving in 1952, at the age of 53. "It is largely an unexplored area. Digging in the earth has become an exact science, but digging in the water—well, that is something else again!"

There is, in fact, always something else for the diggers to explore. "The greatest gaps in our knowledge of ancient times," says Dr. Ignace J. Gelb of the University of Chicago's Oriental Institute, "are in the sphere of 'origins.' We know nothing about where the Sumerians came from—was it from the Russian steppes? What routes did they take to settle in Mesopotamia? Who were the little-known peoples of the middle ages of antiquity—the Hittites, Hyksos, Kassites, Hurrians?"

28A

Dr Mylonas
Marked Copy

— The —

St. Louis Gynecological Society

HOST TO

DALLAS-FORT WORTH
OBSTETRICAL & GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

●

KANSAS CITY
GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

●

OKLAHOMA CITY
OBSTETRICAL & GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

May 17, 1958

Headquarters

Park Plaza Hotel

ST. LOUIS 8, MISSOURI

GYNECOLOGICAL MEETING

Annual meeting of the Gynecological and Obstetrics societies of Dallas - Fort Worth, Kansas City, Oklahoma City and St. Louis will be held tomorrow at the Park Plaza Hotel and David P. Wohl Jr. Memorial Hospital auditorium.

The meeting will open with breakfast at the hotel, followed by the beginning of the scientific program at 9:30 a.m. at the hospital. The scientific program will be resumed at 2 p.m. after lunch. The meeting will end with a dinner at 8:45 p.m.

MALFORMATION LINK TO MEASLES DENIED

Observations of medical scientists at St. Louis University School of Medicine have failed to confirm original reports of congenital malformation in children when the mother has German measles in pregnancy, Dr. Drummond H. Bowden said here yesterday.

He spoke at the St. Louis Gynecological Society meeting at the Park Plaza Hotel. About 150 members of the Dallas-Fort Worth Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Kansas City Gynecological Society, Oklahoma City and St. Louis county gynecological societies were guests of the St. Louis group for the one-day meeting.

Dr. Drummond, assistant professor of pathology at St. Louis University Medical School, said viruses other than German measles virus may cause malformations in unborn babies, but "maternal virus infections do not explain the majority of congenital malformations and even when a pregnant woman is infected with virus, that virus is not necessarily transmitted to her baby."

Dr. Eugene M. Bricker, associate professor of surgery at Washington University School of Medicine, reported on the removal of all pelvic organs and transplanting the ureters from the kidneys in patients with hopeless cases of cancer of the uterus.

In operations of this nature, 25 per cent of the patients got well and resumed normal activities. Such operations have been conducted at the medical school since 1950, he said, and more is being learned about techniques all the time.

Drs. Alfred I. Sherman and Ralph B. Woolf, assistant professors of obstetrics and gynecology at Washington University Medical School, reported on experiments in detecting cancer in women by urinary tests.

When there is a cancer in the lining of the uterus, they reported, cells with an abnormal hormone stimulation are detected in the tests.

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ΕΛ. ΚΟΤΣΑΡΙΔΑΣ

Ἑλεύθερος Κόσμος 21-7-58

28B

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MRS. GEO. AHLERING, Co-Chairman

— PROGRAM —

8:00 A. M. Breakfast — Park Plaza Hotel.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

9:30 A. M. Wohl Hospital Auditorium.
Greetings — John E. Hobbs, M. D., President.

MODERATOR

WILLARD M. ALLEN, M. D., Professor & Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Washington University School of Medicine.

RENAL INSUFFICIENCY IN PREGNANCY.

SEYMOUR MONAT, M. D., Assistant Clinical Professor, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Washington University School of Medicine.
MARVIN RENARD, M. D., Resident of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri.

ACUTE RENAL FAILURE IN OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY WITH A CONSIDERATION OF HEMODIALYSIS AS A THERAPUTIC TOOL.

NEIL BRICKER, M. D., Assistant Professor of Medicine & Preventative Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine. By Invitation.

VIRAL INFECTIONS IN PREGNANCY.

DRUMMOND H. BOWDEN, M. D., CH. B., Assistant Professor of Pathology, St Louis University School of Medicine. By Invitation.

AN ENDOCRINE BASIS FOR ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA

ALFRED I. SHERMAN, M. D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Washington University School of Medicine.
RALPH B. WOOLF, M. D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Washington University School of Medicine.

12:00 P. M. Lunch — Park Plaza Hotel.

2:00 P. M. SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM, — Afternoon Session. Wohl Hospital Auditorium.

MODERATOR

JOSEPH A. HARDY, M. D., Associate Professor & Director, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, St. Louis University School of Medicine.

CURRENT STATUS OF EXENTERATION IN TREATMENT OF CANCER OF THE CERVIX.

EUGENE M. BRICKER, M. D., Associate Professor of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine. By Invitation.

ROUND TABLE ON ENDOCRINOLOGY.

WILLARD M. ALLEN, M. D., Professor & Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Washington University School of Medicine.
DANIEL SEXTON, M. D., Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine, St. Louis University School of Medicine. By Invitation.
PHILIP KATZMAN, A. B. PH. D., Professor of Biochemistry, St. Louis University School of Medicine. By Invitation.
RALPH KINSELLA, JR., M. D., Associate Professor Internal Medicine, St. Louis University School of Medicine. By Invitation.

4:00 P. M. Hospitality Rooms — Park Plaza Hotel.
6:30 P. M. Cocktails — Tiara Room - Park Plaza Hotel.
7:30 P. M. Dinner — Tiara Room - Park Plaza Hotel.
8:45 P. M. Washington University's Excavations in Greece.
GEORGE MYLONAS, PH. D., Professor & Chairman of the Department of Art and Archeology, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

X DRESS INFORMAL.

28C

GYNECOLOGICAL MEETING

Annual meeting of the Gynecological and Obstetrics societies of Dallas - Fort Worth, Kansas City, Oklahoma City and St. Louis will be held tomorrow at the Park Plaza Hotel and David P. Wohl Jr. Memorial Hospital auditorium.

The meeting will open with breakfast at the hotel, followed by the beginning of the scientific program at 9:30 a.m. at the hospital. The scientific program will be resumed at 2 p.m. after lunch. The meeting will end with a dinner at 8:45 p.m.

MALFORMATION LINK TO MEASLES DENIED

Observations of medical scientists at St. Louis University School of Medicine have failed to confirm original reports of congenital malformation in children when the mother has German measles in pregnancy, Dr. Drummond H. Bowden said here yesterday.

He spoke at the St. Louis Gynecological Society meeting at the Park Plaza Hotel. About 150 members of the Dallas-Fort Worth Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Kansas City Gynecological Society, Oklahoma City and St. Louis county gynecological societies were guests of the St. Louis group for the one-day meeting.

Dr. Drummond, assistant professor of pathology at St. Louis University Medical School, said viruses other than German measles virus may cause malformations in unborn babies, but "maternal virus infections do not explain the majority of congenital malformations and even when a pregnant woman is infected with virus, that virus is not necessarily transmitted to her baby."

Dr. Eugene M. Bricker, associate professor of surgery at Washington University School of Medicine, reported on the removal of all pelvic organs and transplanting the ureters from the kidneys in patients with hopeless cases of cancer of the uterus.

In operations of this nature, 25 per cent of the patients got well and resumed normal activities. Such operations have been conducted at the medical school since 1950, he said, and more is being learned about techniques all the time.

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ΕΛ. ΚΟΤΣΑΡΙΔΑΣ

Ἀθηναϊκὸς Τύπος 21-7-52

Mylonas Plans Greek Trip For Archaeological Work

Dr. George E. Mylonas, professor and head of the department of art and archaeology, will leave New York May 28 for his fourteenth summer of excavating near Athens, Greece.

He hopes to determine dates and development of the fortification works around Mycenae, an ancient city near Athens where Greek history fades off into legend and mythology.

The work will start about June 15, and Mylonas will be assisted by Alex Cambitoghlou, assistant professor of archaeology at Bryn Mawr, and two graduate students from Princeton University and Bryn Mawr.

Mylonas is the author of the book, "Ancient Mycenae: The Capital City of Agamemnon," published last fall, in which he discusses excavations there under auspices of the Greek Archaeological Society. In addition, he has directed excavations for 10 years in the cemetery of Eleusis nearby.

Effort this summer will be directed toward excavations involving the main entrance and the lion gate to the walled city of Mycenae.

Chancellor and Mrs. Ethan A. H. Shepley plan to visit the excavation site this summer during a tour of Europe and Russia. Before returning to St. Louis in the fall, Dr. Mylonas will attend the International Congress of classical Archaeology in Rome and Naples. As president of the American Institue of Archaeology, he will read a paper on the WU excavations at Eleusis.

Η ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΝ ΚΛΑΣΙΚΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΙΤΑΛΙΑΝ

Σχετικῶς μὲ τὸ «Η' Διεθνὲς Συνέδριον Κλασικῆς 'Αρχαιολογίας», τὸ ὁποῖον συνῆλθεν εἰς Ρώμην, πληροφορούμεθα ὅτι συμμετέσχον εἰς αὐτὸ πλεῖστοι ἀρχαιολόγοι ἀπὸ ὅλας τὰς χώρας τοῦ Κόσμου, εἰς τρόπον ὥστε ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν συνέδρων νὰ ὑπερβῆ τοὺς ὀκτακοσίους.

'Η ἐναρκτήριος συνεδρία ἔγινεν εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον παρουσία τῶν ἐπισήμων ἰταλικῶν 'Αρχῶν.

'Η συμμετοχὴ τῶν 'Ελλήνων ἀρχαιολόγων ἦτο ἱκανοποιητικὴ καὶ ἀπὸ πάσης ἀπόψεως ἐπιτυχής. Εἰς τὴν συνεδρίαν τῆς ὁλομελείας ἐν Ρώμῃ ὡμίλησεν ὁ ἀκαδημαϊκὸς καὶ καθηγητὴς κ. 'Αναστ. 'Ορλάνδος περὶ τῶν ἀναστυλώσεων ἐν 'Ελλάδι. Κατὰ τὴν συνεδρίαν δὲ τῆς ὁλομελείας, τὴν γενομένην εἰς τὴν Νεάπολιν (ὅπου μετεφέρθησαν κατόπιν αἱ ἐργασίαι) ὡμίλησεν ὁ ἀκαδημαϊκὸς (καὶ πρύτανις τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου 'Αθηνῶν) κ. Σπυρ. Μαρινάτος ἐκ μέρους πρῶτον τοῦ κ. Μπλέγκεν, τοῦ 'Αμερικανοῦ ἀρχαιολόγου, τοῦ διεξάγοντος τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς ἐν Πύλῳ, καὶ εἶτα ἐκ μέρους τῆς ἐνταῦθα 'Αρχαιολογικῆς 'Εταιρίας τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τῆς ὁποίας διευθύνει ὁ ἴδιος εἰς τὴν προϊστορικὴν Πύλον περὶ τοῦ ἔργου της κατὰ τὴν διαρρεύσασαν 7ετίαν.

Λόγῳ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἐπιστημονικῶν προβλημάτων καὶ τῆς μεγάλης ἀξίας τῶν ἐλθόντων εἰς φῶς εἰρημάτων τὸ συνέδριον ἐπέδειξε ζωηρότατον ἐνδιαφέρον. 'Εξ ἴσου ἐπιτυχεῖς, μὲ τὴν ἀνακοίνωσιν τοῦ κ. Μαρινάτου, ὑπῆρξαν αἱ ἀνακοινώσεις τοῦ καθηγητοῦ καὶ διευθυντοῦ τοῦ 'Αρχαιολογικοῦ 'Ινστιτούτου 'Αμερικῆς ὁμογενοῦς ἀρχαιολόγου κ. Γεωργίου Μυλωνᾶ περὶ τῆς νεκροπόλεως τῆς 'Ελευσῖνος καὶ τοῦ καθηγητοῦ κ. Κοντολέοντος περὶ προβλημάτων τῆς ἀρχαϊκῆς ἐποχῆς εἰς τὰς Κυκλάδας. 'Ο ἔφορος ἀρχαιοτήτων Μακεδονίας κ. Πέτσας ἔκαμεν ἀνακοίνωσιν περὶ τῶν ἀνακαλύψεων εἰς τὴν Πέλλαν. 'Επίσης ὁ κ. Μαρινᾶτος ἔκαμε καὶ ἄλλην ἀνακοίνωσιν περὶ τῶν προβλημάτων διατηρήσεως ὡρισμένων προϊστορικῶν ἀρχαιοτήτων, αἱ ὁποῖαι κινδυνεύουν κατόπιν τῆς μηχανικῆς καλλιεργείας, ὄχι μόνον ἐν 'Ελλάδι, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς ἄλλας χώρας. 'Η ἀνακοίνωσις αὕτη συνέπεσε μὲ ἀνακοινώσεις ξένων ἀρχαιολόγων, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἔθιξαν ἄλλα ὁμοειδῆ προβλήματα καὶ ἐκίνησε μετ' αὐτῶν ζωηρὸν τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον τῶν συνέδρων. 'Απεφασίσθη δὲ νὰ ἐκφρασθῆ ἡ εὐχὴ τοῦ συνεδρίου πρὸς τὰς κυβερνήσεις ὅλων τῶν ἐνδιαφερομένων χωρῶν ὅπως λάβουν κοινὰ μέτρα πρὸς προστασίαν καὶ διατήρησιν τῶν ἀρχαιοτήτων.

The J. B. Speed Art Museum

cordially invites you and your guests to attend

an illustrated public lecture

MYCENAE, THE CAPITAL CITY OF AGAMEMNON

by GEORGE E. MYLONAS, Ph.D.

President, Archaeological Institute of America

Professor in charge, Department of Art and Archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis; Co-director of excavations at Mycenae, 1952-1954; Annual professor, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, 1951-1952; Fulbright professor of archaeology, University of Athens, 1954; Director, Greek War Relief Association, 1940- ; Vice-President, Society for Byzantine Studies; decorated by King Paul of Greece for archaeological discoveries, 1955; Guggenheim fellow; member, Institute for Advanced Study, 1955-1956; B.A. International College, Smyrna, 1918; Ph.D., University of Athens, 1927 and Johns Hopkins, 1929; studied in various American, European and Oriental museums; author of museum articles and books, including The Homeric Hymn to Demeter and Her Sanctuary at Eleusis, *1941;* Homeric and Mycenean Burial Customs, *1954; and* Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon, *1956*

Friday evening, October seventeenth

at eight-thirty o'clock

Speed Art Museum Lecture Series

29A

Lecturer Really Digs Ancient Greek Cities

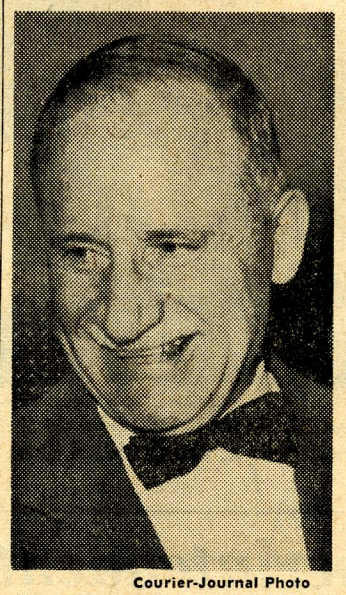
By CAROL SUTTON

A man who really digs those ancient Greek cities is Dr. George E. Mylonas, an internationally known archaeologist who lectured here last night on Agamemnon's city, Mycenae.

He has devoted his life with great success to the job of literally unearthing the ancient Greek civilizations and has written 14 books and more than 100 articles about his work.

In 1951 at Mycenae, in southeastern Greece, on a hill which Mylonas had trod innumerable times, a laborer accidentally unearthed what appeared to be an ancient grave.

Mylonas and his crew went work, and after four years they had turned up a circle of 14 graves of royal persons of Mycenae in the 17th Century B.C.



Courier-Journal Photo

DR. GEORGE E. MYLONAS
Unearths civilizations

Old Belief Reversed

The graves contained a great deal of gold and art objects that showed the scholars that Mycenae had been the central point of culture in the Greek world long before they had thought it had.

Most people believed that the ancient city reached its peak in the days of Agamemnon, leader of the seige against Troy in the 12th Century B.C.

Actually the city reached its great power and affluence during the 16th Century B.C., Mylonas said.

Also, legend told that Perseus, slayer of the snaky-haired Medusa, founded Mycenae in the 14th Century B.C.

So the Mylonas-expedition findings "revealed a phase of life even the ancient Greeks didn't know," he said.

Mylonas is president of the Archaeological Institute of America and professor in charge of the department of art and archaeology at Washington University, St. Louis.

He has spent at least half of each year for the past 10 working on excavations in Greece, and was decorated for his work in 1955 by King Paul.

His current project is at Eleusis, a great religious center of the ancient world that was inhabited by a secret cult of goddesses of agriculture. He is currently at work on a book about it and planst o finish it this winter at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies.

Mylonas has plenty of helpers for his work close to home. He and his daughter, Ione, who is currently doing graduate archaeology studies at Bryn Mawr, together found a city in the wilds of Arcadia in central Greece.

'We Call It The Mystery City Now'

"We call it the mystery city now. We don't know what it was. Nobody knew it was there," Mylonas commented yesterday.

From the architecture of the walls, they have decided it was built in the Fourth Century B.C., but before they'll know its importance, "we'll have to dig it."

Mrs. Mylonas, like her husband a native of Greece, also is an archaeologist, a specialist in coins. She was her husband's chief helper until their four children were born. Besides Ione, the children are Daphne, Alexander, and Nike.

Ione is planning to be married next year to an archaeology student at Princeton, whose father was the late Theodore Leslie Shear, an archaeology professor there.

The young couple plan to go excavating for a year after their marriage. But not to Mycenae.

"They have to find something for themselves," Mylonas said.

He illustrated his talk at the J. B. Speed Museum with slides showing the digging at Mycenae.

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ΕΘΝΟΣ

ΧΑΡΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΑΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΕΤΕΥΧΘΗ Η ΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΗΣΙΣ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΤΙΣΜΑΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΥΚΗΝΑΪΚΗΣ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ

3.200 ἐτῶν ὁ «νεώτερος» δρόμος πρὸς τὸ παλάτι

ΜΕΡΙΚΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΠΟΛΥΤΙΜΟΤΕΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΠΛΗΚΤΙΚΩΤΕΡΑ ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΟΥ Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ κ. ΑΛ. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΗΝ

Τὴν 28 Φεβρουαρίου 1876 ὁ Ἑρρῖκος Σλῆμαν ἀνήγγειλε σ' ἕνα γράμμα του στὸ Βασιλέα Γεώργιο Α' τὰ ἑξῆς:

«Μεθ' ὑπερτάτης χαρᾶς ἀγγέλλω εἰς τὴν Μεγαλειότητά σας ὅτι ἀνεκάλυψα τοὺς τάφους, τοὺς ὁποίους ἡ παράδοσις ὑπεδείκνυε ὡς τόπους ταφῆς τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος, τῆς Κασσάνδρας... καὶ τῶν ἀκολούθων των, φονευθέντων ὅλων κατὰ τὴν διάρκειαν δείπνου ὑπὸ τῆς Κλυταιμνήστρας καὶ τοῦ ἐραστοῦ της Αἰγίσθου. Εὗρον εἰς τοὺς τάφους αὐτοὺς θησαυροὺς ἀμυθήτους, δυναμένους νὰ πλουτίσουν αὐτοὶ καὶ μόνοι μουσεῖον, τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ ἀποβῇ τὸ θαυμαστότερον τοῦ Κόσμου καὶ τὸ ὁποῖον ἐπὶ αἰῶνας θὰ προσελκύῃ κατὰ χιλιάδας τοὺς ξένους. Εἴθε ὁ Ὕψιστος νὰ εὐδοκήσῃ ὅπως οἱ θησαυροὶ οὗτοι καταστῶσιν ὁ ἀκρογωνιαῖος λίθος ἀπείρου ἐθνικοῦ πλούτου...».

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶχε δίκιο νὰ ἐνθουσιασθῇ τόσο. Βέβαια εἶχε πέσει ἔξω στοὺς χρονικοὺς ὑπολογισμούς του καὶ στὰ πρόσωπα στὰ ὁποῖα πίστευε ὅτι ἀνῆκαν οἱ τάφοι. Ἀλλὰ τὰ εὑρήματα του ἦσαν ἀφάνταστα ἀπὸ ἄποψι ἐνδιαφέροντος καὶ ἰδίως πλούτου. Οἱ ἀποκαλύψεις τοῦ Σλῆμαν ἀνεστάτωσαν ὅλο τὸν Κόσμο. Μιὰ ἄγνωστη ἐποχὴ εἶχε παρουσιασθῇ χάρις στὶς ἀνασκαφές του. Ἡ προϊστορικὴ ἐποχὴ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐμφανιζόταν ξαφνικὰ καὶ ἀπεκάλυπτε, μὲ πλῆθος λεπτομερειῶν, τὰ μυστικά της. Δὲν ἦταν μόνο τὰ «φαγεντιανὰ» ἀγγεῖα (ζωγραφισμένα ἢ μὲ ἀνάγλυφη ἐπιφάνεια διακοσμημένη μὲ σμάλτο), τὰ ἀπὸ ἤλεκτρο (κεχριμπάρι), κόκκαλο, ἢ αὐγὰ στρουθοκαμήλου, εἴδη. Ἔξη κιλὰ ἔφθανε νὰ ζυγίζῃ ὁ χρυσὸς μόνο ποὺ βρέθηκε στοὺς τάφους.

Εἶχαν ἀποκαλυφθῇ ἀφθονία χρυσῶν ποτηριῶν, σκευῶν καὶ ἄλλων ἀγγείων, μεγάλα στέμματα, διαδήματα καὶ «μισοδιαδήματα» (ποὺ ἐφηρμόζοντο ἐμπρὸς μόνο στὸ μέτωπο τῶν Βασιλέων). Ἀφθονία κοσμημάτων: Δαχτυλίδια, κολλιέ, σκουλαρίκια, καρφίτσες, ἕνα σωρὸ χρυσὲς πλάκες καλλιτεχνικὰ στολισμένες μὲ παραστάσεις. Ἑκατοντάδες μικρῶν στρογγυλῶν δίσκων (πιάτων) ποὺ περιεῖχαν στολίδια γιὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς (γιὰ νὰ μποροῦν κ' ἐκεῖνοι νὰ στολίζωνται στὴν ἄλλη ζωή τους). Βραχιόλια, χρυσοκόλλητα λουριὰ τῶν πεθαμένων Μυκηναίων, κουμπιὰ χρυσᾶ, ὁλόχρυσες θῆκες. Ἀκόμη χρυσὲς προσωπίδες (ποὺ εἶχαν κατασκευασθῇ «καθ' ὁμοίωσιν»τοῦ κάθε πεθαμένου). Ὅπλα χρυσοστολισμένα μπρούντζινα ἀγγεῖα, ἀντικείμενα ἀπὸ πολύτιμα πετράδια, ἀσημένια σκεύη κ. ἄ. Βρέθηκε κ' ἕνα ὁλόχρυσο κέρατο μὲ σχῆμα λεοντοκεφαλῆς (ποὺ χρησίμευε σὰν κρασοπότηρο γιὰ τοὺς Μυκηναίους ἡγεμόνας). Ἐπίσης ἕνα ἄλλο μαλαματενιοασημένιο κέρατο, ποὺ ἔμοιαζε μὲ κεφάλι ταύρου.

Βρέθηκαν ὅπλα πολυτελείας, χρυσὲς λαβὲς ξιφῶν κ' ἐγχειριδίων, κ' ἐπίχρυσες πυξίδες. Μερικὲς λάμες σπαθιῶν κ' ἐγχειριδίων ἦσαν διακοσμημένες μὲ καλλιτεχνικώτατες παραστάσεις, σὰν τὴ ρεαλιστικώτατη ἐκείνη σκηνὴ τοῦ κυνηγιοῦ λεόντων. (Αὐτὴ ἡ «διὰ μετάλλου ζωγραφικὴ» γινόταν χάρις σὲ λεπτότατα φύλλα ἀπὸ χρυσό, ἀσῆμι, ἀπὸ κρᾶμα τῶν δυὸ παραπάνω μετάλλων καὶ ἀπὸ μελανὴ ὕλη (nielle) ποὺ οἱ Μυκηναῖοι τεχνῖται στερέωναν μέσα στὶς χάλκινες λεπίδες. Ἀκόμη, ἀνάμεσα στ' ἄλλα εἶχαν βρεθῇ πολύτιμοι σφραγιδόλιθοι μὲ μικρογραφικὲς καλλιτεχνικώτατες παραστάσεις.

Εἶχεν ἀποκαλυφθῇ ἕνας πολύτιμος ἄγνωστος κόσμος τῆς προϊστορίας. Γι' αὐτὸ τὸ λόγο καὶ ὁ Ὅμηρος — ἑφτὰ αἰῶνες ἔπειτα ἀπὸ τὴν ἐποχὴ τῶν τάφων — εἶχεν ἀποκαλέσει «πολύχρυσον» τὴν πόλι τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος, ἐντελῶς δικαιολογημένα γιὰ τὴ φτωχὴ ἐποχή του (τὸν Θ' — Η' π. Χ. αἰῶνα).

Βέβαια, σήμερα ὅλοι ξέρουν, ὅτι τὰ εὑρήματα αὐτὰ τῶν τάφων τῆς ἀκροπόλεως τῶν Μυκηνῶν εἶναι κατὰ 4 αἰῶνας προγενέστερα τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος καὶ τῆς ἐποχῆς τοῦ Τρωϊκοῦ πολέμου. Ὅμως ἕως σήμερα κανεὶς δὲν ἔχει ἀσχοληθῇ μὲ τὴ συστηματικὴ χρονολόγησι ὅλων τῶν παναρχαίων μυκηναϊκῶν κτισμάτων. Αὐτὸ τὸ ἐπεχείρησεν ὁ κ. Γεώργιος Μυλωνᾶς, ὁ ἐκ Σμύρνης Ἕλλην ἀρχαιολόγος καθηγητὴς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» τοῦ Σαὶν Λούϊς καὶ διευθυντὴς τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ποὺ διεξήγαγεν ἐφέτος ἀνασκαφὰς (τὸν Ἰούλιο — Αὔγουστο) μὲ συμμετοχὴ τῶν ἀρχαιολόγων κ. κ. Σπ. Ἰακωβίδη καὶ Λέσλι Σήαρ.

Λοιπόν, ἡ ἔρευνα τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ ἀπέδειξεν, ὅτι ἡ ἐπικλινὴς ἄνοδος καὶ ὁ ἀρχαῖος ἀνηφορικὸς δρόμος, ποὺ ὁδηγεῖ ἀπὸ τὴν Πύλη τῶν Λεόντων πρὸς τὸ μηκυναϊκὸν ἀνάκτορον, εἶναι μεταγενέστερα τῆς Πύλης. Τὸ ἴδιο συμβαίνει καὶ μὲ τὸ ἄνδηρο, ἀνατολικὰ τῆς Πύλης τῶν Λεόντων — ποὺ συγκρατεῖται χάρις στὸν ἀρχαῖο ἀναλημματικὸ τοῖχο. Καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ ταράτσα εἶναι λείψανα μεταγενέστερα ἀπὸ τὴν Πύλη τῶν Λεόντων.

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς φρονεῖ, ὅτι θὰ ὑπῆρχε προγενέστερη ἄνοδος ἢ καὶ ἄνοδοι, ποὺ θὰ ὡδηγοῦσαν στὸ παλάτι. Γιὰ τὴν ἀνεύρεσι αὐτῶν τῶν ἀρχαιοτέρων δρόμων ἔγινε προσπάθεια ἐφέτος. Δὲν τελεσφόρησε, ὅμως. Γιατὶ οἱ ἐργασίες προσέκοψαν ἐπάνω σὲ «γέμισμα» ἀπὸ ὀγκολίθους. Γιὰ νὰ μπορέσουν οἱ ἐρευνητὲς νὰ διεισδύσουν σὲ παλαιότερα στρώματα, ἔπρεπε νὰ σηκωθοῦν ἢ καὶ νὰ μεταφερθοῦν κολοσσιαῖες πέτρες σὲ ἄλλες θέσεις. Καὶ αὐτὸ δὲ μποροῦσε νὰ γίνῃ ἐφέτος. Ὅμως οἱ δοκιμὲς ἀπεκάλυψαν θραυσμένα ἀγγεῖα, ποὺ ἡ μελέτη τους θὰ εἶναι πολύτιμη γιὰ τὴν ἀκριβῆ χρονολόγησι τῆς σωζομένης ἀνόδου. Πάντως φαίνεται, ὅτι ἡ ἐπικλινὴς ἄνοδος πρὸς τὸ ἀνάκτορο εἶναι σύγχρονη μὲ τὴν ταράτσα τῆς ἀνατολικῆς πτέρυγος καὶ τὴν διαρρύθμισι τῆς ἄκρης τοῦ Κυκλωπείου Τείχους.

Κατὰ τὸν Ἑλληνοαμερικανὸ ἀρχαιολόγο, ἡ ἔρευνά του ἀπέδειξεν, ὅτι ὑπάρχουν δύο οἰκοδομικαὶ περίοδοι σ' αὐτὴ τὴν καιριώτατη περιοχὴ τῆς ἑλληνικῆς προϊστορίας: α) Ἡ περίοδος τῆς κατασκευῆς τῆς Πύλης καὶ τῶν κοντινῶν της τοίχων, ὅπως καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ παράξενου κυκλικοῦ κατασκευάσματος, ὅπου οἱ τάφοι τῶν πανισχύρων ἀνακτόρων τῶν Μυκηνῶν, ποὺ τοὺς ἀνεκάλυψεν ὁ Σλῆμαν. β) Ἡ περίοδος τῆς κατασκευῆς τῆς ἀνατολικῆς ταράτσας καὶ τῆς σωζομένης ἐπικλινοῦς ἀνόδου.

Ὅσο γιὰ τὸ Κυκλώπειο Τεῖχος — αὐτὸ ποὺ βρίσκεται στὴ βορεινὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ τριγώνου τῆς ἀκροπόλεως — εἶναι τὸ ἀρχαιότερο ἀπ' ὅλα. Κατεσκευάσθη κατὰ τὰ μέσα τοῦ ΙΔ' αἰῶνος. Ἔπειτα ἀπὸ αὐτὸ ἔγινε τὸ νότιο, ὅπως καὶ τὸ δυτικὸ τεῖχος, ἐπίσης ἡ Πύλη τῶν Λεόντων, ὅπως καὶ ἡ μικρότερη πύλη, ποὺ διακόπτει τὸ βόρειο τεῖχος. Τότε ἐπίσης ἔγινε καὶ τὸ κυκλικὸ κατασκεύασμα, ποὺ περιστοιχίζει τοὺς βασιλικοὺς τάφους. Ὅλα αὐτὰ χτίσθηκαν μετὰ ἕνα περίπου αἰῶνα, κατὰ τὰ μέσα τῆς ΙΓ' ἑκατονταετηρίδος. Τέλος, τὸ ἄνδηρο μὲ τὸν ἀναλημματικὸ τοῖχο, ὅπως καὶ ἡ ἄνοδος πρὸς τὸ παλάτι, εἶναι κατασκευὲς λίγο μεταγενέστερες κι' ἀνήκουν στὸ τέλος τοῦ ΙΓ' αἰῶνος... Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς σημειώνει, ὅτι ἡ ἔρευνα τῶν τειχῶν τῶν Μυκηνῶν καὶ τῆς ἐπικλινοῦς πρὸς τὸ ἀνάκτορο ἀνόδου, θὰ πρέπει νὰ συνεχιστῇ στὸ προσεχὲς μέλλον.

Γιὰ τὸ πολὺ Κοινὸ μπορεῖ νὰ μὴν εἶναι ἐντυπωσιακὰ αὐτὰ τὰ συμπεράσματα τοῦ ἐπιφανοῦς ἀρχαιολόγου, ἀφοῦ πρόκειται γιὰ ἁπλὲς χρονολογήσεις. Ὅσοι, ὅμως, κάτι ξέρουν, ἀντιλαμβάνονται τί σημασία ἔχουν οἱ διαπιστώσεις αὐτές, ὄχι μόνο γιὰ τὴν Ἀρχαιολογία, ἀλλὰ καὶ γιὰ τὴν Ἱστορία — πολιτικὴ Ἱστορία καὶ Ἱστορία τῆς Τέχνης — καὶ ἀκόμη γιὰ τὴ φιλολογικὴ ἐπιστήμη (μελέτη καὶ ἐξήγησι περικοπῶν - περιγραφῶν σκηνῶν, ἡρώων τοῦ Ὁμήρου, καθὼς καὶ θέσεων ἀναφερομένων στὰ ἔπη).

ΑΛΕΞ. ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΗΣ

30 Α

Famous Archaeologist To Speak On Eleusinian Mysteries Oct. 30

Mr. Archaeology — Dr. George E. Mylonas, head of the department of art and archaeology at Washington University — will speak at Waterman hall on the University campus Thursday (Oct. 30) at 8 p.m.

Dr. Mylonas, also president of the Archaeological Institute of America and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University, will speak on the topic, "Eleusinian Mysteries."

The 59-year-old lecturer has spent nearly half of the past seven years in Greece, carrying on excavation research at Mycenae and Eleusis. He lectured at the University in May of 1957 on his work at Mycenae. He excavated in the ancient ruins of Mycenae in 1952-54 and directed excavations at Eleusis in 1930-34.

Born at Smyrna, Asia Minor, Dr. Mylonas received his doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Athens (Greece) and also studied at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md. He became a member of the Washington University faculty in 1933 and was made head of the department in 1937.

In 1951-52 he was a Fulbright Senior Research Fellow and a Fulbright Professor in 1954.

Twice a member of the Greek Olympic soccer team, he is still endowed with an iron constitution. At nearly 60, he aches for further exploration. Most of all he yearns to dive again to the mud-covered ships that have lain for 21 centuries under 120 feet of water off the coast of Artemision.

Those who heard him speak at Fayetteville over a year ago will remember him as an intense, but entertaining, speaker.

"An excavating archaeologist," he declared then, "is a scholar who reads a book that has never been read before and cannot be read again. Herein lies a unique responsibility to civilization. For as the archaeologist reads, he burns the pages."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1958

DR. GEORGE E. MYLONAS
Another Honor

W. U. Professor To Get Another Honor Degree

Dr. George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the art and archaeology department, Washington University, will receive an honorary doctor of laws degree from Ohio State University Friday, Dec. 19.

The citation to accompany the degree describes Dr. Mylonas as "A delver into the sites of pristine civilizations, an interpreter of the life and art of ancient Greece . . . a foremost scholar in the field."

Dr. Mylonas, a native of Smyrna, Turkey, has conducted archaeological excavations which have caused considerable revision in the histories of pre - Homeric Greece.

He has received Ph. D. degrees from the University of Athens and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been knighted in the Order of George I by the King of Greece, and has served as an officer on the permanent council of the International Congress of Prehistoric and Proto-Historic Sciences, Oslo, Norway, since 1936.

He resides at 550 Bedford ave., University City. He joined the Washington University faculty in 1933 and has been department chairman since 1937.

OHIO STATE U. TO HONOR ARCHEOLOGIST MYLONAS

George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, will be awarded an honorary doctor of law degree by Ohio State University at commencement exercises there Dec. 19, it was announced today.

Mylonas, a native of Smyrna, Turkey, has done extensive archeological work relating to the history of pre-Homeric Greece and is the author of several books on ancient Greece. He holds doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Athens and Johns Hopkins University.

He joined the Washington University faculty in 1933 and since 1937 has been chairman of the department of art and archeology. PD Dec. 1, 58

THE RECIPIENTS OF HONORS

GEORGE EMMANUEL MYLONAS

DOCTOR OF LAWS

A delver into the sites of pristine civilizations, an interpreter of the life and art of Ancient Greece.

Professor and Head of the Department of Art and Archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis, Dr. Mylonas was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, Turkey. He took degrees at the International College, Smyrna; the University of Athens; and at Johns Hopkins University. After service on the faculties of Greek International College, the American School of Classical Studies, and the University of Athens, he came to the United States in 1928. In this country he continued his collegiate connections at the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois and at Washington University, where he has held his present post since 1940. He was a Fulbright senior research scholar in Greece, 1951–52, and Fulbright professor of archaeology at the University of Athens, 1954.

His career has included the direction of excavations at Olynthus, Haghios Kosmas, Eleusis, and Akropotamus, and the co-direction of excavations at Mycenae. One of the results of his archaeological work has been the clarification of the Eleusinian mysteries, secret rites in the worship of Demeter which had been practiced from dim prehistoric times by the initiates at Eleusis from many parts of the Greek world. At Mycenae, the ancestral home of Agamemnon, on the same sites which presumably had been exhaustively excavated by other archaeologists, Dr. Mylonas was able to uncover so much new evidence that the history of Mycenaean and pre-Homeric Greece was considerably revised. It can well be said that his archaeological study in Greece has made him a foremost scholar in the field.

Dr. Mylonas has written many articles and papers and among his books are: *The Neolithic Settlement of Olynthus; Pre-Persian Pottery from Olynthus; The Hymn to Demeter and the Sanctuary at Eleusis; Rhodes, Queen of the Dodecanese; The Balkan States; The Cult of the Dead in Helladic Times; Homeric and Mycenaean Burial Customs; Ancient Mycenae.*

He has served as an officer of the Permanent Council of the International Congress of Prehistoric and Proto-historic Sciences at Oslo since 1936, and has been knighted in the Order of George I, the greatest distinction conferred by the King of Greece.

ΕΘΝΟΣ

ΕΛΛΗΝ ΚΑΘΗΓΗΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ ΔΙΑΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΕΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΗΝΩΜΕΝΑΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑΣ

ΕΘΝΟΣ

ΝΕΑ ΥΟΡΚΗ, Ἰανουάριος. (Ἰδ. ὑπηρ.). — Ὁ Ἕλλην καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας κ. Γ. Σ. Μυλωνᾶς, καθηγητὴς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τῆς Οὐάσιγκτων ἤδη ἀπὸ τοῦ 1933, ἀνηγορεύθη τὴν παρελθοῦσαν ἑβδομάδα ἐπίτιμος διδάκτωρ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τοῦ Ὀχάϊο. Ὁ ἀμερικανικὸς Τύπος ἐπὶ τῇ εὐκαιρίᾳ αὐτῇ καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ 60ῇ ἐπετείῳ τῶν γενεθλίων του, δημοσιεύει σημειώματα καὶ συνεντεύξεις γύρω ἀπὸ τὴν δραστηριότητα τοῦ Ἕλληνος καθηγητοῦ, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι ταὐτοχρόνως πρόεδρος τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν. Ὡς ἀναγγέλλει σχετικῶς ὁ ἀμερικανικὸς Τύπος, εἰς τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν ἐπεδόθη πρὸ ἡμερῶν ἐπιταγὴ 5.000 δολλαρίων διὰ νὰ προβῇ εἰς ἀνασκαφὰς ἐν Ἑλλάδι κατὰ τὸ προσεχὲς ἔτος.

31B

Lectures

		8 p.m.
November 12	George E. Mylonas	One of America's foremost classical archeologists telling the story revealed by his own excavations in Greece beautifully illustrated with colored slides
December 11	W. H. Auden	A great modern poet presenting readings and analysis of his own work (This lecture will be held in Neely Auditorium)

The schedule of lectures for March and April, 1959, includes Paul Tillich, Erich Fromm, Harrison Brown, Crane Brinton, and H. H. Price. Details will be announced at the beginning of the spring semester.

No admission charge
(For information about lectures, phone ALpine 4-5411, extension 308)

VANDERBILT THEATRE

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Wed., Dec. 10, 1958

Professor Gets $5000 Surprise

A surprise birthday party arranged by former students and members of the Washington University faculty honored Dr. George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the university's art and archaeological department, last night. He was given $5000—and will use it in his work.

The money was raised by the archaeologist's friends. He was "totally and completely bowled over," according to Dean Thomas S. Hall, of the University's School of Liberal Arts, in whose home the party was held.

The gift was hidden in a scale model Grecian vase which topped a birthday cake in the form of a Greek temple. The vase recalled a famous archaeological find during Dr. Mylonas' excavations in Greece. The party marked his sixtieth birthday.

The money will be used for further excavations next summer, Dr. Mylonas said.

Instead of Cadillacs for our coaches we give research funds to our professors. Shown here (third from right), is Professor George E. Mylonas, chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology, at his surprise birthday party. Check for $5000 is in small vase atop cake.

— Τὴν 10ην παρελθόντος Δεκεμβρίου ὁ Γεώργιος Ἐμμ. Μυλωνᾶς καθηγητὴς καὶ διευθυντὴς τοῦ Τμήματος Ἀρχαιολογίας τοῦ WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, τιμήθη πάρὰ τοῦ πρυτάνεως τοῦ ἀνωτέρω πανεπιστημίου MR. ETHAN H. SHEPLEY, ὑπὸ τῶν βοηθῶν του καθηγητῶν καὶ ἀποφοιτησάντων μαθητῶν του εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ Σχολάρχου κ. Χώλλ τῶν Καλῶν Τεχνῶν. Παρέστησαν ἡ Κα Χώλλ, ἡ Κα Δ. Ἔλιοτ Ὀρέϊλλυ, ἡ Κα Μυλωνᾶ, σύζυγος τοῦ τιμωμένου καθηγητοῦ Μυλωνᾶ, ὁ διακεκριμένος καθηγητὴς κ. Α. Κόμπτον ἀπὸ τοὺς χημικοὺς ποὺ ἐφεῦρον τὴν ἀτομικὴν βόμβαν. Ἡ ἀνωτέρω Ἐπιτροπὴ προσέφερεν δῶρον εἰς τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν δολλ. 5.000, διὰ τὰς ἐκσκαφὰς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Ὁ καθηγητὴς Κος Μυλωνᾶς ηὐχαρίστησε τὴν Ἐπιτροπὴν καὶ τὰ παρέδωσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀρχαιλογικὴν Ἐπιτροπὴν διὰ περαιτέρω ἐκσκαφάς.

Ὁ πρύτανις τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου κ. Σέπλεϋ συνεχάρη τὸν κ. Γεώργιον Μυλωνᾶν διὰ τὰ εὐγενῆ του αἰσθήματα, διότι ἐδώρισε τὸ δωρηθὲν ποσὸν τῶν 5.000 δολλαρίων πρὸς διεξαγωγὴν ἀνασκαφῶν, ἐνῷ ἦτο δῶρον τῶν θαυμαστῶν του διὰ τὴν 25ετηρίδα του εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον.

Εἴμεθα ὑπερήφανοι νὰ ἔχωμεν τοιαύτας ἐκλεκτῆς περιωπῆς πνευματικὰς κορυφὰς ἐν τῷ ξένῳ κσμῳ. Εἰς τὴν ὁμήγυριν αὐτὴν διεκρίνομεν καὶ μερικὰς Ἑλληνικὰς φυσιογνωμίας ὡς τὸν μηχανικὸν κ. Γκριτσᾶν καὶ Καν Γκριτσᾶ, τὸν ἐκλεκτὸν τῆς παροικίας μας Ἄγγελον Κολοκοτρώνην, γόνον τῆς ἱστορικῆς οἰκογενείας, καὶ τὸν κ. Ἰωάννην Σταυρόπουλον (JAMESON).

Ἡ μεγάλη ἐφημερὶς «POST DISPATCH» τοῦ Ἁγίου Λουδοβίκου ἔγραψεν ἐπαινετικώτατα διὰ τὸν κ. Γεώργιον Μυλωνᾶν. Πολλὰ ἄλλα πανεπιστήμια ἔχουν τιμήσει τὸν Ἕλληνα ἀρχαιολόγον ὥστε νὰ περιποιῇ τιμὴν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὡς γενέτειράν του καὶ τὴν Ἀμερικὴν ἣν ἀντιπροσωπεύει ἐπαξίως εἰς ὅλον τὸν ἐπιστημονικὸν κόσμον.

32A

Professor Honored, Gets Research Check

—By a Post-Dispatch Photographer.

GEORGE E. MYLONAS, professor of art and archeology, Washington University, removing $5000 check for future research from model Grecian vase. From left are: University CHANCELLOR and MRS. ETHAN A. H. SHEPLEY, MRS. D. ELLIOTT O'REILLY, MRS. MYLONAS (partly hidden); DEAN THOMAS S. HALL, College of Liberal Arts; Mylonas, MRS. HALL and ARTHUR H. COMPTON, distinguished service professor of natural philosophy.

DR. MYLONAS GIVEN $5000 AT PARTY

Washington U. Archeologist Will Use Check for Research in Greece.

George E. Mylonas, professor and head of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, was given a $5000 check at a surprise party last night. The money will be used for excavation work in archeological research in Greece next summer.

The affair, arranged by friends and former students, was in observance of Mylonas's sixtieth birthday and his twenty-fifth annicersary with the university. It was held at the home of Dean and Mrs. Thomas S. Hall, 50 Portland place. Hall is head of the College of Liberal Arts at the university.

The check was hidden in a small scale model of a vase found in Greece by Mylonas several years ago. The reproduction was the chief decorative object on the birthday cake prepared for him. Donations to the fund will continue to be received at the university.

Mylonas will leave next month to continue his work in Greece. University Chancellor Ethan A. H. Shepley and Arthur H. Compton, distinguished service professor of natural philosophy at the university, were among the guests.

Dig That Ancient Greece

An athletic man with friendly face, eager eyes and a graying mustache reached into a model of a Grecian vase atop a multi-layered birthday cake. With admiring colleagues and students looking on, he drew out a slip of paper. As archaeological findings went, it was a pretty recent deposit—a check for $5000, A.D. 1958. But George Emmanuel Mylonas doubtless decided what to do with it in those first few seconds that he held it gratefully. He would go to Greece as soon as he could finish the current semester at Washington University, get packed up and be on his way.

George Mylonas has been commuting to and from Greece almost from the time he was born in Smyrna just 60 years ago. He stayed long enough to play on Greece's soccer teams in two rounds of Olympic games. Then he came to the United States, became a citizen and chose a life work that has added significantly to man's knowledge of man. At intervals he has dug in the sites of ancient cities, delighted students with humor and learning in university classrooms and lectured to audiences on archaeological discoveries in Olynthos, Elcusis, Akropotamos and Agamemnon's Mycenae from which the warrior king went off to lay siege to Troy.

Too many honors to count have come to George Mylonas since he arrived in St. Louis 25 years ago from the University of Illinois. Fellowships, scholarships, awards, degrees all have been his—and the presidency of the Archaeological Institute of America. Six years ago he laid aside his spade and scalpel and put on a diving suit and lowered himself into the Aegean sea to learn what he could from the waters in which the Persian ships went down nearly 25 centuries ago. Once beside the skeleton of a child he uncovered a miniature terra cotta chariot, equivalent of a toy automobile today. That told him something he will never forget.

In an age that puts such heavy emphasis on education in practical things, business and science, engineering and the manual arts, it is most reassuring to think of George Mylonas and his timeless work and the rare distinction they have brought to St. Louis.

DEC 11-58 Post Dispatch

Bank of Friendship
NAME OF BANK OR TRUST COMPANY

DATE December 9 1958

St. Louis, Mo and all parts of the country
CITY OR TOWN WHERE BANK OR TRUST COMPANY IS LOCATED

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Washington University for research of George E. Mylon $ 5,000.00

Five Thousand and 00/00 DOLLARS

FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING PAYMENT OF THIS CHECK, I REPRESENT THAT THE ABOVE AMOUNT IS ON DEPOSIT IN SAID BANK OR TRUST COMPANY, IN MY NAME, SUBJECT TO THIS CHECK, AND IS HEREBY ASSIGNED TO THE PAYEE OR HOLDER HEREOF.

Students and Friends

BUXTON & SKINNER, LITHO., ST. LOUIS. FORM 109

George's 60th birthday
Chancellor and Mrs. Shepley
Mrs. Elliott O'Reilly
Leila
Dean and Mrs. Thomas Hall
Chancellor Arthur H. Compton

33A

Shaylors
Mr
Lucia
George
Comptons

33B

Hudson
Caufton
Tolman

Johnson
Duhme
George
Bowling

PROF. MYLONAS TO SPEAK

George E. Mylonas, professor of art and archeology at Washington University, will discuss his excavations in Greece at a meeting of the St. Louis Society-Archeological Institute of America next Thursday.

The meeting, which will be a joint one with the Engineers' Club of St. Louis, will be at 8:15 p.m. in Room 101 of Crow Hall on the Washington University campus.

THE ENGINEERS' CLUB OF ST. LOUIS

H. E. Frech, Jr., President
W. E. Bryan, Secretary

Frank Groom Kirtz, Chairman, Meetings Committee
Dale D. Curtis, Chairman, Fellowship Committee

Thursday, December 11, 1958, 8:15 P.M.

Room 101, Crow Hall, Washington University

LADIES NIGHT

Joint Meeting with St. Louis Society, Archaeological Institute of America

EXCAVATING IN GREECE, *Illustrated*

By **GEORGE E. MYLONAS,** Professor of Archaeology and Chairman, Department of Art and Archaeology, Washington University

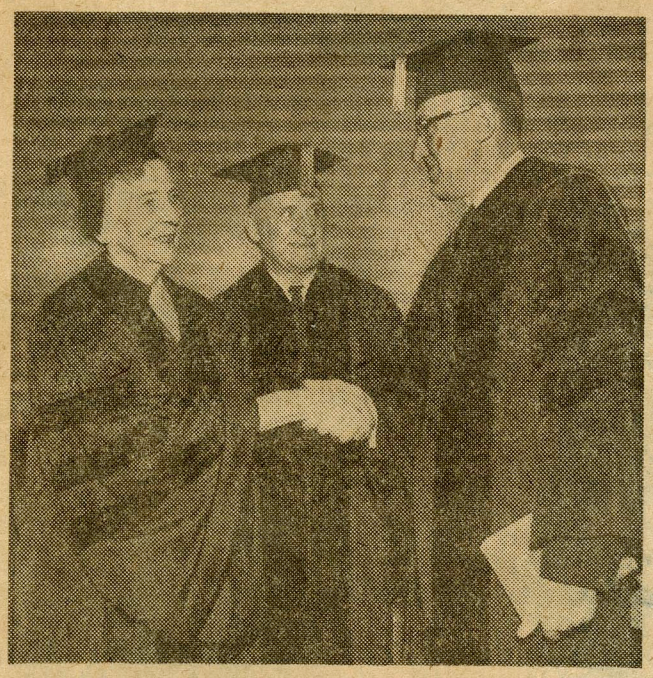
Our speaker's excavations in Greece began some 30 years ago at ancient Olynthus and since then he has been engaged, in many cases as Director, on work at Eleusis, Mycenae and other sites. His excavations at Eleusis, the location of the Sanctuary of Demeter, have brought him recognition in this country and abroad as one of the world's leading archaeologists, but more recently he has been engaged in work on the New Grave Circle at Mycenae. The results of this work will soon be published in a volume entitled, "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon."

Dr. Mylonas, born in Smyrna, received his early education there and at the University of Athens, from which he received his Ph.D. degree in 1927. Two years later he received his Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University. He has been at Washington University in his present capacity since 1937. He has served in important posts in Greece, at the American School of Archaeology at Athens and as Fulbright Professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens. In 1955 he was decorated by King Paul of Greece with the Order of Commander of King George I. He is the author of many books and articles.

Dr. Mylonas is President of the Archaeological Institute of America, the most coveted honor which can come to an American archaeologist.

MEMBERS, LADIES AND GUESTS — LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

37A



HONORED PAIR—Dr. Novice G. Fawcett (right), president of Ohio State University, congratulates Dr. Lydia Jane Roberts, chairman of the home economics department at the University of Puerto Rico, and Dr. George E. Mylonas, chairman of the archaeology department at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., both of whom received honorary doctor of law degrees at the OSU autumn quarter commencement Friday.

THE GRADUATES came from 13 countries, 27 states, Washington, D. C., and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Twenty-three international students represented Canada, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Colombia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy Korea, Panama, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey.

Two honorary doctor of law degrees were awarded. They were conferred upon Dr. George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the art and archaeology department at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. Lydia Jane Roberts, chairman of the home economics department at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, PR.

Two Honored on Graduation Day

Honorary doctor of laws degrees were awarded by the University to an internationally known archaeologist and one of the world's top nutrition authorities during Autumn commencement exercises on Dec. 19.

Some 625 students received degrees. Speaking for the graduating class was Nancy E. Kupper, Columbus, College of Education. Bishop Clarence G. Issenmann of Columbus delivered the commencement address.

The honorary degrees, among the University's highest, were presented to Dr. George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the art and archaeology department at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. Lydia Jane Roberts, chairman of the home economics department at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R.

Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, chairman of the University's Board of Trustees, presented the degrees at the ceremony in St. John Arena, on the campus.

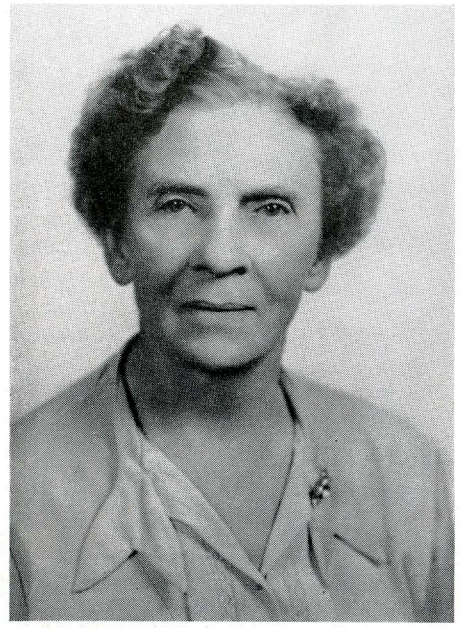
Dr. Mylonas, a native of Smyrna, Turkey, has uncovered so much new material during his excavations that the history of pre-Homeric Greece consequently has been considerably revised.

The author of numerous books on ancient Greece, he received Ph.D.'s from the University of Athens and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

A native of Michigan, Dr. Roberts received her doctorate at the University of Chicago, where she taught in the home economics department for 25 years and headed the department for 14 of those.

She has conducted special courses in human nutrition for workers in Mexico, all the nations in Central and South America, and most of the countries of the Caribbean.

George E. Mylonas



Lydia Jane Roberts

37B

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER Monday, December 29, 1958

Want In On Greek Excavations? Top Archaeologist Goes Yearly

By Al Axelbank
Enquirer Reporter

If to be an archaeologist burns in your blood; if you want to make it your career and are not afraid of hard work; if you can speak a little of Greek, Latin or Turkish and, perhaps, French and German; if you are in excellent health and between the ages of 20 and 30 — then you have a good chance of going on an expedition with one of the world's best.

"It would make no difference whether you are a man or a woman," says Dr. George E. Mylonas, president of the Archaeological Institute of America and chairman of the department of archaeology at Washington University, St. Louis.

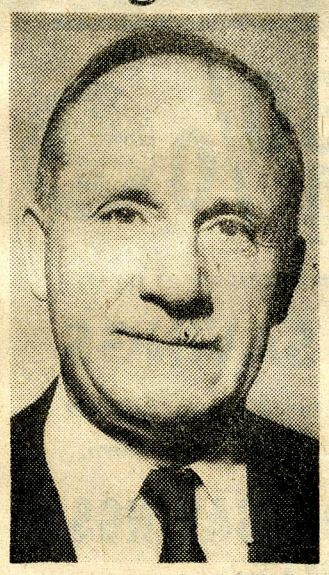
"Some of our best workers are ladies," he said.

But you must be able to "rough it," declared the soft-spoken, energetic 60-year-old scholar who can handle a half dozen modern languages—plus a few ancient ones.

"I would not take along with me anyone who is merely interested in excitement or treasury hunting," he emphasized. He is in Cincinnati for the three-day joint meeting of the AIA and the American Philological Association at the Hotel Netherland Hilton which began yesterday.

Another quality Dr. Mylonas mentioned is the "ability to mix easily."

"Many times you are thrown together with your colleagues for a long time so you must be able to associate well," he asserted.



GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Since 1950 Dr. Mylonas has been going to Greece every year to direct excavations at the site of Eleusis, 14 miles west of Athens. Eleusis, he explained, was one of the religious centers of the pagan world.

"The Eleusinian mysteries were a secret cult in which people had to be initiated. These mysteries were celebrated for over 2000 years—more time than Christianity has been with us." This is one reason why the site is worth investigating," he said.

The archaeologist revealed he has a daughter, Ione, who has already taken part in archaeological expeditions with him. Only 22 years old, she is currently doing graduate work in archaeology at Bryn Mawr College.

Dr. Mylonas admitted that his is not an "open field."

"There are not too many jobs in archaeology and the requirements are by no means easy," he explained.

"But to me it is the most fascinating study in the world. Of course, everyone should feel that way about his own field. As Aristotle said: 'The people who derive pleasure from their work are the successful workers.'"

Dr. Mylonas was re-elected yesterday to another two-year term as president of the AIA. He is scheduled to speak at 9:30 a. m. today on "Excavations At Mycenae."

MYLONAS IS RE-ELECTED BY ARCHEOLOGICAL GROUP

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31—George E. Mylonas, professor of art and architecture at Washington University, was re-elected president of the Archeological Institute of America at the close of its sixtieth annual convention here yesterday.

Other officers re-elected included Mrs. Winifred Thomas of Columbia, Mo., recorder.

"Ελλην καθηγητὴς κάνει «ἀνασκαφὰς» εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν

ΕΝΑ ΤΡΙΟΡΟΦΟΝ ΓΛΥΚΙΣΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΝ ΑΓΓΕΙΟΝ = =

ΟΥΑΣΙΓΚΤΩΝ, Ἰανουάριος. (Ἰδ. ὑπηρ.). — Ὁ δρ. Γεώργιος Μυλωνᾶς, καθηγητὴς καὶ πρόεδρος τῆς Σχολῆς Ἀρχαίας Τέχνης καὶ Ἀρχαιολογίας τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τῆς Οὐάσιγκτων ἑώρτασεν πρὸ ἡμερῶν τὴν 60ὴν ἐπέτειον τῶν γενεθλίων του.

Οἱ συνάδελφοί του, οἱ φίλοι του καὶ οἱ μαθηταί του τοῦ προσέφεραν ἕνα «τριόροφον» γλύκισμα ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ ὁποίου ὑπῆρχεν ἀρχαῖον ἑλληνικὸν ἀγγεῖον.

Ὁ δρ. Μυλωνᾶς, ὁ ὁποῖος τόσας ἀνασκαφὰς ἔχει κάμει κατὰ τὸ παρελθὸν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, παρεκλήθη ὑπὸ τῶν

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς καθ' ἣν στιγμὴν «ἀνακαλύπτει» τὸ «ἀοχαιολογικόν» εὕρημά του.

φίλων του νὰ κάμῃ ἄλλην μίαν «ἀνασκαφὴν» εἰς τὸ ἀγγεῖον τοῦ γλυκίσματος τῶν γενεθλίων του.

Καὶ ὁ κ. καθηγητὴς «ἀνεκάλυψεν» ἐκεῖ ἕνα χαρτάκι. Τὸ χαρτάκι δὲν ἦτο... ἀρχαῖον. Ἔφερεν ἡμερομηνίαν 1959 μ. Χ. καὶ ἦτο μία ἐπιταγὴ 5.000 δολλαρίων τὰ ὁποῖα θὰ χρησιμοποιήσῃ δι' ἀρχαιολογικὰς ἐρεύνας εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς εἶναι καθηγητὴς εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τῆς Οὐάσιγκτων ἀπὸ τοῦ 1933.

Ἐφέτος ἐξελέγη διὰ δευτέραν φορὰν πρόεδρος τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Συνεδρίου ποὺ συνῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Πολιτείαν τοῦ Ὀχάϊο, πρᾶγμα ποὺ εἶναι ἐντελῶς σπάνιον δι' ἕνα ἐπιστήμονα.

Ὡς ἐγνώσθη ὁ Ἕλλην ἀρχαιολόγος θὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ τὸν προσεχῆ μῆνα διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὅπου θὰ συνεχίσῃ τὰς ἀρχαιολογικὰς ἐρεύνας του.

Groundbreaking

Breaking ground for the Steinberg Hall of Art and Archaeology on the Washington University campus is Miss Ellen Steinberg. Looking on are (left to right) Chancellor Ethan A. H. Shepley, Dr. George C. Mylonas, professor of archaeology; Mrs. Mark C. Steinberg, widow of the man for whom the building will be named; her daughter, Mrs. Richard Weil, and Dr. Frederick Hartt, professor of history. The building will be built with a gift of $650,000 from the Mark C. Steinberg Charitable Trust.

—Globe-Democrat Photo

GROUNDBREAKING PROGRAM AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the Steinberg Hall of Art and Archeology will be held at 3 p.m. tomorrow on the campus of Washington University. The new building will be at the southeast corner of the campus near Skinker and Forsyth boulevards.

Participating in the ceremony will be Mrs. Mark C. Steinberg, Chancellor Ethan A. H. Shepley, George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the department of art and archeology, and Frederick Hartt, professor of art history.

The university will build the structure with a gift of $650,000 from the Mark C. Steinberg Charitable Trust, set up by the late Mr. Steinberg who died in October 1951. The new building will house the department of art and archeology and be used by students in the schools of Fine Arts and Architecture.

To leave for East

Dr. George E. Mylonas, chairman of art and archeology at Washington University, and Mrs. Mylonas, 550 Bedford ave., University City, will leave Jan. 25 for Princeton, N. J., where Dr. Mylonas will conduct advanced study at Princeton University. They will occupy their Princeton home and remain there until after the wedding of their daughter, Miss Ione Mylonas, and Theodore Leslie Shear Jr. on June 24 in Princeton.

Dr. and Mrs. Mylonas will spend the summer at the site of ancient Mycenae where they have previously been engaged in excavation as they have at Olynthos, Aghios, Kosmas and Eleusis. Honorary professor at the University of Athens, Greece, Dr. Mylonas is recognized internationally for his excavations in Greece and Mrs. Mylonas has translated much of his writing into Greek. They will be in London to attend an international congress in September before returning to St. Louis.

The engagement of Miss Ione Mylonas to Mr. Shear Jr. was announced in September, 1957, at the Mylonas summer home at Hyannis, Cape Cod, Mass.

SCIENTIST TELLS OF ANCIENT GREEK RELIGIOUS CULT

Dr. George E. Mylonas Gives Wilson Audience Account Of Excavations

Dr. George E. Mylonas, one of the world's leading archaeologists, Tuesday night delivered the Bagg Lecture at Wilson College.

The lectureship was donated by Mrs. Joseph Stevens, the mother of a Wilson alumna, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Nellie W. Bagg.

Dr. Mylonas is presently connected with excavations at Eleusis, Greece. Today Eleusis is a small, industrial town fourteen miles west of Athens. From the fifteenth century B.C. to about 500 A.D. Eleusis was the religious center of the pagan goddess Demeter.

A family drama took place in the "pine clad hills" of Eleusis, according to the myth. Persephone, the daughter of Demeter, was abducted by Pluto, god of the underworld. In great sorrow Demeter searched the earth. At last, in the guise of an old woman, she rested at a well near the city. There she was found by the king's daughters who asked her to raise the queen's young son. The queen provoked this goddess of agriculture so that Demeter demanded that a temple be built in her honor. She closed herself in it and a tremendous famine covered Greece. When finally the gods were affected by the famine, Zeus demanded that Pluto allow Persephone to return to her mother. Cunningly, Pluto made her eat of the pomegranite before she left the underworld. Persephone had to return to Pluto for a few months each year, for whoever ate in the underworld had to go back. This story explained how seasons began. A cult of worship developed at the spot.

With the aid of slides, Professor Mylonas led his listeners along the route taken by the initiates of the cult. Demeter's cult was unlike any other rite. It was not open to the public, and the worship was kept a secret. Thus they are now known as the Eleusian Mysteries. The initiates gathered at the Acropolis in Athens and processed by the Sacred Way, past altars and shrines, past the Aegean Sea, to Eleusis. About midnight they arrived at the central court and prepared themselves for the coming events. Along the way to the sanctuary were fortifications and gates at which each person was checked to make sure he was an initiate. Finally he arrived at the sanctuary.

Dr. Mylonas said that the meaning of the Mysteries is not known. Scholars believe that the rites consisted of three parts. The acted part was first. To the right of the entrance was a large cave, the den of Pluto. Next to it was a smaller one with a natural hole in it. A pageant took place, the archaelogist believes, reenacting the return of Persephone from the underworld, through the hole, to her mother. The two other parts were the shown and spoken parts. Nothing is known about them. In 1952 the well of Demeter was found under the oldest of the sanctuaries. Several sanctuaries had been built on the consecrated ground after the earlier ones had been razed.

In 1952 another important discovery was made by Dr. Mylonas' crew. On the side of a hill on either side of the ancient highway the cemetery of the city was discovered. The first day of digging was both exciting and disappointing. The first grave was uncovered and was dated at 400 years before Christ. According to the speaker, this grave was "too modern" to be of any real interest. The oldest skeleton was dated at the eighteenth century. It was buried in a crouched position and no gifts or treasures were with it. Soon after the eighteenth century vases were buried with the dead as gifts. These show an "unbroken record of the development of Greek art."

DR. GEORGE MYLONAS

MANY GRECIAN OBJECTS ON DISPLAY AT WILSON

An exhibit of archaeological finds, together with photographs of some of the sites in Greece where archaeological discoveries have been made, is now on display at Wilson College in preparation for next week's Bagg Lecture to be given by Dr. George Mylonas, classical archaeologist.

Dr. Mylonas will illustrate his lecture with colored slides of his most recent discoveries at Eleusis, a famous cult center of ancient Greece. He will speak Tuesday, March 24, at 7:30 p.m. in Thomson Hall.

Articles on exhibit now in Laird Hall consist of figurines, cups, vases and other Grecian objects loaned by Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The photographs are on loan from the Royal Greek Embassy in Washington. The exhibit will remain through March 27 in the Laird Hall gallery. It is open to the public daily.

The Bagg Lecture, made possible through the gift of Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens of West Springfield, Mass., will also be public.

ΤΑ ΝΕΑ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ

ΤΑ ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΑ ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΓΙΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΑΝ

Ἕνα ἐνδιαφέρον σύγγραμμα τοῦ καθηγητοῦ ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον Οὐάσιγκτων τοῦ St. Louis κ. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ Ε. ΜΥΛΩΝΑ

«Ἅγιος Κοσμᾶς — Οἰκισμὸς καὶ νεκροταφεῖον τῆς παλαιοτέρας ἐποχῆς τοῦ χαλκοῦ εἰς τὴν Ἀττικήν» (1) — αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ τίτλος ἑνὸς νέου συγγράμματος τοῦ καθηγητοῦ τοῦ ἀμερικανικοῦ πανεπιστημίου Οὐάσιγκτων τοῦ Σαὶν Λουΐ κ. Γεωργίου Ε. Μυλωνᾶ, ὁ ὁποῖος μόλις πρὸ διετίας εἶχε ἐκδώσει ἕνα λαμπρὸν σύγγραμμα μὲ τὸν τίτλον «Ἀρχαῖαι Μυκῆναι — Ἡ πρωτεύουσα τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος». Καὶ τὰ δύο αὐτὰ βιβλία εἶναι καρπὸς μακρᾶς καὶ γονίμου ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐργασίας τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Εἶναι χωρὶς ἀμφιβολίαν ἔργα ποὺ τιμοῦν ὄχι μόνον τὸν συγγραφέα, ἀλλὰ καὶ εὐρύτερα τὸν Ἑλληνισμὸν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ποὺ συγκαταλέγει εἰς τοὺς κόλπους του σοφοὺς ἐπιστήμονας τῆς φήμης καὶ τοῦ διεθνοῦς κύρους τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ.

Βεβαίως τὸ νέον σύγγραμμα τοῦ ἐκλεκτοῦ ἀρχαιολόγου δὲν εἶναι βιβλίον ποὺ προορίζεται διὰ τὸ μεγάλον κοινόν. Ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸν εἰδικὸν καὶ τὸν ἱστοριοδίφην εἶναι μελέτημα ἀπαραίτητον καὶ ἰδιαιτέρως πολύτιμον, τὸ ὁποῖον τὸν βοηθεῖ εἰς τὴν καλλιτέραν ἀξιολόγησιν εὑρημάτων μεταγενεστέρων ἐποχῶν καὶ ρίπτει φῶς εἰς τὴν προϊστορίαν τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ γεωγραφικοῦ χώρου.

* * *

Ἡ τοποθεσία Ἅγιος Κοσμᾶς, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἀνευρέθησαν ὁ οἰκισμὸς καὶ τὸ κοιμητήριον τῆς προτέρας ἐποχῆς τοῦ χαλκοῦ, κεῖται ἐπάνω εἰς μίαν μικρὰν «χερσόνησον», μίαν λωρίδα γῆς ποὺ εἰσχωρεῖ εἰς τὸν Σαρωνικὸν Κόλπον, ἐπὶ τῆς παραλίας ἔναντι τοῦ σημερινοῦ ἀεροδρομίου τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. Τὸ ἔργον τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν ἀνετέθη εἰς τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν τὸ 1929—1930 ὅταν διευθυντὴς ἑλληνικῶν ἀρχαιοτήτων ἦτο ὁ καὶ σήμερα στὴν τοποθεσία τῆς ἀκτῆς ποὺ λέγεται Ἅλιμος.

* * *

Στὸν Ἅγιον Κοσμᾶν ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ἀπεκάλυψε τὰ θεμέλια μὲ ὑπολείμματα τοιχοποιΐας σειρᾶς σπιτιῶν, τάφους, σωρείαν ἀγγείων διαφόρων μεγεθῶν, οἰκιακά, σκεύη, «βόθρους» (ὅπου οἱ προϊστορικοὶ κάτοικοι ἀποθήκευαν τὰ σιτηρά τους), καθὼς καὶ 26 ἀνθρώπινα κρανία καὶ σκελετούς. Τὰ κρανία καὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα ὀστᾶ ἐμελέτησεν ὁ Ἀμερικανὸς ἀνθρωπολόγος κ. Τζ. Λώρενς Ἔντζελ, τοῦ ὁποίου τὰ πορίσματα δημοσιεύονται εἰς χωριστὸν κεφάλαιον τοῦ συγγράμματος τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ.

Ποῖοι ἦσαν οἱ προϊστορικοὶ κάτοικοι τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ; Κατὰ τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶ, ἀνῆκαν εἰς φυλὴν θαλασσοπόρων καὶ φαίνεται ὅτι ἦλθαν εἰς τὴν ἠπειρωτικὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τὰς Κυκλάδας περὶ τὸ ἔτος 2300 π.Χ. Φαίνεται ὅτι ἐγκατέστησαν τὸ «ἐμπορεῖόν» των εἰς τὴν μικρὰν «γλῶσσαν» τῆς παραλίας καὶ τὸ ἐχρησιμοποίουν ὡς βάσιν εἰρηνικῆς μᾶλλον διεισδύσεως πρὸς τὸ ἐσωτερικόν. Ὡς Κύριον «ἐμπόρευμά» των ἦσαν αἱ λεπίδες ποὺ κατεσκεύαζον ἀπὸ ἕνα εἶδος πυριτολίθου ποὺ εὑρίσκομεν εἰς τὴν Μῆλον καὶ ἄλλας νήσους. Βαθμιαίως ἦλθαν νὰ συνοικήσουν εἰς τὸ ἐμπορεῖον τῶν νησιωτῶν καὶ αὐτόχθονες ἀπὸ τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν τῆς ἠπειρωτικῆς Ἑλλάδος. Κατὰ τὸν συγγραφέα οἱ προϊστορικοὶ αὐτοὶ «Ἑλλαδῖται» ἦσαν ἐντελῶς πρωτόγονοι καὶ δὲν εἶχον ἰδικήν των γραφήν, ἔζων ὅμως μίαν ζωὴν εὐτυχῆ καὶ εἰρηνικήν. Βραδύτερον ὅμως φαίνεται ὅτι ὑπέστησαν εἰσβολὴν ξένων φυλῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι κατέστρεψαν τὸν μικρὸν οἰκισμὸν καὶ ἐξεδίωξαν ὅσους εἶχον ἐπιζήσει ἀπὸ τοὺς φιλειρηνικοὺς κατοίκους τοῦ ἐμπορείου. Περὶ τὸ 1500 π.Χ. εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν περιοχὴν ἐγκατεστάθησαν οἱ πρῶτοι τὴν ἑλληνικὴν ὁμιλοῦντες Ἰνδοευρωπαῖοι, οἱ ὁποῖοι ὅμως μετὰ τινας αἰῶνας ἐγκατέλειψαν δι' ἀγνώστους λόγους τὴν Κωλιάτιδα Ἄκραν. Καθ' ὅλας τὰς ἐνδείξεις δὲ οἱ πρῶτοι προϊστορικοὶ κάτοικοι ἀπετέλουν μέλος τῆς οἰκογενείας τῶν φυλῶν ποὺ ἔζων εἰς τὰς Κυκλάδας, τὴν Κρήτην καὶ ἴσως τὴν νότιον Κύπρον.

Π. Β. ΠΕΚΛΑΡΗΣ

(1) **AGHIOS KOSMAS — An early Bronze Age Settlement and Cemetery in Attica. By George E. Mylonas, Princeton University Press Princeton, New Jersey, 1959.**

ἀείμνηστος Κ. Κουρουνιώτης. Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ διήρκεσαν ἀπὸ τὸ 1930 μέχρι τὸ 1951 — δηλαδὴ περισσότερον ἀπὸ μίαν εἰκοσαετίαν (μὲ τὴν διακοπὴν βεβαίως τῶν ἐτῶν τοῦ πολέμου). Ἐξηγῶν τοὺς λόγους τῆς παρατάσεως καὶ καθυστερήσεως τῆς δημοσιεύσεως τῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν, ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς σημειώνει εἰς τὸν πρόλογόν του ὅτι τοῦτο προῆλθε διότι ὑπῆρχον ἐλπίδες ὅτι εἰς τὸν Ἅγιον Κοσμᾶν θὰ ἀπεκαλύπτοντο τελικῶς τάφοι τῆς μεταγενεστέρας ἑλλαδικῆς περιόδου. Πλὴν ὅμως αἱ ἐλπίδες αὐταὶ δὲν ἐξεπληρώθησαν τοὐλάχιστον εἰς τὴν θέσιν Ἅγιος Κοσμᾶς. Ἀντιθέτως ἄλλος ἀρχαιολόγος, ὁ Δρ. Ι. Παπαδημητρίου, ἐπέτυχε νὰ φέρῃ εἰς φῶς τάφους μεταελλαδικοὺς εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τῆς Βούλας, εἰς ἀπόστασιν ὀλίγων μιλίων ἀπὸ τὸν Ἅγιον Κοσμᾶν.

Πιθανώτατα ἡ σημερινὴ τοποθεσία Ἅγιος Κοσμᾶς εἶναι ἡ λεγομένη Κωλιὰς Ἄκρα τοῦ Ἡροδότου, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ θάλασσα εἶχε ἐκβράσει τὰ ναυάγια τοῦ περσικοῦ στόλου, τὸν ὁποῖον εἶχε καταστρέψει ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς εἰς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα. Ὁ συγγραφεὺς τοῦ ἐνδιαφέροντος αὐτοῦ βιβλίου μᾶς λέγει ὅτι ἀρχικὸς σκοπὸς ποὺ τὸν ἔφερεν εἰς τὸν Ἅγιον Κοσμᾶν ἦτο ἀκριβῶς ἡ ἔρευνα πρὸς ἐνδεχομένην ἀνεύρεσιν ὑπολειμμάτων τῶν ναυαγίων τοῦ περσικοῦ στόλου καὶ μελέτην αὐτῶν. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς παραδέχεται ἐπίσης ὅτι τὸ σημερινὸν παλαιὸν Φάληρον ἦτο ὁ φαληρικὸς λιμὴν τῆς ἐποχῆς τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους, ὁ ὁποῖος πρῶτος εἶχε συμβουλεύσει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους νὰ μεταφέρουν τὸ ἐπίνειόν των ἀπὸ τὸ Φάληρον εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἴσως διότι δὲν ἐθεώρει τὸ Φάληρον ἀρκετὰ ἀσφαλὲς ἀπὸ θαλάσσης. Τέλος, κατὰ τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν, ἡ Θεωρία τοῦ Λὴκ ὅτι τὸ σημειρνὸν Χασάνι ἦτο εἰς τὴν ἀρχαιότητα ὁ μικρὸς δῆμος Ἁλιμοῦς, ὅπου εὑρίσκετο ἡ Κωλιὰς Ἄκρα, εἶναι μᾶλλον ὀρθή. Ἂς σημειωθῇ ὅτι ἡ ὀνομασία Ἁλιμοῦς σώζεται

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Ο ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΩΝ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΩΝ ΜΙΑΣ 20ΕΤΙΑΣ

ΠΡΟΪΣΤΟΡΙΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΘΗΚΑΙ ΣΙΤΗΡΩΝ ΑΠΕΚΑΛΥΦΘΗΣΑΝ ΕΙΣ ΑΓΙΟΝ ΚΟΣΜΑΝ

Ἔρευναι πρὸς ἀνεύρεσιν τῶν ναυαγίων τοῦ περσικοῦ στόλου

ΤΑ ΠΟΡΙΣΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΟΥ Κ. Γ. ΜΥΛΩΝΑ

ΤΟΥ ΕΝ Ν. ΥΟΡΚΗ ΑΝΤΑΠΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΜΑΣ κ. Π. Β. ΠΕΚΛΑΡΗ

ΝΕΑ ΥΟΡΚΗ. Μάρτιος. (Τοῦ μονίμου ἀνταποκριτοῦ μας)

«ΑΓΙΟΣ Κοσμᾶς — Συνοικισμὸς καὶ νεκροταφεῖον τῆς παλαιοτέρας ἐποχῆς τοῦ χαλκοῦ εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν» — αὐτὸς εἶναι ὁ τίτλος ἑνὸς συγγραάμματος τοῦ καθηγητοῦ τοῦ ἀμερικανικοῦ πανεπιστημίου Οὐάσιγκτων τοῦ Σαὶν Λοὺϊ κ. Γεωργίου Ε. Μυλωνᾶ, ὁ ὁποῖος μόλις πρὸ διετίας εἶχεν ἐκδώσει ἕνα λαμπρὸν σύγγραμμα μὲ τὸν τίτλον «Ἀρχαῖαι Μυκῆναι, ἡ πρωτεύουσα τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος».

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Ἡ τοποθεσία Ἅγιος Κοσμᾶς, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ἀνευρέθησαν ὁ οἰκισμὸς καὶ τὸ κοιμητήριον τῆς προτέρας ἐποχῆς τοῦ χαλκοῦ, κεῖται ἐπάνω εἰς μίαν μικρὰν «χερσόνησον», μίαν λωρίδα γῆς ποὺ εἰσχωρεῖ εἰς τὸν Σαρωνικὸν κόλπον, ἐπὶ τῆς παραλίας ἐναντι τοῦ σημερινοῦ ἀεροδρομίου τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. Τὸ ἔργον τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν ἀνετέθη εἰς τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν τὸ 1929)1930 ὅταν διευθυντὴς ἀρχαιοτήτων ἦτο ὁ ἀείμνηστος Κ. Κουρουνιώτης. Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ διήρκεσαν ἀπὸ τὸ 1930 μέχρι τὸ 1951— δηλαδὴ περισσότερον ἀπὸ μίαν εἰκοσαετίαν (μὲ τὴν διακοπὴν θεβαίως τῶν ἐτῶν τοῦ πολέμου).

Ἐξηγῶν τοὺς λόγους τῆς παρατάσεως καὶ καθυστερήσεως τῆς δημοσιεύσεως τῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν, ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς σημειώνει εἰς τὸν πρόλογόν του ὅτι τοῦτο προῆλθε διότι ὑπῆρχον ἐλπίδες ὅτι εἰς τὸν Ἅγιον Κοσμᾶν θὰ ἀπεκαλύπτοντο τελικῶς τάφοι τῆς μεταγενεστέρας ἑλλαδικῆς περιόδου. Πλὴν ὅμως αἱ ἐλπίδες αὐταὶ δὲν ἐξεπληρώθησαν, τουλάχιστον εἰς τὴν θέσιν Ἅγιος Κοσμᾶς. Ἀντιθέτως ἄλλος ἀρχαιολόγος, ὁ Δρ. Ι. Παπαδημητρίου, ἐπέτυχε νὰ φέρη εἰς φῶς τάφους μετ-

ταελλαδικούς, εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τῆς Βούλας, εἰς ἀπόστασιν ὀλίγων μιλίων ἀπὸ τὸν Ἅγιον Κοσμᾶν.

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Ποῖοι ἦσαν οἱ προϊστορικοὶ κάτοικοι τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ; Κατὰ τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶ, ἀνῆκαν εἰς φυλὴν θαλασσοπόρων καὶ φαίνεται ὅτι ἦλθαν εἰς τὴν ἠπειρωτικὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ τὰς Κυκλάδας περὶ τὸ ἔτος 2300 π.Χ. Φαίνεται ὅτι ἐγκατέστησαν τὸ «ἐμπορεῖον» των εἰς τὴν μικρὰν «γλῶσσαν» τῆς παραλίας καὶ τὸ ἐχρησιμοποίουν ὡς βάσιν εἰρηνικῆς μᾶλλον διεισδύσεως πρὸς τὸ ἐσωτερικόν. Κύριον «ἐμπόρευμά» των ἦσαν αἱ λεπίδες ἐξ εἴδους πυριτολίθου.

Βαθμιαίως ἦλθαν νὰ συνοικήσουν εἰς τὸ ἐμπορεῖον τῶν νησιωτῶν καὶ αὐτόχθονες ἀπὸ τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν τῆς ἠπειρωτικῆς Ἑλλάδος. Κατὰ τὸν συγγραφέα, οἱ προϊστορικοὶ αὐτοὶ «Ἕλλαδῖται» ἦσαν ἐντελῶς πρωτόγονοι καὶ δὲν εἶχον ἰδικήν των γραφήν, ἔζων ὅμως μίαν ζωὴν εὐτυχῆ καὶ εἰρηνικήν. Βραδύτερον ὅμως φαίνεται ὅτι ὑπέστησαν εἰσβολὴν ξένων φυλῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι κατέστρεψαν τὸν μικρὸν οἰκισμόν των καὶ ἐξεδίωξαν ὅσους εἶχον ἐπιζήσει ἀπὸ τοὺς φιλειρηνικοὺς κατοίκους τοῦ ἐμπορείου. Περὶ τὸ 1500 π.Χ. φαίνεται ὅτι εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν θέσιν ἐγκατεστάθησαν οἱ πρῶτοι τὴν ἑλληνικὴν ὁμιλοῦντες Ἰνδοευρωπαῖοι, οἱ ὁποῖοι ὅμως μετά τινας αἰῶνας ἐγκατέλειψαν δι' ἀγνώστους λόγους τὴν Κωλιάδα Ἄκραν. Καθ' ὅλας τὰς ἐνδείξεις δὲ οἱ πρῶτοι προϊστορικοὶ κάτοικοι ἀποτέλουν μέλος τῆς οἰκογενείας τῶν φυλῶν ποὺ ἔζων εἰς τὰς Κυκλάδας, τὴν Κρήτην καὶ ἴσως τὴν νότιον Κύπρον.

Π. Β. ΠΕΚΛΑΡΗΣ

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Βαθμιαίως ἦλθαν νὰ συνοικήσουν

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THE UNIVERSITY CENTER IN VIRGINIA, INC.,

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GEORGE E. MYLONAS

President

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ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE ARCHAEOLOGIST

MAURY HALL
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Friday, April 24, 1959

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Office of the President

GEORGE EMMANUEL MYLONAS, world renowned scholar, who, through research, teaching, authorship, and leadership in many learned societies, has brought to your adopted country and to the world the fruits of your labors so that we might know and appreciate the riches of antiquity and the sources of civilization: by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and on the recommendation of the faculty, I hereby confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters with all of the honors, rights, privileges, and responsibilities thereunto appertaining.

George W. Burns
Acting President

June 8, 1959

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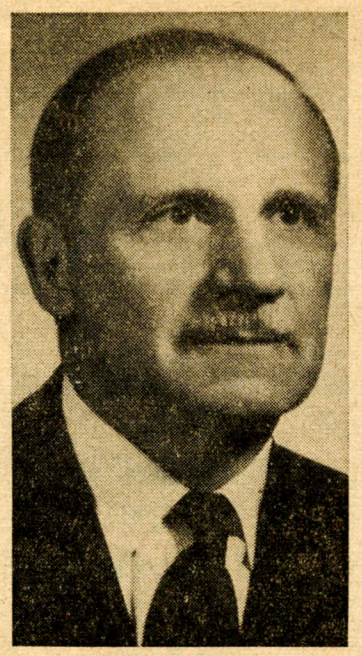
THE CENTRE DAILY TIMES, STATE COLLEGE and BELLEFONTE, PA.



ARCHEOLOGY SPEAKER: Dr. George E. Mylonas, archeologist of Washington University, will speak in Room 121, Sparks Bldg., at the University tomorrow at 8 p. m. on "Mycenae, the Capitol City of Agamemnon." His lecture, the last of the Graduate School Lecture Series, is co-sponsored with the Society of the Sigma Xi, and is open to the public.

Θὰ διεξάγωνται μέχρι τοῦ Αὐγούστου

ΕΞΑΙΡΕΤΙΚΗΣ ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑΣ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΑΙ ΕΙΣ ΜΥΚΗΝΑΣ

Νέα ἀνάβασις πρὸς τὸ ἀνάκτορον

ΜΥΚΗΝΑΙ, 27 Ἰουλίου. (Τοῦ ἀπεσταλμένου μας).— Πρὸ δεκαπενθημέρου ἤρχισαν ἐνταῦθα ἀνασκαφαί, διεξαγόμεναι ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας. Αἱ ἐργασίαι γίνονται εἰς διάφορα σημεῖα τῶν Μυκηνῶν μὲ ἀντικειμενικὸν σκοπὸν τὴν ἐξερεύνησιν τῶν παναρχαίων οἰκιῶν, τὰς ὁποίας εἶχεν ἀρχίσει νὰ ἀποκαλύπτῃ ὁ κ. Βερδελὴς πέρυσι. Διὰ τῶν ἐφετεινῶν ἀνασκαφῶν ἐπιδιώκεται καὶ ἡ πληρεστέρα μελέτη τῶν τειχῶν καὶ πυλῶν καὶ τοῦ ἀνακτόρου τῶν Μυκηνῶν ὑπὸ τῶν κ.κ. Ι. Παπαδημητρίου καὶ Γ. Μυλωνᾶ. Τὰ πρῶτα ἀποτελέσματα εἶναι πολὺ καλά. Ἤδη, ἀπεκαλύφθη ἡ ἀνατολικὴ πλευρὰ τοῦ κυκλωπείου τείχους, ἦλθεν εἰς φῶς μία νέα ἀνάβασις πρὸς τὸ ἀνάκτορον, ἡ ὁποία μέχρι τοῦδε παρέμενεν ἄγνωστος, καὶ ἐρευνῶνται ἐκ νέου ὁ νότιος πύργος τῆς Πύλης τῶν Λεόντων καὶ ἡ ἀνωφερικὴ ἄνοδος πρὸς τὸ ἀνάκτορον. Μὲ τὴν βοήθειαν τοῦ συνεργείου τῆς ἀναστηλώσεως καὶ τὴν σύμπραξιν τοῦ διευθυντοῦ ἀναστηλώσεων κ. Στίκα, κατέστη δυνατὴ ἡ λεπτομερὴς μελέτη τοῦ βορείου τείχους καὶ ἡ συλλογὴ πολλῶν τεμαχίων ἀγγείων ἐκ τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ τοῦ τείχους, ἡ ὁποία πιστεύεται ὅτι θὰ βοηθήσῃ εἰς τὴν ἀκριβῆ χρονολόγησιν τούτου. Εἰς τὴν ἀνακαλυφθεῖσαν βορείαν πύλην τοῦ ἀνακτόρου ἀνευρέθησαν ἐπίσης τρία ξίφη, τέσσαρες πελέκεις, λίμες, ξυράφια, τεμάχιον ταλάντου, ἕνα τεμάχιον χρυσοῦ καὶ ἄλλα μεγάλης ἀξίας εὑρήματα. Ὁ κ. Βερδελὴς, ὅστις κατὰ τὸ παρελθὸν εἶχεν ἀποκαλύψει τμῆμα τῆς οἰκίας τοῦ «Λαδεμπόρου», συνεχίζει τὴν ἀνασκαφὴν ἄνωθι τῆς οἰκίας διὰ τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν καὶ τοῦ ὑπολοίπου τμήματός της. ἀνεῦρε δὲ ἐστίαν μὲ κομμάτια μισοκαμένων ξύλων.

Αἱ ἐργασίαι θὰ συνεχισθοῦν μέχρι τέλους Αὐγούστου, ἐλπίζεται δὲ ὅτι ἡ ἀρχαιολογικὴ σκαπάνη θὰ φέρῃ εἰς φῶς κατὰ τὴν ἐφετεινὴν περίοδον πολλὰ σκοτεινὰ σημεῖα τοῦ μυκηναϊκοῦ πολιτισμοῦ.

Τὰς ἐργασίας τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν διευθύνουν ὁ καθηγητὴς τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας τῶν Πανεπιστημίων Οὐάσιγκτων καὶ Ἀθηνῶν κ. Γ. Μυλωνάς, ὁ διευθυντὴς Ἀρχαιοτήτων τοῦ ὑπουργείου Παιδείας κ. Ἰωάννης Παπαδημητρίου καὶ ὁ ἔφορος Ἀρχαιοτήτων Ἀργολιδοκορινθίας κ. Ν. Βερδελής.

Ἡ ἀποκαλυφθεῖσα νέα ἀνάβασις πρὸς τὸ ἀνάκτορον τῶν Μηκυνῶν.

συνεργάζονται δὲ μετ' αὐτῶν ὁ ἀρχαιολόγος κ. Ἐπ. Ἰακωβίδης, ἡ ἐπιμελήτρια Ἀρχαιοτήτων δνὶς Ὄλνα Ἀλεξανδρῆ καὶ ὁ τελειόφοιτος τῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Σχολῆς κ. Ἰωάννης Τζιδάκης.

Κ. ΚΑΛΚΑΝΗΣ

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ΟΙ ΠΡΩΤΟΕΛΛΑΔΙΚΟΙ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΟΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΚΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΑΡΩΝΙΚΟΥ

ΤΑ ΤΕΛΙΚΑ ΠΟΡΙΣΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΑΤΤΙΚΗΣ ΑΓΙΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΑΣ

Ἡ ἐφετεινὴ συρροὴ κολυμβητῶν εἰς τὴν παραλίαν του καὶ ἡ ἐγκατάλειψις τοῦ ἀρχαιολογικοῦ του χώρου. — Πῶς ὡλοκλήρωσε τὴν ἔρευνάν του ὁ καθηγητὴς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶς.

ΥΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ «ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗΣ» κ. Μ. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑ·Ι·ΔΗ

Ἡ ὁλοὲν ἐπεκτεινομένη περίφραξις τῶν νοτιοδυτικῶν ἀκτῶν τῆς Ἀττικῆς διὰ λουτρικὰς ἐγκαταστάσεις, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἐπιβάλλουν τὴν πληρωμὴν εἰσιτηρίων διὰ τὰ θαλάσσια λουτρά, ὑπεχρέωσεν ἐφέτος ὅλους ἐκείνους, ποὺ διὰ λόγους οἰκονομικοὺς ἢ ψυχοσυνθέσεως προτιμοῦν τὴν ἀπόλαυσιν τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπὸ ἀνοικτὰς παραλίας, νὰ δημιουργοῦν πυκνὰς συγκεντρώσεις καὶ σχεδὸν συνωστισμοὺς εἰς τὰ ὡραιότερα κατάλληλα σημεῖα ποὺ ἐμειναν ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος εἰς τὴν διάθεσιν τῶν «τζαμπατζήδων» κολυμβητῶν τῆς Ἀττικῆς.

Ἡ ἐφετεινὴ ἐξόρμησις πρὸς ὅλας τὰς πλάζ, ποὺ εἶναι προσιταὶ εἰς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ γενικῶς εἰς τοὺς κατοίκους τῆς περιοχῆς τῆς πρωτευούσης, ἔγινε μὲ μεγάλον ἐνθουσιασμὸν καὶ μόνον τὰ ἀνεπαρκῆ συγκοινωνιακά μας μέσα ἀνακόπτουν τὴν ἀπρόβλεπτον αὔξησιν τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ τῶν φίλων τῆς θαλάσσης, ποὺ σπεύδουν πρὸς αὐτὴν δι' ἐξασφάλισιν ὑγείας καὶ ζωτικότητος.

Εἰς τὴν εὐχάριστον αὐτὴν αὔξησιν τῆς κολυμβητικῆς κινήσεως συνετέλεσαν ἐκτὸς ἄλλων καὶ αἱ διευκολύνσεις ποὺ παρέχουν εἰς τοὺς κατοίκους τῶν ἀπομακρυσμένων ἐκ τοῦ κέντρου συνοικιῶν, ἀρκετὰ «ποῦλμαν», ὅταν δὲν ἔχουν δεσμεύσεις μὲ ξένους περιηγητάς. Κατόπιν εἰδικῆς συνεννοήσεως, μὲ ἐγγραφὴν εἰς τὸν κατάλογον συμμετοχῆς δύο ἢ τρεῖς ἡμέρας προηγουμένως καὶ ἐξασφάλισιν προτεραιότητος διὰ «οὐρᾶς», τὰ ἐκδρομικὰ «ποῦλμαν» ἀναλαμβάνουν νὰ σᾶς μεταφέρουν μὲ ἄνεσιν εἰς ὡρισμένας πλάζ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ποὺ δὲν ἔχουν ἐπιβαρυνθῆ ἀκόμη μὲ εἰσιτήρια λουτρικῶν ἐγκαταστάσεων.

Τὸ παράδειγμα τῆς σωτηρίου αὐτῆς ἐξυπηρετήσεως ἐμιμήθησαν τελευταίως καὶ τὰ φορτηγὰ τῶν μεσογειακῶν χωρίων τῆς Ἀττικῆς. Ὁ ὑπογράφων εὑρισκόμενος προχθὲς εἰς μίαν κατάμεστον ἀπὸ λουομένους ἐλευθέραν παραλίαν, κοντὰ εἰς τὸ ἀεροδρόμιον τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ, παρηκολούθησε τὴν ἄφιξιν εἰς αὐτὴν καὶ δύο «ἐκδρομικῶν» φορτηγῶν, ποὺ εἶχαν γεμίσει ἀπὸ ὄρθια γυναικόπαιδα τοῦ Μενιδίου.

Διὰ νὰ σχηματίσῃ κανεὶς ἀπὸ μακρὰν μίαν ἰδέαν τῶν ἐφετεινῶν ἐλευθέρων ἀκτῶν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, θὰ πρέπει νὰ λάβῃ ὑπ' ὄψιν ὄχι μόνον τὸν συνωστισμὸν τῶν λουομένων καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν αὐτοκινήτων ἰδιωτικῆς χρήσεως, τῶν μοτοσυκλεττῶν μὲ κασάκια, τῶν ποῦλμαν καὶ τῶν φορτηγῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ἀπαραιτήτως δίδουν εἰς αὐτὰς θορυβωδῶς τὸ «παρών» των παγωτατζῆδες, κουλουροπῶλαι, τυροπιττάδες καὶ ἐπιχειρηματίαι τροχοφόρων «ἀναψυκτηρίων», ποὺ διαθέτουν παγωμένες πορτοκαλάδες, τσίκλες καὶ σοκολάτες.

Τὴν εἰκόνα αὐτὴν θὰ πρέπει νὰ συμπληρώσωμεν λαμβάνοντες ὑπ' ὄψιν ὅτι πολλαὶ ὁμάδες λουομένων τῆς πρωΐας, τῆς μεσημβρίας καὶ τοῦ ἀπογεύματος φθάνουν εἰς τὴν πλάζ μὲ ἀρκετὰ ἐφόδια φαγητῶν.

Τὸ ἀκρωτήριον τοῦ Ἁγ. Κοσμᾶ

Τί εἴδους εἶναι συνήθως τὰ φαγώσιμα αὐτά, ἠμπορεῖ κανεὶς νὰ ἐξακριβώσῃ ἂν ἐπισκεφθῇ τὰς ἡμέρας αὐτὰς τὸν ἀρχαιολογικὸν χῶρον τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου Ἅγιος Κοσμᾶς, ποὺ εὑρίσκεται παρὰ τὴν εἴσοδον τοῦ ἀεροδρομίου τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ καὶ κινεῖ ἤδη τὸ παγκόσμιον ἐνδιαφέρον χάρις εἰς τὴν πρόσφατον ἔκδοσιν ἑνὸς ὀγκώδους ἀγγλικοῦ συγγράμματος, ποὺ ἐξέδωσε τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τοῦ Πρίνστον δαπάναις τοῦ ἱδρύματος Φόρντ, τοῦ «Ἰνστιτούτου Προχωρημένων Σπουδῶν» τοῦ Πρίνστον καὶ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» μὲ τὰ τελικὰ πορίσματα τοῦ καθηγητοῦ Γ. Μυλωνᾶ διὰ τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τοῦ Πρωτοελλαδικοῦ καὶ Μυκηναϊκοῦ οἰκισμοῦ τῆς θέσεως αὐτῆς. Τὸ νέον σύγγραμμα τοῦ καθηγητοῦ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» ἔχει τὸν τίτλον **«Aghios Kosmas — An Early Bronze Age Settlement and Cemetery in Attica»** 1959, καὶ περιλαμβάνει 192 σελίδας κειμένου, 182 φωτογραφίας καὶ 64 σχέδια μεγάλου σχήματος.

Μέσα εἰς τὸν ἀρχαιολογικὸν χῶρον, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἀναφέρεται τὸ ἀποκαλυπτικὸν νέον σύγγραμμα τοῦ καθηγητοῦ Μυλωνᾶ, οἱ ἐπισκέπται του θὰ ἰδοῦν σήμερον ριγμένα εἰς τὸ ἔδαφος τὰ σύρματα τῆς περιφράξεώς του, ἀπεσπασμένους ἀπὸ τὴν θέσιν των τοὺς συγκολληθέντας διὰ τσιμέντου λίθους τῶν προϊστορικῶν οἰκοδομῶν του, καρπουζόφλουδες, πεπονόφλουδες, μπανανόφλουδες, πλῆθος λερωμένων ἢ λαδωμένων χαρτιῶν καὶ —κατὰ τὰς ἐωθινὰς ὥρας— ράντζα μὲ κοιμωμένους τοποθετημένα παρὰ τὰς ἀνεσκαμμένας οἰκίας, ποὺ εἶχαν κτισθῆ πρὸ τεσσάρων χιλιετηρίδων κατὰ τὴν Πρωτοελλαδικὴν περίοδον τῆς ἐποχῆς τοῦ Χαλκοῦ.

Εἶναι ἀπολύτως βέβαιον ὅτι μὲ τὴν ἔκδοσιν τοῦ τελευταίου συγγράμματος ἡ θέσις τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ θὰ ὑποδεικνύεται πρὸς ἐπίσκεψιν ἀπὸ ὅλους τοὺς ἀναγνώστας του καὶ ἀπὸ κάθε νέον «Ὁδηγὸν τῆς Ἑλλάδος», ἐπιβάλλεται δὲ τοιαύτερον νὰ εὐπρεπισθῇ διὰ νὰ μὴ ἐκτίθεται ὁ πολιτισμὸς τῆς συγχρόνου Ἑλλάδος.

Δυστυχῶς, ὑπάρχουν καὶ ἄλλοι ἀρχαιολογικοὶ χῶροι τῆς πατρίδος μας, οἱ ὁποῖοι εὑρίσκονται σήμερον ὑπὸ πλήρη ἐγκατάλειψιν καὶ παρουσιάζουν ἀξιοθρήνητον ὄψιν, ποὺ μᾶς ἐπιβάλλει τὴν σύστασιν νὰ ἀναλάβῃ ἀμέσως τὴν εὐθύνην τοῦ τακτικοῦ «ξεχορταριάσματός» των, τοῦ καθαρισμοῦ καὶ τῆς τουριστικῆς ἀξιοποιήσεώς των μία εἰδικὴ ὑπηρεσία τοῦ ὑπουργείου Παιδείας ἢ τοῦ Ὀργανισμοῦ Τουρισμοῦ.

Ἡ ἐκλαΐκευσις τῆς Ἐπιστήμης

Τὸ νέον σύγγραμμα τοῦ καθηγητοῦ Μυλωνᾶ περιέχει ὕλην, ἡ ὁποία ἀφορᾷ ὄχι μόνον τοὺς εἰδικευμένους εἰς τὴν Προϊστορίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπιστήμονας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ εὐρύτερον κοινόν, διότι ὑπάρχουν εἰς αὐτὸ καὶ μὲ ἐκλαϊκευτικὴν διατύπωσιν κεφάλαια, ποὺ συνοψίζουν τὰ ἐκτιθέμενα λεπτομερῆ πορίσματα τοῦ συγγραφέως. Ἡ ἔκδοσίς του ἀποτελεῖ ἀναμφισβητήτως πολύτιμον προσφορὰν εἰς τὴν ἐπιστήμην καὶ τὸ Ἔθνος μας, ἴσως τὴν σπουδαιοτέραν τοῦ εἴδους της κατὰ τὸ 1959. Ἀποτελεῖ ἐπίσης ἕνα πολὺ ἀξιέπαινον παράδειγμα ὁλοκληρώσεως μιᾶς ἐργασίας ποὺ ἔγινε σύμφωνα μὲ ὅλας τὰς αὐστηρὰς ἀπαιτήσεις τῆς ἐπιστήμης καὶ μὲ συναίσθησιν τοῦ ρόλου ποὺ ἀναλαμβάνει ὁ ἀληθινὸς ἐπιστήμων πρὸς διαφώτισιν τοῦ Ἔθνους του καὶ τοῦ παγκοσμίου κοινοῦ.

Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ τοῦ καθηγητοῦ Μυλωνᾶ ἤρχισαν τὸ 1930 καὶ ἐτελείωσαν τὸ 1951, ἀλλὰ ἡ ἔκδοσις τοῦ συγγράμματος μὲ τὰ τελικὰ πορίσματά των ἀνεβάλλετο ἀπὸ ἔτους εἰς ἔτος ἕως τὸ 1959. Ἡ ἀναβολὴ αὐτὴ ὀφείλετο εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς δὲν ἔχασεν ἀκόμη τὴν ἐλπίδα νὰ ἀνεύρῃ καὶ τὸ νεκροταφεῖον τοῦ Ὑστεροελλαδικοῦ—Μυκηναϊκοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ. Μὲ τὴν ἐλπίδα ὅμως αὐτὴν ἔκρινεν ὅτι δὲν ἦτο ἐπιτετραμμένον νὰ ἀναβάλλῃ περισσότερον τὴν ἔκδοσιν τοῦ συγγράμματός του, τὸ ὁποῖον ἐξεδόθη ἤδη ἀναφερόμενον εἰς τὴν ἀποκάλυψιν τῶν κτιρίων τοῦ Πρωτοελλαδικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Ὑστεροελλαδικοῦ οἰκισμοῦ καὶ τοῦ νεκροταφείου μόνον τῆς Πρωτοελλαδικῆς περιόδου.

Εἰς τὸ νέον βιβλίον ὑπάρχει καὶ παράρτημα μὲ τὰ πορίσματα ποὺ προέκυψαν περὶ τῶν προϊστορικῶν κατοίκων τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπὸ τὴν μελέτην ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπολόγου κ. **J. Lawrence Angel** τῶν κρανίων ποὺ εὑρέθησαν εἰς τοὺς Πρωτοελλαδικοὺς τάφους τοῦ Ἁγ. Κοσμᾶ. Ὁ κ. **Angel** εὑρῆκεν ὅτι οἱ Πρωτοελλαδικοὶ κάτοικοι τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ ἦσαν κοντοῦ ἀναστήματος. Οἱ ἄνδρες εἶχαν ὕψος κατὰ μέσον ὅρον 1,60 μ., αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες 1,45 μ. Αἱ διαφοραὶ ποὺ διαπιστώνονται μεταξὺ τῶν προϊστορικῶν κατοίκων τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ καὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων Ἑλλήνων τῶν ἱστορικῶν χρόνων δὲν εἶναι μεγάλαι. Ἂν καὶ οἱ κάτοικοι τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ δὲν φαίνονται ὁμοιογενεῖς, διακρίνονται ἐν τούτοις βασικῶς δύο διαφορετικοὶ τύποι των, τοῦ **«pinched trend»** καὶ τοῦ **«rounded trend»**. Ἰδιαιτέραν σημασίαν ἔχει ἡ διαπίστωσις τοῦ κ. **Angel**, ὅτι οἱ Πρωτοελλαδικοὶ κάτοικοι τῆς παραλίας αὐτῆς τῆς Ἀττικῆς συγκρινόμενοι μὲ ὁμάδας νεωτέρας τῆς Μεσοελλαδικῆς περιόδου παρουσιάζουν ἐκπληκτικῶς μεγάλην ὁμοιότητα (**«a surprisingly close resemblance»**).

Εἰς ἀναζήτησιν τοῦ περσικοῦ στόλου

Ὁ καθηγητὴς Μυλωνᾶς ἀναφέρει ὅτι παρεκινήθη εἰς τὴν ἀνασκαφικὴν ἔρευναν τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου τοῦ Ἁγ. Κοσμᾶ (ποὺ ταυτίζει μὲ τὴν «Κωλιάδα ἄκραν») ἀπὸ τὴν ἐλπίδα ὅτι θὰ ἀνεύρισκε κομμάτια ἀπὸ τὰ ναυάγια τοῦ στόλου τοῦ Ξέρξου, ποὺ κατὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν τῆς Σαλαμῖνος εἶχαν παρασυρθῆ ἀπὸ τὸν δυτικὸν ἄνεμον εἰς τὴν ἀκτὴν τὴν καλουμένην Κωλιάδα, σύμφωνα μὲ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τοῦ Ἡροδότου (8, 96 «τῶν δὲ ναυηγίων πολλὰ ὑπολαβὼν ἄνεμος ζέφυρος ἔφερε τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἠϊόνα τὴν καλεομένην Κωλιάδα»).

Μὲ τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς ὁ καθηγητὴς Μυλωνᾶς διεπίστωσεν ὅτι ἡ παραλία τῆς Ἀττικῆς εἰς τὸν φαληρικὸν ὅρμον ὀπέστη ἐλαφρὰν καθίζησιν μετὰ τὸν 4ον π.Χ. αἰῶνα περίπου 1.50 μέτρου.

Οἱ πρῶτοι κάτοικοι τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου

Κατὰ τὰ γενικὰ πορίσματα τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν, περὶ τὸ 2.300 π.Χ. ναυτικοὶ ἐκ Κυκλάδων ποὺ ἠσχολοῦντο μὲ τὸ ἐμπόριον τοῦ ὀψιδιανοῦ λίθου τῆς Μήλου, ἵδρυσαν εἰς τὸ ἀκρωτήριον τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ ἕναν ἐμπορικὸν σταθμὸν καὶ ἤρχισαν νὰ ἐμπορεύωνται τὰ ἐργαλεῖα ποὺ κατεσκεύαζαν εἰς τοὺς κατοίκους τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ποὺ ἀνῆκαν εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν μὲ αὐτοὺς φυλήν, ἀλλὰ εἶχαν ἐγκατασταθῆ εἰς αὐτὴν ἕνα ἢ δύο αἰῶνας προηγουμένως. Εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν φυλὴν ἀνῆκον οἱ τότε κάτοικοι τῆς ἠπειρωτικῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὅλων τῶν Κυκλάδων καὶ τῆς Κρήτης.

Ἡ εὐτυχία ποὺ ἐγνώρισαν οἱ κάτοικοι τοῦ Πρωτοελλαδικοῦ αὐτοῦ οἰκισμοῦ προσείλκυσε καὶ νέους κατοίκους ἀπὸ τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ τοιουτοτρόπως ἀνεπτύχθη εἰς τὸν Ἅγιον Κοσμᾶν πολιτισμὸς μὲ ἀνάμικτα στοιχεῖα.

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ἔχει ἐνδείξεις νὰ ὑποθέτῃ ὅτι ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ τὴν κατασκευὴν ἐργαλείων ἀπὸ ὀψιδιανὸν λίθον ποὺ ἔφεραν ἀπὸ τὴν Μῆλον, οἱ Πρωτοελλαδικοὶ κάτοικοι τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ ἠσχολοῦντο ἴσως καὶ μὲ τὴν καλλιέργειαν τῶν πλησίον τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου ἐκτάσεων καὶ ἔσπερναν εἰς αὐτὰς δημητριακά. Ἔχει ἐπίσης ἐνδείξεις ποὺ τοῦ ἐπιτρέπουν τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ὅτι ἐχρησιμοποιοῦσαν χειρομύλους καὶ ὅτι εἶχαν εἰς τὴν διάθεσίν των ἕνα πρωτογόνου κατασκευῆς μύλον κοινὸν δι' ὅλους. Εἰς τὴν κατοχήν των εἶχαν πρόβατα, αἶγας, χοίρους καὶ ἄλλα ἐξημερωμένα ζῶα.

Διὰ τὴν μετὰ θάνατον ζωὴν εἶχαν σαφεῖς ἰδέας καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐφωδίαζαν τοὺς συγγενεῖς νεκροὺς των μὲ πολλῶν εἰδῶν ἀγγεῖα καὶ ἀντικείμενα. Προφανῶς ἦσαν ἀγράμματοι, ἀλλὰ ἐχρησιμοποιοῦσαν σφραγῖδας διὰ νὰ ἐξασφαλίζουν τὰ δικαιώματά των καὶ ἐχάραξαν σημεῖα εἰς τὰ ἀγγεῖα διὰ τὴν ταυτότητά των.

Ὅπως φαίνεται ἐχρησιμοποιοῦσαν χρώματα διὰ στολισμόν των καὶ ἐνεδύοντο μὲ ὑφαντὰ ροῦχα.

Αἱ οἰκίαι των ἀπετελοῦντο ἀπὸ δύο δωμάτια καὶ εἶχαν πρὸ αὐτῶν μίαν αὐλήν, ἦσαν δὲ χωρὶς ἀξιώσεις, ἀλλὰ στερεαί. Ἐκεῖνοι ποὺ εἶχαν τὰς δυνατότητας ἐνεσωμάτωναν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας των ἕνα τμῆμα ἀπὸ τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ γείτονός των καὶ ἄνοιγαν ἰδιαιτέραν θύραν εἰς αὐτό. Τὰ δωμάτιά των εἶχαν διαστάσεις πολὺ μικρὲς καὶ οἱ δρόμοι ποὺ ἐχώριζαν τὰ οἰκοδομικὰ τετράγωνα μεταξύ των ἦσαν πάρα πολὺ στενοί. Κάθε οἰκοδομικὸ τετράγωνο ἀπετελεῖτο ἀπὸ 4 ἢ 5 οἰκίας.

Ἀφοῦ ἐπέρασαν πολλὰ χρόνια, κατὰ τὸ τέλος τῆς Πρωτοελλαδικῆς περιόδου, περὶ τὸ 1900 π.Χ., ἔγινεν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσβολὴ φυλῶν ποὺ ἦσαν διαφορετικῆς καταγωγῆς. Κατὰ τὴν εἰσβολὴν κατεστράφησαν αἱ οἰκίαι τῶν Πρωτοελλαδικῶν κατοίκων τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ ἀπὸ φωτιὰ καὶ ἐφονεύθησαν μερικοὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς ὑπερασπιστὰς τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου. Οἱ εἰσβολεῖς φαίνεται ὅτι δὲν ἦσαν ἐξοικειωμένοι μὲ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐγκατέλειψαν τὴν περιοχήν του, ἡ ὁποία ἔμενε ἀκατοίκητος καθ' ὅλην τὴν Μεσοελλαδικὴν περίοδον.

Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς χαρακτηρίζει τοὺς εἰσβολεῖς ὡς τοὺς πρώτους ἀντιπροσώπους τῶν λεγομένων Ἰνδοευρωπαϊκῶν φυλῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι περίπου ἀπὸ τὸ 2000 π.Χ. ἐπλημμύρισαν βαθμιαίως ὅλην τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ ἀπετέλεσαν τὸ κύριον στοιχεῖον τῶν κατοίκων της κατὰ τοὺς ἱστορικοὺς χρόνους.

Ὁ μυκηναϊκὸς Ἅγιος Κοσμᾶς

Ἀργότερα κατὰ τὴν Ὑστεροελλαδικὴν—Μυκηναϊκὴν περίοδον περὶ τὸ 1.500 π.Χ. ὀλίγοι Ἑλληνόφωνοι ἔκτισαν τὰς οἰκίας των εἰς τὸ ἐγκαταλελειμμένον ἀκρωτήριον, τοῦ ὁποίου οἱ κάτοικοι ἠξήθησαν μὲ τὴν πάροδον τῶν ἐτῶν. Περὶ τὸ 1.200 π.Χ. αἱ κατοικίαι των κατελάμβανον ὄχι μόνον τὴν ἔκτασιν τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν λαιμὸν τῆς προσβάσεώς του. Οἱ Ὑστεροελλαδικοὶ κάτοικοι τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ ἐζοῦσαν μὲ σχετικὰς ἀνέσεις εἰς οἰκίας «μεγαροειδεῖς» ποὺ εἶχαν εἰς τὴν πρόσοψίν των εἶδος προστώου, τὸ ὁποῖον ὑπεβαστάζετο ἀπὸ ξυλίνους κίονας.

Οἱ χρόνοι ὅμως ἦσαν ἀνήσυχοι καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἴσως μετὰ τὸ 1200 π.Χ. περιέβαλον τὸν οἰκισμόν των μὲ ἕνα ὀχυρωματικὸν τεῖχος.

Ἴσως περὶ τὸ 1.100 π.Χ. οἱ Ὑστεροελλαδικοὶ κάτοικοι τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ ἐγκατέλειψαν τὸ χωρίον καὶ τὸ ἀκρωτήριόν των. Εἰς τὰς οἰκίας των δὲν διεπιστώθησαν σημεῖα βιαίας καταστροφῆς ἢ πυρκαϊᾶς. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς δὲν ἀποκλείει τὸ ἐνδεχόμενον νὰ ἔχῃ σχέσιν ἡ ἐγκατάλειψις τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου μὲ τὸν «συνοικισμὸν» τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ποὺ ἔκαμε τότε κατὰ τὴν παράδοσιν ὁ Θησεύς. Δὲν ἀποκλείεται ὅμως νὰ ἀπεσύρθησαν τότε οἱ κάτοικοί του εἰς ὀχυρὰν θέσιν ἐπειδὴ εἶχον εὑρεθῆ ὑπὸ τὴν ἀπειλὴν εἰσβολῆς. Τὸ ἀκρωτήριον δὲν κατωκήθη ἀπὸ τότε. Πλησίον τῆς περιοχῆς του περὶ τὸν 7ον π.Χ. αἰῶνα ἀναπτύσσεται ὁ δῆμος Ἁλιμοῦντος, ἐκ τοῦ ὁποίου κατάγεται ὁ ἱστορικὸς Θουκυδίδης. Τότε ἀνηγέρθη εἰς τὸ ἀκρωτήριον ναὸς τῆς Ἀφροδίτης Κωλιάδος καὶ πλησίον αὐτοῦ ἕνα ἱερὸν τῆς Θεσμοφόρου Δήμητρας καὶ τῆς Περσεφόνης.

Ἔξω ἀπὸ τὴν χερσόνησον, βορείως καὶ νοτίως τοῦ στενοῦ λαιμοῦ της ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ἀνεκάλυψε καὶ 39 τάφους τῆς 3ης χιλιετηρίδος π.Χ., οἱ ὁποῖοι ἀνῆκον εἰς τὴν νεκρόπολιν τοῦ Πρωτοελλαδικοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ. Ματαίως, ὅπως ἐσημειώσαμεν, ἀνεζητήθη καὶ ἡ νεκρόπολις τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ τῶν Μυκηναϊκῶν χρόνων.

Αἱ λεπτομέρειαι τῶν ἀποκαλύψεων τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ, εἰς τὰς ὁποίας δὲν εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ ἐπεκταθῶμεν, θὰ ἀποτελέσουν εἰς τὸ ἑξῆς τὴν βάσιν τῶν ἐρευνῶν τῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας περὶ τῶν προϊστορικῶν κατοίκων τῆς Ἀττικῆς. Αἱ διαπιστώσεις τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν τοῦ Ἁγίου Κοσμᾶ ἔχουν ἰδιαιτέραν σημασίαν ἰδίως ἐν συνδυασμῷ μὲ τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς καὶ ἐρεύνας ποὺ ἔχουν ἀρχίσει οἱ κ.κ. Ἰω. Παπαδημητρίου, Δημ. Θεοχάρης, Εὐθ. Μαστροκώστας καὶ Σπ. Ἰακωβίδης εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τῆς Βούλας, εἰς τὴν Ραφήναν, εἰς τὸ Ἀσκηταριό, εἰς τὴν Βραυρῶνα, εἰς τὸ Πόρτο Ράφτη καὶ ἐφέτος εἰς τὸ Μικρὸ Καβούρι Βουλιαγμένης, ὅπου ἀνεκαλύφθησαν σπουδαιότατον προϊστορικὸν φρούριον καὶ οἰκία τῆς Πρωτοελλαδικῆς περιόδου.

Μ. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑ·Ι·ΔΗΣ

42Β

Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, Saturday, September 5, 1959

MORE FINDS AT MYCENAE

SWORDS IN NICHE

Daily Telegraph Reporter

Prof. George Mylonas brought news of discoveries at the much excavated Greek city of Mycenae to the Third International Congress of Classical Studies in London yesterday. He has been examining gates and walls, hoping to be able to date them more accurately.

He said that in July his team had discovered a hitherto unobserved staircase on the north slope of the acropolis. There is no doubt that this staircase gave access to the palace from the very beginning of its construction."

They also discovered, about a month ago, a small cache of weapons and other articles in a niche in a wall. These included two short swords, one with a well-preserved ivory hilt, and four bronze axes. They were hidden, Prof. Mylonas surmises, by some terrified Mycenaean in a moment of crisis.

The team has carried out extensive work on the North Cyclopean Wall, which has resulted in a tentative revision of the dates of its varying stages of construction. "Recent finds indicate that the acropolis of Mycenae has still many secrets to divulge," he said. The Congress concludes to-day.

Excavations throw new light on Mycenae

Building after the Dorian invasion?

by Darsie Gillie

Important discoveries made at Mycenae within the last two months were announced to the International Congress of Classical Studies in London yesterday by Professor George Mylonas, of Washington University, St Louis, Missouri, who has been excavating on behalf of the Greek Archaeological Society.

A cache of bronze weapons hidden between two stones, presumably when the citadel fell to the Dorians, has been discovered, and new light has been cast on the history of the whole complex of the building. The excavators were able to use heavy machinery to lift the filling underneath the great ramp that leads upwards from the Lion Gate past the grave circle to the palace.

Beneath it they found two older ramps and a still earlier rough road. These two ramps rise in the opposite direction to the present ramp and clearly presuppose that the grave circle had not yet its Cyclopean enclosure and that there was another gate preceding the Lion Gate, and at a different angle. The filling beneath the ramp, as hitherto known, consisted of stones as big as those in the Cyclopean wall. It has all been replaced.

Staircase to palace

The Lion Gate was investigated, and its masonry proved not to be bound to the north Cyclopean wall, which was older. Late in July, on the north slope of the Acropolis, the original staircase leading up to the palace, which had long been sought by previous excavators, came to light just below the small structure where the late A. J. B. Wace, digging for the British School of Athens, found three ivory figurines twenty years ago. Six steps are still in position. They are six feet wide.

Between two stones on the remaining wall at the foot of the staircase, under an accumulation of burned rubbish from above, were found two bronze swords, one with an ivory handle in good condition, six bronze knives, four bronze axes, a small bronze ingot, and some gold wire. These objects have not yet been cleaned. The discoveries are too new for their significance to be clear yet, but they seem to indicate that building continued after the date at which Professor Blegen proposes to fix the Dorian invasion on the basis of the evidence at Pylos on the other side of the Peloponnese.

While Mycenae, one of the earliest sites to be excavated at all, continues to yield new material, Pella, the Macedonian capital, where the youthful Alexander had Aristotle for tutor, had to wait till 1957 to be excavated. Professor Petsas, of Salonica, reported on the work so far. So little is known about early Macedonia, and on the face of it the combination of this archaic monarchy with the flourishing Greek city of Pella, where the kings only established themselves at the beginning of the fourth century, was so unusual that further results are awaited impatiently. The chief find so far is an unusually fine third-century mosaic showing one young man coming to the help of another when attacked by a lion—probably an incident in Alexander's life.

Did the ancients, particularly the Romans, have any ideas similar to ours of what was legitimate in war? Professor A. Aymard, of Paris, concluded that they had very little. The Greeks had ideas about chivalry and military courtesy which might or might not be applied. The change from republic to empire at Rome, he pointed out, meant the abandonment of war as the principal national industry (it had become too dangerous to internal order) in favour of the Augustan peace.

Mission for hostages

It might have been hoped that this would change Roman behaviour, but the professor noted that Augustus violated even the sacred rights of deputations sent to parley. Emperors gradually adopted the habit, hitherto considered barbarous, of demanding women instead of men as hostages. This was particularly practised at the expense of the Germans because they were thought to be very sensitive to the fate of their women.

With regard to hostages, however, Professor Aymard noted that the entire ancient world, including the Romans, seemed to be much better than their word. For when the promises that the hostages were supposed to guarantee had been broken it was very rare to hear of the hostages suffering in any way. The Roman imperial policy was to send hostages to school so that they should ultimately go back to their countries as agents of romanisation.

MAGIC SWAY OF MYCENAE

CONGRESS TOLD OF DISCOVERIES

That anything at all to do with Mycenaean culture continues to hold almost magic sway over the interests of latter-day classicists has been demonstrated time and again at the International Congress which ends in London this morning.

Earlier in the week it was formidable philological speculation which usually held the floor with devout references to Michael Ventris and Linear B, but yesterday we had for a change the report of a distinguished field archaeologist fresh from the site of the ancient city of Mycenae itself with information and slides of some interesting finds.

Professor George Mylonas, of Washington University, St. Louis, explained that in the summer of 1958 the Greek Archaeological Society investigated afresh the lion and postern gates, the eastern area immediately behind the former, the north Cyclopean wall, and the wall to the west and south of the lion gate. He had not, he said, dared promise to present the findings of 1959 as well, since he would have been guilty of a *hubris* no field archaeologist dare perpetrate. Nevertheless they had been excavating again this summer and were still digging there only three weeks ago. He was therefore able to bring warm greetings from Agamemnon ("as we usually do in the States")—from the old to the new—and, as it turned out, produce some important additions to his list of discoveries.

STAIRCASE FIND

For example, a staircase has been discovered on the northern slope of the Acropolis, and Professor Mylonas has no doubt that this gave direct access to the palace from the very beginning of its construction. Moreover, he is convinced now that this whole area is still rich in material and will bear a lot more attention. Another recent find—in a niche—was a small hoard of swords and other implements and, in the foundations of the north Cyclopean wall, the remnants of what seems to have been a workman's lunch.

Last year the threshold of the lion gate was cleared for the first time, and was found not to rest on rock, as had been previously stated, but on a thick layer of sand and clean earth with its two ends supported only by stones set in clay. The threshold of the postern gate was found to be set on a layer of earth in similar fashion. Sherds found in the two gates belong to the same period, confirming the thesis that they are of the same age. Progress has also been made with dating elsewhere.

RULER WORSHIP

While Professor Mylonas was talking passionately about Mycenae the representative of another American university, Columbia, was looking at a less remote period of Greek civilization in discussing Hellenistic ruler worship. Professor E. J. Bickerman indulged in a little modest conjecturing as to why it developed when it did, but did not pretend to supply an answer as to why apotheosis existed in Greek religion alone—why this was the only religion in which a man could aspire to become a god.

His thinking was expansive enough to take in Joan of Arc and Eva Perón but he disarmed some criticism by remarking gently at the end, "I hope you don't tell me quietly if I talk nonsense." Considerable comment followed even so, and some doubt was raised as to whether divinization amounted to much more than hero-worship or an additional qualification "like an honorary degree."

Among the Roman themes during the day were Professor A. Aymard, of Paris, on the law of war in the empire and Professor C. O. Brink on Horace's *Ars Poetica*—another twist to the general theme of tradition and personal achievement. Professor Brink emphasized Horace's debt to Hellenistic theories of a semi-Aristotelean persuasion and especially to the text book of Neoptolamus, an Alexandrian Greek, but went on to insist that, paradoxically, this debt was not all that important since he had given an adroit and ironic twist to what he took over. To have put the theory of classical poetry in a classical poem as he had done remained in itself a *tour de force*.

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Mylonas Relates Story Of Eleusis Excavation

By HOWARD CLARK

Eleusis—famous center of pagan worship for over 2,000 years—was the center of the mystery rites of the Greek Goddes Demeter, said Prof. George E. Mylonas, George Washington University (Washington, D.C.), last night in Ballantine Hall. His speech was sponsored by the Department of Classics.

In Greek mythology, the Greek goddess of agriculture, Demeter, came to the city of Eleusis searching for her daughter, Persephone, abducted by Pluto, ruler of the underworld.

Demeter was discovered by the city well by the ruling family and was instructed to tutor the royal children. After years of tutoring, Demeter revealed her identity as the goddess of agriculture and instructed the people to erect a temple.

Brings Famine to World.

She enclosed herself in this temple, bringing famine upon the world, until Zeus, high Greek God, sought a compromise with Pluto for the release of Persephone, his wife.

Persephone was allowed to return to her mother for six months of the year before again retiring to the world of the dead. During her visit, the world bloomed and produced; when she returned, the world became dormant and unfruitful — the mythology explanation of the four seasons of the year.

The cult of Demeter was in force for over 2000 years, Prof. Mylonas said, and became a part of the Greek and later, the Roman cultures.

"We still do not know the mysteries of the cult," he continued, "but we know its influence in the ancient world. Many leaders of importance were members of the cult until the new cult of Christianity replaced it in influence."

Excavations Continue.

Excavations have continued since the discovery of the city in 1882—each excavation producing new levels of the city and old examples of Greek art within the temple ruins and the nearby cemetery.

Within this cemetery, used continuously for 23 centuries, Prof. Mylonas found graves dating from 1800 B.C. The seven leaders of the seven armies against Thebes, as told in Oedipus Rex, are supposedly buried there.

Vases were discovered in the graves that represented the early formative years of Greek art, he said. Prof. Mylonas and his assistants laboriously restored the broken vases, for exhibit in the museum in Eleusis.

Within these vases, graves, and ruins, came prime and rare examples of the Greek culture, said Prof. Mylonas.

GEORGE MYLONAS TO GIVE LECTURE ON EXCAVATIONS

George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, will talk on "Recent Excavations" Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the City Art Museum auditorium.

Illustrating his talk with color slides, he will discuss the results of two years' work in 1958 and 1959 at Mycenae, Greece, a city dating back to pre-Homeric times. The findings of that work have recently been published in a volume entitled "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon."

The lecture, co-sponsored by the Archeological Institute of America and the museum, is free to the public.

SCIENCE KNOWS MORE ABOUT GREEK CITY THAN ITS KING DID

Modern archeologists know more about the history of the ancient Greek city of Mycenae than did the Homeric hero, Agamemnon, when he was king there, George E. Mylonas of Washington University said last night.

Mylonas, who is chairman of the university's department of art and archeology, discussed the excavations he has supervised in the last several years at Mycenae. Agamemnon, whose capital was at Mycenae, led the Greek expedition against Troy.

In his illustrated talk at the City Art Museum auditorium, Mylonas told of methods for dating various periods of construction at Mycenae by analyzing bits of pottery found in the walls of sites. The audience last night totaled 547, the largest crowd to attend any attraction thus far at the new audtiorium.

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January 29 — *Washington University Excavations in Greece*

(Lecture with Slides)

GEORGE E. MYLONAS
Professor and Chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology

Dr. Mylonas, president of the Archaeological Institute of America, is author of more than one hundred scientific articles and several books including
Ancient Mycenae
The Capital City of Agamemnon
A distinguished scholar and teacher, he has been a member of the Washington University faculty since 1933.

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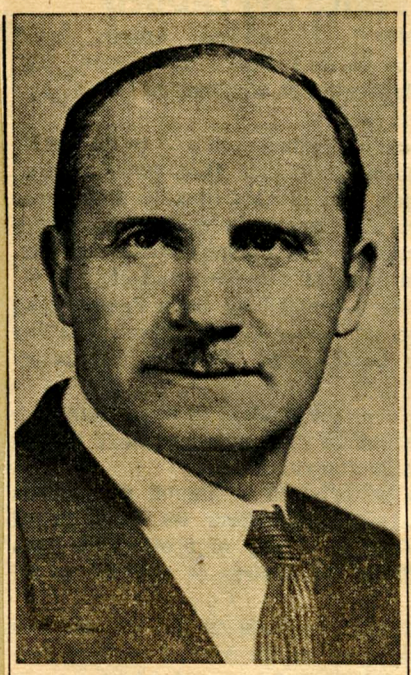
Dr. G. E. Mylonas Visitor On Campus



DR. GEORGE E. MYLONAS

NOTED SCHOLAR AND ARCHAEOLOGIST

George E. Mylonas, the distinguished scholar and classical archaeologist, was on the campus of Westminster College for two days on March 7 and 8. His visit was made possible by a project sponsored jointly by the Association of American Collegs and the Danforth Foundation. The purpose of the program "to strengthen the intellectual, the religious and the cultural aspects of liberal education in the United States."

While here at Westminster College, Dr. Mylonas gave a public lecture on "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon" and a convocation address on "Eleusis, its Sanctuary and Cemetery." In two informal meetings with student and faculty groups, he discussed "Archaeology and the Archaeologist" and "The Eleusinian Mysteries."

Dr. Mylonas has directed excavations at Olynthus, Haghios Kosmas, Akropotamos, Eleusis and Mycenae. He was born in Turkey, and educated at the International College in Smyrna and the University of Athens. He came to America for further study at the Johns Hopkins University, from which he received a Ph.D. degree in 1929. Dr. Mylonas became an American citizen in 1937.

The American Philosophical Society has twice recognized the scholarship of Dr. Mylonas with a grant. He has also received a two-year Fulbright award, and a Guggenheim Foundation appointment for study of materials from excavations at Eleusis. For many years Dr. Mylonas has been a lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America, and was its Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer in 1953-5. He has been national president of the A. I. A. since 1956, and will hold that office until 1961.

For more than twenty years Dr. Mylonas has been head of the Archaeology department of Washington University in St. Louis. He also taught at the University of Illinois, and is an honorary professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens. In 1958-59 he was at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

For discoveries in the field of archaeology, Dr. Mylonas has been decorated by King Paul with the Order of George A. He is a member of the National Academy of Greece, and currently is vice-chairman of the managing committee of the American School of Classical studies in Athens.

Dr. Mylonas is a regular contributor to such periodicals as the American Journal of Archaeology, the Scientific American, and the Illustrated London Journal. He is the author of some 200 scientific articles and books.

The tour which has been planned for Dr. Mylonas as a Danforth Visiting Lecturer will take him to ten outstanding colleges and universities. Arrangements are being made by the Arts Program of the Association of American Colleges.

Mylonas Plans Student Talk At Westminster

George E. Mylonas, chairman of the Art and Archeology department, will be a guest lecturer Mar. 7 and 8 at Westminster College at Fulton, Mo.

Each college which participates in the Program for Distinguished Visitors, receives $1,000 on the condition that the lecturer's school matches the sum.

The $1,000 grant is donated by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. The combined funds are then used to bring distinguished lecturers to the campuses to widen the experience of faculty and students.

Mylonas will address the student body in convocation and will meet with selected classes and groups of faculty members and students in seminar sessions.

ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΙΚΑ ΝΕΑ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ SAINT LOUIS, MO.

SAINT LOUIS, MO.— Ὁ γενικὸς διευθυντὴς τῶν Καλῶν Τεχνῶν καὶ Ἀρχαιολογίας τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου Οὐάσιγκτων κ. Γεώργιος Μυλωνᾶς ἔδωσε διάλεξιν εἰς τὴν αἴθουσαν τοῦ Μουσείου, τὸ ὁποῖον κατεκλύσθη παρὰ τῶν θαυμαστῶν τῆς ἀρχαιολογίας. Ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν προσελθόντων ἀνήρχετο εἰς 547.

Εἶναι γνωστὸν εἰς τὸν κόσμον τῶν ἐπιστημόνων καὶ τῶν θαυμαστῶν τῆς ἀρχαιολίας ὅτι ὅταν ὁ κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶς δίδῃ διάλεξιν, ἡ αἴθουσα κατακλύζεται. Τιμὴ καὶ δόξα εἰς ἕνα περιφανῆ "Ελληνα ἐπιστήμονα τοιαύτης περιωπῆς νὰ κλείζῃ τὰ ἑλληνικὰ γράμματα καὶ τὸ ἑλληνικὸ πνεῦμα ἐν τῇ ἀλλοδαπῇ.

Ὁ κ. Γ. Μυλωνᾶς παρουσίασε τοὺς νέους ἀρχαιολόγους νὰ γνωρίζωσι περισσότερα ἀπὸ τὴν ἱστορίαν τῆς πόλεως Μυκηνῶν παρ' ὅ,τι ὁ ὁμηρικὸς ἥρως Ἀγαμέμνων ὅταν ἦτο βασιλεὺς ἐκεῖ. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ἀνέλυσε τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τὰς ὁποίας ὁ ἴδιος παρηκολούθησε τὰ τελευταῖα ἔτη εἰς τὰς Μυκήνας ὅταν ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τῶν ἑλληνικῶν δυνάμεων ἐξεστράτευσεν ἐναντίον τῆς Τροίας. Ἡ διάλεξις αὐτὴ ἦτο μία ἱστορικὴ βραδυὰ ἀφιερωθεῖσα εἰς τὸν βασιλικὸν θρόνον τοῦ Βασιλέως τῶν Μυκηνῶν.

* * *

44A

McMinnville, Ore., March 11, 1960 Number 16

March 7, 1960

Archaeologist To Talk at ISC

Mycenae, Agamemnon's capital city, will be discussed by noted archaeologist George E. Mylonas in a free public lecture Thursday at Idaho State College.

A Danforth visiting lecturer, Mylonas is appearing at ISC under sponsorship of the college's Lecture Series Program. The talk is scheduled for 8 p.m. in the Liberal Arts Film Theatre.

The lecturer will also meet infomally with faculty and student groups and address classes during his two-day stay on the campus, according to Dr. A. Wilber Stevens, lecture series chairman.

Mylonas was born in Turkey and educated at the International College in Smynar and the University of Athens.

He came to the United States for further study at Johns Hopkins University where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1929. He became an American citizen in 1937.

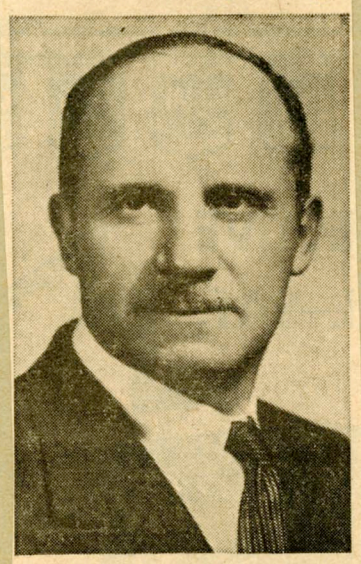
The archaeologist and scholar has directed excavations at Olynthus, Haghios, Kosmas, Akropotamos, Eleusis and Mycenae. He has been head of the archaeology department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. for more than 20 years.

Mylonas' curent Danforth lecture tour is taking him to 10 colleges and universities in the country.

May 12 has been set as the date for the ISC appearance of Aldous Huxley.

The famed author of such books as "Point Counter Point" and "Brave New World" will talk on "Human Potentialities" in the free public lecture.

Idaho State J.
March 10, 1960



TO SPEAK — Dr. George E. Mylonas, classical archaeologist and scholar, will speak tonight at a free public lecture in the ISC Liberal Arts film theater, at 8 p.m. He will speak on "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon." Mylonas was born in Turkey, attended the International College in Smyrna and the University of Athens before coming to this country to study at Johns Hopkins University. A public reception will follow the lecture.

Mylonas To Lecture This Monday Evening

Dr. George E. Mylonas, distinguished archaeologist, is coming to Linfield Monday for the annual Larsell Lecture. His public lecture on "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon" will be in Melrose hall at 8 p.m. Monday.

The annual Memorial Lectureship has been established to bring to the campus each year a lecturer who has achieved recognition for scholarship in his field, that he may present his findings to the college and interested public.

Dr. Mylonas is touring American colleges with the Association of American Colleges Arts Program sponsored by Danforth Foundation. The stated purpose of this program is "to strengthen the intellectual, the religious and the cultural aspects of liberal education in the United States."

In addition to his Monday evening public lecture, Dr. Mylonas will be speaking in chapel, before the Western civilization classes, and in informal meetings with the Art Survey and Aesthetics classes and as guest at a Phi Kappa Gamma luncheon Tuesday. ....

Monday's chapel address is on "Eleusis, its Sanctuary and Cemetery." His Tuesday lecture to the Western Civilization classes is a discussion of "Archaeology and the Archaeologist."

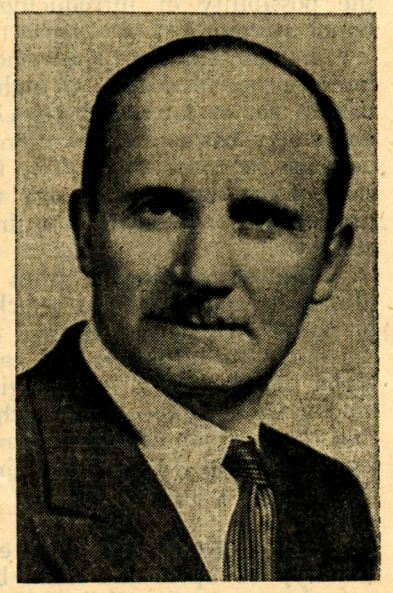
Dr. Mylonas has directed excavations at Olynthus, Haghios Kosmas, Akropotamos, Eleusis and Mycenae. He was born in Turkey and educated at the International college in Smyrna and the University of Athens.

He came to America for study at John Hopkins, receiving a Ph.D., from there in 1929. In 1937 he became an American citizen.

Dr. Mylonas has twice received grants from the American Philosophical Society, and is also the recipient of a two-year Fulbright award and a Guggenheim Foundation appointment for study of materials from excavationss at Eleusis.

For many years Dr. Mylonas had been a lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America, and was that institute's Charles Eliot Norton lecturer in 1953-54. He has been national president of the A. I. A. since 1956.

For more than twenty years Dr. Mylonas has been head of the Archaeology department of Washington university in St. Louis. He also taught at the University of Illinois, and is an honorary professor of Archaeology at the University of Athens. In 1958-59



DR. GEORGE MYLONAS

he was at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

For discoveries in the field of archaeology, Dr. Mylonas has been decorated by King Paul with the Order of George A. He is a member of the National Academy of Greece, and currently is vice-chairman of the managing School of Classical studies in committee of the American Athens.

Dr. Mylonas is a regular contributor to such periodicals as "The American Journal of Archaeology", "The Scientific American" and "The Illustrated London Journal." He is the author of some 200 scientific articles and books.

44B

THE COMMITTEE
ON ALL-UNIVERSITY LECTURES

Announces a Lecture by

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Archaeologist, Danforth Visiting Lecturer

on

Thursday, April 7, 1960, 4:00 p. m. in 19 Commerce

"The Eleusinian Mysteries"

Thursday, April 7, 1960, 8:00 p. m. in 19 Commerce

"Mycenae, The Capital City of Agamemnon"

Friday, April 8, 1960, 4:30 p. m. in 19 Commerce

"Eleusis, The Sanctuary and Cemetery"

Open to the Public

(Under the auspices of the Departments of Classics, Art History, and History)

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

45A

THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
Green Sheet
Milwaukee, Wis. Wednesday, April 6, 1960
Copyright, 1960, by The Journal Company

1800 B. C. Temple of a Goddess Restored by Greeks, Americans

By THOMAS R. HENRY
Science Editor, North American Newspaper Alliance

Washington, D. C. — One of the world's greatest religious shrines, dating from about 1800 B.C., has now been almost completely restored by joint efforts of Greek and American archeologists.

This has just been reported to the Archeological Institute of America by Dr. George E. Mylonas of Washington university, St. Louis, who has taken a leading part in excavating the debris buried ruins of the great Greek sanctuary of the goddess Demeter at Eleusis, Greece.

Eleusis now is a small industrial town about 12 miles west of Athens. For about 2,000 years, extending well into the Christian era, it was the center of the largely secret cult of the Greek goddess of vegetation and agriculture upon whose favor all life on earth depended.

There, initiates of the cult and candidates for initiation into advanced degrees gathered yearly from all over the then civilized world to witness elaborate ceremonies within the closely guarded walls of the great sanctuary.

According to the legend, Demeter was found sitting one day on the wall of a well at Eleusis, forlorn and weeping. Her daughter, Persephone, had been abducted by Pluto, king of the underworld. Demeter ordered the townspeople to build her a temple in which she secluded herself, with the result that all vegetation on earth withered and all living things started to perish.

This forced Zeus, king of the gods, to bring Persephone back to her grieving mother. A compromise was reached by which the daughter was allowed to spend six months of each year in the upper world, which, according to the legend, accounts for the earthly seasons. Her annual emergence from the underworld was spring. The period of her visit was summer, when all nature flourished. Autumn and winter represented her return to Pluto.

The secrets of the cult were closely guarded. Nothing uncovered by the archeologists to date has given any reliable information about them. The annual ceremonies at Eleusis, however, are believed to have been re-enactments of the legend, reaching their climax with the emergence of Persephone from the mouth of a cave, which has been located.

But, says Dr. Mylonas, the ceremonies at Eleusis probably were much more than pagan rites. There is considerable reason to believe that the cult emphasized the concept of immortality and it may have been of considerable significance in the westward spread of Christianity.

With the entrenchment of Christianity, however, the cult began to decline and was forgotten after the first few hundred years of the new faith. The walls of the elaborate temple and shrines collapsed and no effort was made to preserve them. Debris of all sorts accumulated over the site.

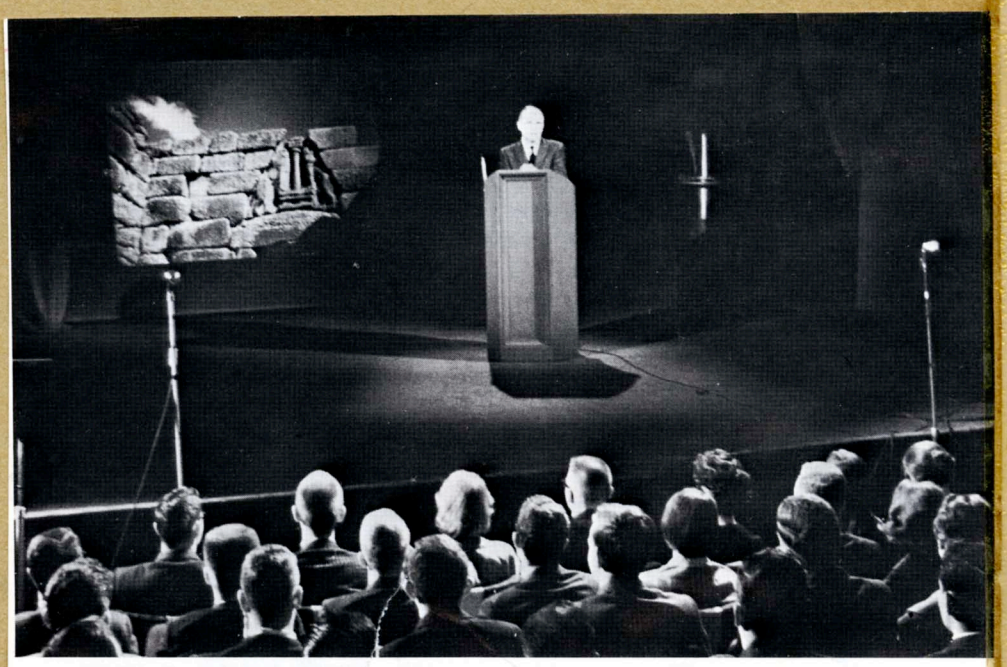
Greek archeologists started work on it, on a quite limited scale, almost a century ago but the greatest progress has been only in the last few years.

One of the major revelations has been the great age of the ruins. Some of the objects uncovered can be dated with practical certainty as far back as 1800 B.C. Previously, the great shrine had been presumed to date from about 660 B.C. This, however, now appears only to coincide with a period of great prosperity of the Demeter cult.

The excavations also have revealed that there was a succession of temples through the centuries, each one bigger and more elaborate than its predecessor.

The Country Parson

"Even if we can't get a fellow to treat others fair—I suppose we've made some progress if we cause him to realize he ought to."



Professor George Mylonas lectures at the advance taping of the television program, Meet the Professor, *which was shown over the ABC network on Sunday, April 9. Mr. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archaeology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, is showing his audience of college students the Lions Gate at Mycenae, where Professor Mylonas has made important archaeological discoveries.* Meet the Professor *is presented in cooperation with the Association for Higher Education and the National Education Association.* *(See story on page 2.)*

45B

Idaho State Journal Sunday March 13, 196

Lecturer Tells Start Of Grecian Culture

Mycenae, in Southern Greece, was the foundation city of Grecian culture, Dr. George E. Mylonas, archaeologist and scholar, said here Thursday night.

Speaking before an overflow crowd in the ISC Liberal Arts film theater, Mylonas described his explorations at the site, along with the work of other scientists.

Mycenae was once a mighty Greek city, able to field an army of more than 4,000 armed men, when King Agamemnon warred against Troy, Mylonas said. It is a place of antiquity dating back to prehistoric times, more than 3,500 years in the past.

With the use of many colored slides, Mylonas described the intricately beautiful artifacts found at the site of Mycenae. The city was said by the historian Homer to "have more gold than any other Greek city," Mylonas said, and excavations have proven this statement.'

Carefully-crafted pure gold cups, gold oranments and gold-inlaid implements have been found by archaeologists unearthing the site of Mycenae. The citizens knew how to work with bronze and an alloy of gold and silver to craft bronze-bladed daggers and stone saws.

Many mysteries are posed by the work of the scientists. An immense wall, 12 feet through and approximately 40 feet in height was built around a citadel, or fortification at the entrance to the city. The wall was built of huge blocks of stone, the smallest of which weighs "at least 500 pounds," and the majority are for larger, Mylonas said.

One stone, the keystone in one of the large "beehive tombs," is estimated to weigh 120 tons, Mylonas said. Yet no machinery or equipment of any kind has been uncovered by the carefully-digging archaeologists, and it is believed the Mycenaens somehow placed the tremendous stones with no mechanical aid. All the stones have been carefully worked and were sawed from a quarry or central supply point, the whereabouts of which is unknown.

The archaeologists have uncovered several tombs and graves, complete with skeletons and an amazing quantity of pottery, jewelry and gold items. One skeleton showed definite signs of a successful brain operation — performed circa 1,650 B.C., Mylonas said.

The downfall of Mycenae began with the murder of Agamemnon by his wife and her lover. Both were later punished by Orestes, son of Agamemnon. A series of power-grabbing squabbles in the royal family weakened the mighty city until by 200 A.D. nothing was left except camps of a few wandering sheepherders, Mylonas said.

Mycenae was first explored by archaeologists in the 1870's, and some uncovering took place in the next half-century. The major work had been accomplished in the 1950's, when the citadel and palace of the king were restored. Yet to be uncovered are the homes of the residents of Mycanea. This work will continue this summer and each year thereafter, by Mylonas and a 12-scientist team aided by many native laborers.

The extreme patience of the archaeologists was described by Mylonas when he said that in three months last summer a total of 655,000 separate pieces of pottery were unearthed, restored and recorded. Many were photographed.

46A

The Committee for Arts and Lectures presents

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

University of California Berkeley Campus

Two lectures by. . GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Archaeologist; Danforth Visiting Lecturer; National President of the Archaeological Institute of America

Thursday, March 17

Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon

(illustrated with slides)

Friday, March 18

Eleusis, Its Sanctuary and Cemetery

Co-sponsored by the Departments of Anthropology, Art and Classics

Both lectures at

8:15 p.m. Room 145 Dwinelle Hall

DAILY SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Golden Gater

SAN FRANCISCO'S FIRST COLLEGE DAILY

Volume 76, Number 25 Tuesday, March 22, 1960

Archaeologist speaks today

Archaeologist George E. Mylonas starts off his two-day string of appearances here today with a seminar at 1 pm and a public lecture at 8 pm.

The distinguished classical scholar will also give the 11 am convocation address tomorrow and will conduct another seminar at 2 pm tomorrow.

THE PRESIDENT of the Archaeological Institute of America will conduct the 1 pm seminar in HLA 305 on "Archaeology and the Archaeologist." His talk tonight in the Frederic Burk Auditorium is titled "Mycenae, Capital City of Agamemnon."

The Turkey-born professor has received numerous awards and grants for his archaeological work, including two grants from the American Philosophical Society, a two-year Fulbright award, a Guggenheim Foundation grant and an honorary professorship at the University of Athens.

For more than 20 years Dr. Mylonas has headed the archaeology department at Washington University of St. Louis. He has directed excavations at such Grecian sites as Haghios, Eleusis, Mycenae and Akropotanos.

The public is invited to all his talks, which are illustrated. Admission is free.

46B

THE COLLEGE LECTURE SERIES

PRESENTS

DR GEORGE E MYLONAS

ARCHAEOLOGIST AND DISTINGUISHED CLASSICAL SCHOLAR
PRESIDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, AND VISITING
DANFORTH LECTURER
DIRECTOR OF EXCAVATIONS AT OLYNTHUS, HAGHIOS KOSMAS, ELEUSIS, & MYCENAE
IN A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED LECTURES AND SEMINARS

MARCH 22 - 1:00 PM - HLA BLDG ROOM 305

Student-Faculty Seminar:
"ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE ARCHAEOLOGIST"

MARCH 22 - 8:00 PM - FREDERIC BURK AUDITORIUM

(Arballo Street at Tapia Way Park Merced)
Public Lecture: "MYCENAE, CAPITAL CITY OF AGAMEMNON"
The Public is Invited

MARCH 23 - 11:00 AM - MAIN AUDITORIUM C.A. BLDG

Convocation Address: "THE SANCTUARY OF ELEUSIS"

MARCH 23 - 2:00 PM - HLA BLDG., ROOM 328

Student - Faculty Seminar:
"THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES"

ALL MEETINGS WILL BE ILLUSTRATED WITH SLIDES

ADMISSION IS FREE

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE - 1600 HOLLOWAY AVENUE AT NINETEENTH, SAN FRANCISCO 27

47A

Greek Past To Be Topic

St. Louis Savant Schedules Talks

The glories of ancient Greek cities as revealed in the latest archaelogical findings will be related by Dr. George E. Mylonas, head of the archaelogy department of Washington Univeristy, St. Louis, in Portland, Thursday and Friday.

He will be guest lecturer at 7:45 p.m. Friday on the Greek independence day program at Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox church, 3131 NE Glisan St., announces the Rev. George Gavalas, priest. He will speak in English on latest findings in Greece, and in Greek on the history of Greece. Both talks will be illustrated with slides.

Other program participants will be James Georgaras, local teacher, on "Greek Independence Day," and Greek school children in a rendition of prayers and poems. Refreshments and dancing will follow. This program in the parish hall, will be preceded by a service of laudations at 7 p.m. in the church.

Two Sponsor Trip

Dr. Mylonas is coming to Portland under joint sponsorship of the Danforth Foundation and the Assn. of American Colleges. He is slated also for two public lectures in the Evans auditorium at Lewis and Clark college—Thursday at 8 p.m. on "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon," and Friday at the 9:30 a.m. chapel convocation on "New Light Cast on History by Archaelogy." Both talks will be illustrated.

He also is scheduled to address two informal meetings with student and faculty groups. Topics tentatively scheduled are "Archaeology and the Archaeologist" and "Eleusinian Mysteries."

Dr. Mylonas, who has been decorated by King Paul of Greece, has directed excavations at Olynthus, Haghios, Kosmas, Akropotamos, Eleusis and Mycenae. A native of Turkey, he received his education at University of Athens. Now an American citizen, he came to the United States for further study at Johns Hopkins Uni-

Dr. George Mylonas

versity and received his doctorate there in 1929.

An honorary professor of archaeology at University of Athens, his scholarship has been recognized with a two-year Fulbright award and a Guggenheim Foundation appoi ment for study of materials from excavations at Eleusis.

★THE DENVER POST Sunday, Mar. 27, 1960

Noted Archeologist To Talk at Loretto

Archeologist George E. Mylonas will speak at 8 p. m. Monday in Macheboeuf Hall at Loretto Heights College as part of a two-day visit sponsored by the May Bonfils Stanton Annual Concert and Lecture Series.

His subject will be "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon." The meeting is open to the public.

Mylonas also will address Loretto student at a convocation and will speak informally at two other meetings with faculty and students.

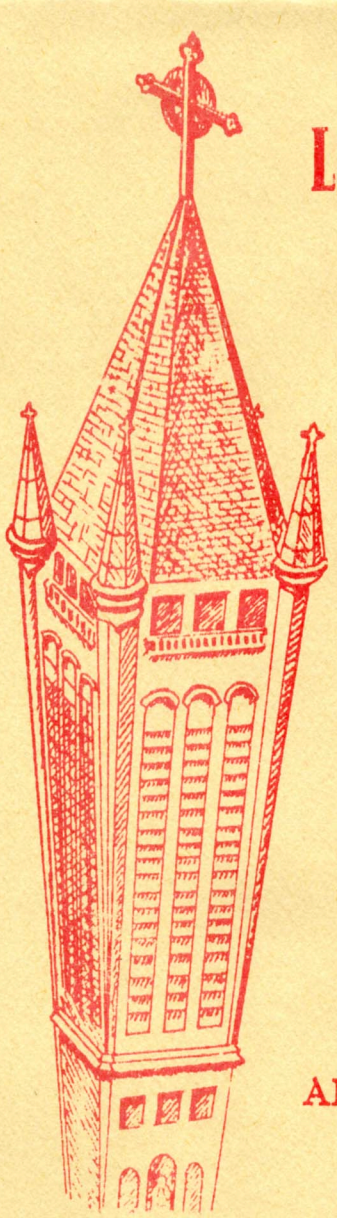
Born in Turkey, he was educated in Smyrna, in Athens, Greece, and at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and has been an American citizen since 1937.

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

He has supervised several excavations and has lectured for the Archeological Institute of America for many years. He has been president of the Institute since 1956.

For more than 20 years he has been head of the Archeology Department of Washington University in St. Louis.

The Assn. of American Colleges and the Danforth Foundation are sponsoring his current tour of 10 U. S. colleges and universities.



LORETTO HEIGHTS
College

presents

DR. GEORGE E. MYLONAS
Archaeologist

March 28, 29, 1960

in the

May Bonfils Stanton
ANNUAL LECTURE and
CONCERT SERIES

47B

Greek Past To Be Topic

St. Louis Savant Schedules Talks

The glories of ancient Greek cities as revealed in the latest archaelogical findings will be related by Dr. George E. Mylonas, head of the archaelogy department of Washington Univeristy, St. Louis, in Portland, Thursday and Friday.

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Dr. Mylonas, who has been decorated by King Paul of Greece, has directed excavations at Olynthus, Haghios, Kosmas, Akropotamos, Eleusis and Mycenae. A native of Turkey, he received his education at University of Athens. Now an American citizen, he came to the United States for further study at Johns Hopkins University and received his doctorate there in 1929.

Dr. George Mylonas

An honorary professor of archaeology at University of Athens, his scholarship has been recognized with a two-year Fulbright award and a Guggenheim Foundation appoi ment for study of materials from excavations at Eleusis.

GEORGE E. MYLONAS, Archaeologist

Danforth Visiting Lecturer

George E. Mylonas, the distinguished scholar and classical archaeologist, will be on the campus of *Loretto Heights College* for two days on March 28 and 29. His visit is made possible by a project sponsored jointly by the *Association of American Colleges* and the *Danforth Foundation.* The purpose of the program is "*to strengthen the intellectual, the religious and the cultural aspects of liberal education in the United States.*"

Dr. Mylonas has directed excavations at Olynthus, Haghios, Kosmas, Akropotamos, Eleusis and Mycenae. He was born in Turkey, and educated at the International College in Smyrna and the University of Athens. He came to America for further study at the Johns Hopkins University, from which he received a Ph.D. degree in 1929. Dr. Mylonas became an American citizen in 1937.

The American Philosophical Society has twice recognized the scholarship of Dr. Mylonas with a grant. He has also received a two-year Fulbright award, and a Guggenheim Foundation appointment for study of materials from excavations at Eleusis. For many years Dr. Mylonas has been a lecturer for the *Archaelogical Institute of America,* and was its Charles Eliot Norton Lecturer in 1953-54. He has been national president of the *A.I.A.* since 1956, and will hold that office until 1961.

For more than twenty years Dr. Mylonas has been head of the Archaeology Department of *Washington University* in St. Louis. He also taught at the *University of Illinois,* and is an honorary professor of Archeology at the *University of Athens.* In 1958-59 he was at the Institute for Advanced Study at *Princeton.*

DR. GEORGE E. MYLONAS

March 28, 29, 1960

March 28 8:00 p. m.

Mycenae: The Capital City of Agamemnon

Chairman: Sister Edwin Mary

March 28 10:00 a. m.

Archaeology and the Archaeologist

March 29 1:00 p. m.

The Eleusinian Mysteries

47C

47B

WASHINGTON U. TO DEDICATE STEINBERG HALL TONIGHT

Washington University's new Steinberg Hall of Art and Archeology will be dedicated at 8:30 o'clock tonight in ceremonies in the auditorium of the building.

Mrs. Mark Steinberg will present the building, which was constructed through a $650,000 gift from the Mark C. Steinberg Charitable Trust. The new hall will be accepted by James M. Douglas, chairman of the university's board of directors.

George E. Mylonas, chairman of the art and archaeology department, will preside at the dedication ceremonies, and Chancellor Ethan A. H. Shepley will express the university's appreciation for the building. About 300 invited guests will attend the ceremonies.

HISTORIC SHRINE BEING RESTORED

Great Sanctuary of Greek Goddess Demeter Dates From About 1800 B.C.

WASHINGTON—One of the world's greatest religious shrines for twenty centuries—dating from about 1800 B. C.—now has been uncovered and partly restored mainly by the efforts of Greek archeologists.

This has recently been reported jointly to the Archeological Institute of America and the Smithsonian Institution in a lecture by Dr. George E. Mylonas, of Washington University, St. Louis, who has taken a leading part in directing the excavation of the debris-buried ruins of the great sanctuary of the Greek goddess Demeter at Eleusis, Greece.

Eleusis is now a small industrial town about twelve miles west of Athens. For about 2,000 years, extending well into the Christian Era, it was the center of the largely secret cult of the Greek goddess of vegetation and agriculture, upon whose favor all life on earth depended. There initiates of the cult and candidates for initiation into advanced degrees gathered yearly from all over the then civilized world. There they witnessed elaborate rites within the closely guarded walls of the great sanctuary.

Legend Is Recalled

According to the legend Demeter was found one day sitting by the well of Eleusis, forlorn and sad. Her daughter, Persephone had been abducted by Pluto, king of the underworld. Demeter ordered the townspeople to build for her a temple in which she secluded herself—with the result that all the vegetation on earth withered and all living things started to perish. This forced Zeus, king of the gods, to bring Persephone back to her grieving mother. A compromise was reached by which the daughter was allowed to spend nine months of each year in the upper world. This accounted for the cult's explanation of the seasons. Her annual emergence from Hades was Spring. The period of her visit was Summer when all nature flourished. Winter represented her return to Pluto.

The secrets of the cult were closely guarded. Nothing uncovered by the archeologists to date has given any reliable information about them. The annual ceremonies at Eleusis, however, are believed to have been reenactments of the legend, reaching their climax with the emergence of Persephone from the mouth of a cave which has been located. Members of the cult presumably thought that they were witnessing an actual supernatural event.

More Than Pagan Rites

But, says Dr. Mylonas, the ceremonies at Eleusis probably were much more than pagan rites. There is considerable reason to believe that the cult emphasized the concept of immortality, and it may have been of considerable significance in the westward spread of Christianity. With this, however, it began to decline and was forgotten after the first few hundred years of the new faith. The walls of the elaborate temple and shrines collapsed, and no effort was made to preserve them. Debris of all sorts accumulated over the site.

Greek archaeologists started work on the site on a quite limited scale, almost a century ago, but the greatest progress has been only in the past few years. One of the major revelations has been the great age of the ruins. Some of the objects uncovered can be dated with practical certainty as far back as 1800 B. C. Previously the great shrine had been presumed to date from about 660 B. C. This, however, now appears only to coincide with a period of great prosperity of the Demeter cult.

The excavations also have revealed that there was a succession of temples through the centuries, each one bigger and more elaborate than its predecessor.

48A

Stratton, at Edwardsville, Explains College Bond Plan

A proposed $195,000,000 Illinois bond issue for higher education could be retired without a new tax, Gov. William G. Stratton said in a commencement address at Edwardsville last night. The issue will be voted upon in November, and if it is not passed, the state "will be set back at least a generation," he said.

The Governor was the main speaker at the first commencement held at the new Southwestern Illinois campus of Southern Illinois University.

"We are losing the race," Gov. Stratton continued. "We must build for now and for the future.

"I expect the wholehearted support of most of the people of Illinois, because I am certain they know, as do we, that the need for new college and university buildings is greater than any one session of the General Assembly and one biennial appropriation can pay for."

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George Mylonas, professor of archaeology and chairman of the department, in June received his third honorary degree, this one a degree of doctor of humane letters from Southern Illinois University. Dr. Mylonas received a similar degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1959 and an honorary doctor of laws from Ohio State University in 1958. He is president of the Archaeological Institute of America and has been a member of the WU faculty since 1933.

DOCTOR OF FINE ARTS

Helen Hayes, Lh.D., Lh.D., Litt.D., D.F.A.

Internationally known actress; star of stage, screen, and television; best known for her roles on the stage in "Victoria Regina," "What Every Woman Knows," "Mary of Scotland," and in motion pictures for roles in "The Sin of Madelon Claudet" and "Farewell to Arms"; awarded the Gold Statuette by the Motion Picture Academy, Arts & Sciences and the Emmy Award in television; Honorary President of the American Theatre Wing; President of the American National Theatre and Academy; Chairman of the Women's Activities National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; Referred to most often as the First Lady of the American Theatre; respected and revered as one of the century's greatest actresses; interested and active in the nation's religious and political welfare; humanitarian; Member of the Advisory Board of the University Galleries, Southern Illinois University, and patron of the arts.

April 18, 1961

Reminder

In honor of
His Excellency the Prime Minister of Greece
and Mrs. Caramanlis

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Rusk
request the honor of the company of
Dr. and Mrs. Mylonas
at dinner
on Tuesday, April eighteenth
at eight o'clock

State Dining Room
Department of State
Twenty-second and C Streets, Northwest

White Tie

48B

Stratton, at Edwardsville, Explains College Bond Plan

A proposed $195,000,000 Illinois bond issue for higher education could be retired without a new tax, Gov. William G. Stratton said in a commencement address at Edwardsville last night. The issue will be voted upon in November, and if it is not passed, the state "will be set back at least a generation," he said.

The Governor was the main speaker at the first commencement held at the new Southwestern Illinois campus of Southern Illinois University. Sixty-eight bachelor's degrees were conferred. Also presented were twenty-three certificates to graduates of the course in industrial management and service awards to fourteen faculty members.

The bond program is for new buildings for the state's six institutions of higher learning.

"Most of us, I know, would like to build our homes and pay cash for them," the Governor said, "but most of us borrow to build. That is what is suggested here."

He said it was estimated that the number of college-age young persons in Illinois would increase from 484,000 in 1959 to 750,000 in 1969, and that the number enrolled in higher educational institutions would increase from 185,000 to 300,000—if the facilities are available.

"We are losing the race," Gov. Stratton continued. "We must build for now and for the future.

"I expect the wholehearted support of most of the people of Illinois, because I am certain they know, as do we, that the need for new college and university buildings is greater than any one session of the General Assembly and one biennial appropriation can pay for."

Gov. Stratton last week appointed Park Livingston, former president of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, as chairman of a citizens' committee of 100 to work for passage of the bond issue.

A special service award was presented last night to Dr. Robert B. Lynn, Alton physician and chairman of the Southwestern Illinois Council for Higher Education, which has worked for establishment of the Edwardsville campus.

George Mylonas, head of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, will receive a doctor of humane letters degree at the Southern Illinois University commencement at Carbondale tonight.

Mylonas has led many archeological expeditions to Greece and has written eight books in the field. He was born in Turkey. He came to this country in 1928 and was naturalized in 1937. He has been at Washington University since 1933.

George Mylonas, professor of archaeology and chairman of the department, in June received his third honorary degree, this one a degree of doctor of humane letters from Southern Illinois University. Dr. Mylonas received a similar degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1959 and an honorary doctor of laws from Ohio State University in 1958. He is president of the Archaeological Institute of America and has been a member of the WU faculty since 1933.

DOCTOR OF HUMANE LETTERS

George Emanuel Mylonas, B.A., Ph.D.

Born in Smyrna and educated at the International College of Smyrna, the University of Athens, John Hopkins and additional study in American, European, and Oriental museums; Naturalized American; now Professor and Head of the Department of Art and Archeology of Washington University, St. Louis; Long associated in many capacities with the University of Athens; Member of the National Committee for the Restoration of Greece; Honored by the King and Queen of Greece; Member and President of the Archeological Institute of America; directed important excavation at Akropotomos and Olynthus, Greece; inspiring teacher and distinguished scholar, author, and lecturer.

48C

April 18, 1961

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Caramanlis
tate and Mrs. Rusk
of the company of
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April eighteenth
o'clock

State Dining Room
Department of State
Twenty-second and C Streets, Northwest

48B

st. louis section national council of jewish women

the
BULLETIN
Vol. 36 No. 2

OCTOBER, 1960

A COUNCIL "DOUBLE FEATURE"

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. MYLONAS

"FROM THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE"

and

MRS. EDWIN GROSSMAN

"... TO THE GRANDEUR WE CALL HOME"

presented in the
New Auditorium of
the Art Museum

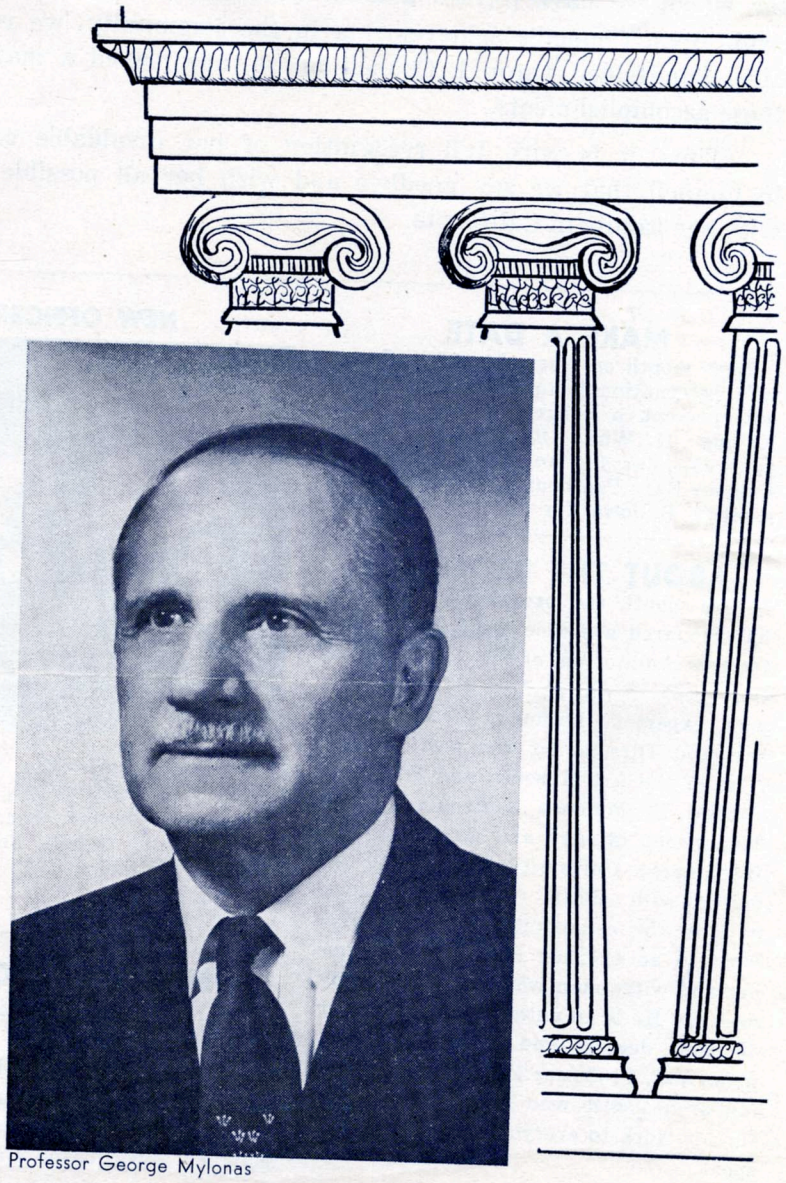
Welcome—

MR. CHARLES NAGEL
DIRECTOR,
ART MUSEUM

Invocation—

MRS. SAM WOLFF

Refreshments Will
Be Served Following
The Program



Professor George Mylonas

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1960 AT 1:00 P. M.

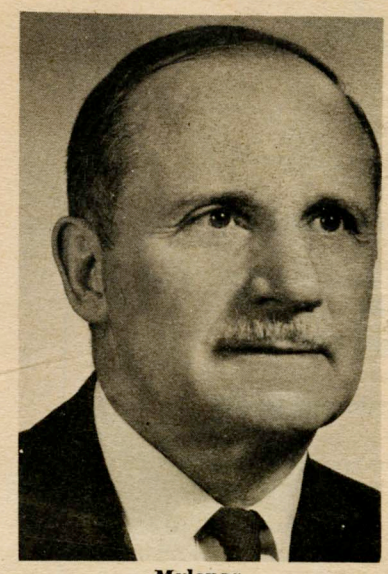
49A

Dr. Homer A. Thompson, director of Agora excavations, and Dr. George E. Mylonas, chairman of the Department of Art and Archeology, Washington University, look at drawings of a grave site at Eleusis, near Athens.

Mylonas To Appear On KETC Series About Educators

On Monday, April 10, WU's chairman of the department of art and archaeology, George E. Mylonas, will appear on the tenth program of a series called "Meet the Professor" presented by KETC Channel 9.

The series is produced in co-



Mylonas

operation with the National Education Association and the Association for Higher Education. It is designed to provide the public with a deeper understanding of higher education and the men who teach in the nation's colleges and universities.

The program attempts to reveal a professor's relationship to his students, to the institution, to the nation, and to the world at large.

Mylonas holds degrees from the International College of Smyrna, the University of Athens, and Johns Hopkins University, including a Ph.D. from the last two. In addition he also has been presented with three honorary degrees from other universities.

TALK BY GEORGE E. MYLONAS

George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, will speak on "Mycenae, the Home of Agamemnon," at 3 p.m. tomorrow at the Alton campus auditorium of Southern Illinois University, it was announced today.

The lecture, including illustrations, is sponsored by the Alton campus Art Service Club. A tea and reception honoring Mr. and Mrs. Mylonas will be held at the Loomis Gallery on campus following the talk.

To attend dinner

Dr. George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of Art and Archaeolgy of Washington University, and Mrs. Mylonas will attend a dinner to be given this evening by Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Rusk in Washington. The party is in honor of Constantine Karamanlis, Prime Minister of Greece, who is in this country on a state visit, and Mrs. Karamanlis.

Dr. Mylonas, who was born in Greece and goes back there frequently to excavate, is an old friend of Mr. Karamanlis.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

invites you to hear

and see an illustrated lecture on

"Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon"

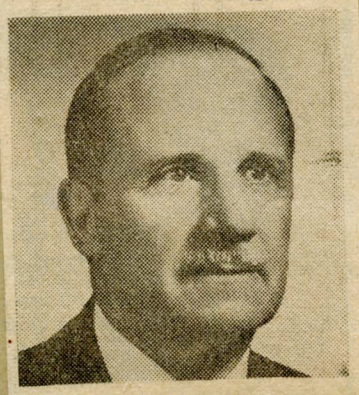
by

Professor George Mylonas, *Chairman,* Department of Art and Archeology at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

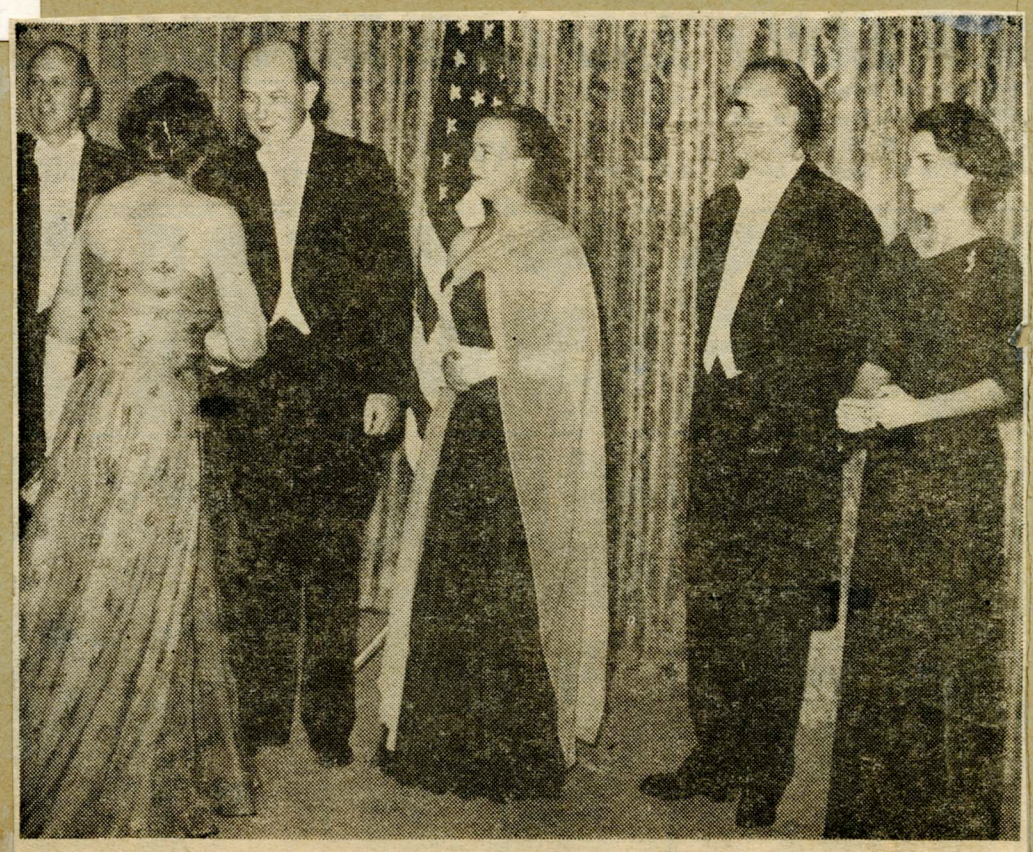
Roberts Hall *Thursday, March 23 at 8 P.M.*

Thurs., March 16, 1961 10F

and Gossip



GEORGE MYLONAS . . . Washington University professor, will be on "Meet the Professor" program on KETC March 27.



—UPI Telephoto.

GREEK PREMIER HONORED — Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Rusk (left) and Greek Prime Minister and Mrs. Constantine Caramanlis stand in receiving line at the State Department dining room prior to a state dinner in honor of the visitors. (See Evelyn Peyton Gordon's column on Page 54.)

49B

Town Topics

Greek Couple Is First to Dine in State

By Marie McNair

HONORS as the first official visitors to dine in the State Department's elegant new dining room went to Greece's Prime Minister Constantine Carmanlis and Mrs. Carmanlis when they were guests last night of Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Rusk.

Mrs. McNair

The group numbering 88—men in "white tie," ladies in their most glittering gowns—sat at a horseshoe table atop the State Department building amid handsome Chippendale and Hepplewhite furnishings alight with a shower of crystals from French chandeliers.

The Caramanlises are the first official visitors to arrive in Washington since the inauguration of the New Frontier.

The two-storied dining room with its almost ankle-deep pile pale gold carpet, and deeper gold brocade hangings, was alight with a glow from half a dozen crystal and gilt French chandeliers, the gift of former Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon, now Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Dillon. The gold Great Seal of the United States is imposed against a pale marble panel at one end of the room. The chairs are upholstered in pale gold brocade patterned with French blue motifs.

Standards of creamy white calla lilies against dark green marble panels, were spaced around the room and down the table were low mounds of yellow spider chrysanthemums, white stock, yellow rosebuds and calla lilies.

The Great Seal of the United States was engraved in gold on the drinking glasses—three for wines and the white china also decorated with the Great Seal, was bordered in deep blue. Shedding a becoming glow on dinner guests were pale yellow candles in silver candelabra.

GUESTS last night gathered first to the reception room, laid with priceless Oriental rugs. A 17th Century tapestry, dominating one wall is on loan from the National Gallery, and is called "America." It depicts plump Indian Princesses with feathered headdresses, as a 17th Century French artist imagined them. Two beautiful ancient Chinese screens, one in the dining room, the other in the drawing room, were loaned by the C. T. Loo and Co. New York importers.

Secretary and Mrs. Rusk and Prime Minister and Mme. Caramanlis stood in the formal drawing room, to receive the guests, flanked by the Greek and American flags. Mrs. Rusk wore a bottle-green peau de soie dress with a draped scarft of pale blue chiffon floating from her throat in front into flying panels down the back. Mme. Caramanlis' gown was of deep burgundy satin, with a flared ankle-length skirt, the top cut high in front into a deep V at the back. Mrs. Liatis, wife of the Greek Ambassador, was in a black dress of heavy silk patterned in white and green, with an intriguing bow placed low on the back of the skirt.

WHEN IT CAME TIME for the toasts, Secretary Rusk raised his glass to King Paul of Greece. Then the Prime Minister raised his to the American people and to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Today," he said, "international security rests on the balance of power. It is thanks to this balance, which is basically assured by the labor, the inventiveness and the economic sacrifices of the American people, that peace is maintained . . .

"If this balance were ever upturned to the detriment of the forces of freedom, neutrality . . . would be totally destroyed as a political possibility and as a thesis. It is for this reason that the Atlantic Alliance on which the West rests for its security is, at the same time, the defensive shield not only of the members of the alliance, but also of all other free peoples."

A four-piece string ensemble from the Army Band played during the cocktail hour and the Army Strolling Strings took over for dinner, followed by the Navy Band Orchestra.

Hot and cold canapes with cocktails were crabmeat balls topped with mushrooms; sturgeon and salmon canapes.

Dinner began with pineapple shells filled with melon balls and other fruits. Next there was a vol au vent of lobster Cardinale; cucumbers and tomatoes and checkerboard sandwiches, and the entree was fillet mignon with mushroom sauce served with parslied potato balls, Belgian carrots, green beans Amandine, and croissants.

A mixed green salad with Brie cheese and French bread followed and there was mocha mousse with Florentines and almond arches for dessert. Coffee and liqueurs were served in the drawing room.

Members of the Prime Minister's party who were guests at the dinner included the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Evanghelos Averoff; the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Palamas, the Director of American and United Nations Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Leonidas Papagos; Diplomatic Secretary John Gregoriades, Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister, Ministry of Coordination, Constantine Goustis, and George Cavounidis, Press Department, Prime Minister's Office.

The Greek Ambassador and Mrs. Liatis and the

See TOPICS, C6, Col. 3

Rusk Guests Dine In State Elegance

Counselor of the Greek Embassy and Mrs. Pilavachi, were there. And others were the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Stewart Udall, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Orville Freeman, Justice and Mrs. William O. Douglas, Rep. Robert Chiperfield, Rep. and Mrs. Clement Zablocki, Rep. John Brademas, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Glenn Seaborg.

From the service set were the Secretary of the Army and Mrs. Elvis Stahr Jr., the Chief of Staff, USAF, Gen. Thomas D. White, and Mrs. White; the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. David Shoup, and Mrs. Shoup.

Central Intelligence Director and Mrs. Allen Dulles, U.S. Information Agency director and Mrs. Edward Murrow, were also among the guests. The Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund and Mrs. Frank Coffin, and District Commissionr and Mrs. Walter Tobriner were other members of the New Frontier.

Two former U.S. Ambassadors to Greece—George V. Allen and James W. Riddleberger—were there with their wives.

For more—former Deputy Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Loy Henderson, two Greek newspaper publishers, Babis Marketos and Solon Vlasto, and Mrs. Vlasto, of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Ladas and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Carras, also of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Lagakos of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pappas of Belmont, Mass.

The company also included Meta Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fasseas of Chicago, Prof. and Mrs. George Mylonas of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. and Mrs. Russell Drake and Dr. Anna Hawkes, national president of the American Association of University Women.

From the State Department were Under Secretary and Mrs. Cheser Bowles, Under Secretary and Mrs. George Balf; Assistant Secretary and Mrs. G. Lewis Jones, Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council, George McGhee, and Mrs. McGhee; Assistant Secretary Philip Coombs, Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke, Deputy Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Clement Conger and Deputy Director of the Office of Office of Greek, Turkish and Irainian Affairs and Mrs. Oliver Marcy.

U. S. Ambassador to Greece and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs were there and others members of the press —were Barbara Bundschu, Mr. and Mrs. John Hightower and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hensley, and Samuel L. King of the Office of Protocol.

1961

In honor of
The President of the United States of America
The Prime Minister of Greece
requests the pleasure of the company of

Dr. George Mylonas

at a reception
on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth of June
from five until seven o'clock
Blair House

R. S. V. P.
Embassy of Greece
2221 Massachusetts Avenue

Please present this ca
at the door

50A

MENU

Hot and Cold Canapes

Pinot Chardonnay

Half Pineapple with Melon Balls and Fruits
Cheese Sticks

Lobster Cardinale in Vol Au Vent
Cucumbers and Tomatoes
Checkerboard Sandwiches

Corton-Hospices de Beaune 1957

Roast Filet Mignon — Mushroom Sauce
Parslied Potato Balls
Belgium Carrots
Green Beans Amandine
Croissants

Mixed Green Salad
French Brie Cheese
French Bread

Piper Hiedseick 1953

Mocha Mousse
Florentines and Almond Arches

Coffee

Mints

Dr. Mylonas

Mrs. Mylonas

PROF. MYLONAS ELECTED FELLOW OF ARTS, SCIENCES

Prof. George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences yesterday at the academy's annual meeting in Boston.

Prof. Mylonas is a former director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, and Fulbright professor at the University of Athens. He was decorated with the Order of Commander of King George I by King Paul of Greece in 1955. He is the author of 11 books, including "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon," and holds doctorates from the University of Athens and Johns Hopkins University. He has been at Washington University since 1933.

He is one of 100 new fellows of the academy, which was founded in 1780 by a group of Bostonians including John and Samuel Adams and John Hancock. Its membership is limited to 1350 scholars of professional eminence.

Mylonas Elected Arts & Sciences Academy Fellow

George E. Mylonas, professor and chairman of the deparment of art and archaeology, was elected a fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at the Academy's annual meeting in Boston May 10.

He was one of 100 new fellows elected to the Academy, which was founded in 1780 by a group of distinguished citizens in Boston, including John and Samuel Adams and John Hancock. Its membership, limited to 1,350, is based upon recognition of scholarship or professional eminence.

Mylonas is one of the best-known excavators and lecturers in the field of classical archaeology, with excavations at Eleusis, Mycenae, Olynthus and Agios Kosmas.

He has been director of the summer session of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and is a former Fulbright professor at the University of Athens. For his discoveries and research, Mylonas was decorated by King Paul of Greece in 1955 with the Order of Commander of King George I.

Mylonas is the author of 11 books, including "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamemnon."

W.U. Archeologist Elected Fellow

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Dr. Mylonas is one of the best-known excavators and lecturers in the field of classical archeology. He has been director of the summer session of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and is a former Fulbright professor at the University of Athens. For his discoveries and research, Dr. Mylonas was decorated by King Paul of Greece in 1955 with the Order of Commander of King George I.

Dr. Mylonas is the author of 11 books and more than 155 articles on prehistoric and classical archeology. He has been a member of the Washington University faculty since 1933.

Dr. Mylonas holds Ph. D. degrees from the University of Athens and Johns Hopkins University.

50B

Η ΚΑΘΗΜΕΡΙΝΗ

ΤΙ ΠΡΟΕΚΥΨΕΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΑΣ ΝΕΑΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑΣ

Η ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΜΥΚΗΝΩΝ
ΚΑΤΑ ΤΑ ΠΟΡΙΣΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΝ ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΩΝ

Παρὰ τὴν ἀρχικὴν κλίμακα τοῦ ἀνακτόρου εἰς τὴν βορειαν κλιτὺν τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἀπεκαλύφθη καλῶς διατηρημένη ὁδὸς τοῦ 1300 π.Χ., πλάτους δύο περίπου μέτρων, εἰς μῆκος 17 μέτρων.— Ὑπὸ τὸ ὑψηλότερον σημεῖον τῶν δυτικῶν Κυκλωπείων τειχῶν ἀνεκαλύφθη τάφος τῶν Μεσοελλαδικῶν χρόνων.— Διεπιστώθη ὅτι ὁ ταφικὸς περίβολος τοῦ Σλῆμαν εἶχεν ἀρχικῶς διάμετρον μεγαλυτέραν τῆς σωζομένης.— Ἀνευρέθησαν βορείως τοῦ ἀνακτόρου Ἑλληνιστικὰ ἀγαλματάκια τοῦ 3ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος.

Ἀνακοινώσεις τοῦ διευθυντοῦ τῶν ἀνασκαφῶν, ὁμοτίμου προέδρου τοῦ «Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς» καθηγητοῦ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΜΥΛΩΝΑ πρὸς τὸν συντάκτην μας κ. Μ. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑΪΔΗΝ

Εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τῶν Μυκηνῶν διεξήχθησαν τὰς τελευταίας ἑβδομάδας ἀνασκαφαὶ τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας ὑπὸ τὴν διεύθυνσιν τοῦ ὁμοτίμου προέδρου τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς καὶ καθηγητοῦ τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου «Οὐάσιγκτων» τοῦ Ἁγίου Λουδοβίκου κ. Γεωργίου Μυλωνᾶ, κατὰ τὰς ὁποίας οὗτος εἶχεν ὡς συνεργάτας τὸν κ. Σπ. Ἰακωβίδην, τὴν σύζυγόν του κ. Λέλαν Μυλωνᾶ, τὴν δνίδα Μπέττυ Γκρόσμαν τοῦ Μουσείου τοῦ Σαὶντ Λούϊς, τὴν δνίδα Ὄλγαν Ἀλεξανδρῆ καὶ τὸν ἀρχιτέκτονα κ. Ἀργ. Πετρονότην.

Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ τοῦ καθηγητοῦ Μυλωνᾶ διεξήχθησαν κυρίως εἰς τὴν πρὸς βορρᾶν τοῦ ἀνακτόρου κλιτὺν τῆς ἀκροπόλεως καὶ εἰς τὴν νοτιοδυτικῶς τῆς πύλης τῶν λεόντων καὶ πλησίον τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ ταφικοῦ κύκλου (τοῦ Σλῆμαν) περιοχὴν τῶν κυκλωπείων τειχῶν.

Εἰς τὴν βορείαν κλιτὺν τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἠρευνήθη ἀνασκαφικῶς ἡ περιοχὴ τῆς ἀνακαλυφθείσης κατὰ τὸ 1959 ἀρχικῆς λιθίνης κλίμακος ἀνόδου πρὸς τὸ ἀνάκτορον, πλάτους 2 περίπου μέτρων, ἡ ὁποία ἀπεδείχθη ἤδη ὅτι ἔχει κατασκευασθῆ περὶ τὸ 1300 π.Χ. Ἡ προηγουμένως γνωστὴ κλῖμαξ ἐκ τῆς νοτίας κλιτύος τῆς ἀκροπόλεως διεπιστώθη ὅτι εἶναι μεταγενεστέρα τοῦ ἀνακτόρου κατασκευασθεῖσα κατὰ τὴν περίοδον 1250—1225 π.Χ.

Ἐνδιαφέρον παρουσιάζει καὶ ἡ ἀποκάλυψις ἐπὶ τῶν βορείων κλιτύων τῆς ἀκροπόλεως δύο ὁδῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι κατευθύνονται πρὸς τὴν βορείαν κλίμακα τοῦ ἀνακτόρου ἐκ τῆς Πύλης τῶν Λεόντων καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν βορείαν πυλίδα τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. Ἡ ἐκ τῆς Πύλης τῶν Λεόντων ὁδὸς τοῦ 1300 π.Χ. ἀπεκαλύφθη ἐφέτος εἰς μῆκος 17 μέτρων καὶ προκαλεῖ ἐντύπωσιν διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τῆς κατασκευῆς της. Τὸ μέσον πλάτος της εἶναι 1,90 μ., εἶχε δὲ ὑποθεμελίωσιν ἀπὸ μικροὺς λίθους ποὺ ἐξησφάλιζαν τὴν ὁμαλὴν ἐπιφάνειάν της. Ἐπάνω ἀπὸ τὰς συσσωρευμένας πέτρας εἶχε τεθῆ κιτρινοπράσινος ὑδατοστεγὴς πηλὸς τῆς περιοχῆς εἰς πάχος περίπου πέντε ἕως ἓξ ἑκατοστῶν τοῦ μέτρου καὶ κατόπιν εἶχε γίνει ἐπικάλυψις τῆς ὁδοῦ μὲ μικρὰ χαλίκια, χονδρόκοκκον ἄμμον καὶ κοινὸν ἄμμον.

Τὰ Κυκλώπεια τείχη τῆς περιοχῆς τοῦ σιτοβολῶνος τῆς ἀκροπόλεως τῶν Μυκηνῶν, τὰ ὁποῖα ἠρευνήθησαν διὰ τῶν νέων ἀνασκαφῶν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρίας. Πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερὰ φαίνεται καὶ τμῆμα τοῦ ταφικοῦ περιβόλου ποὺ εἶχεν ἀποκαλύψει ὁ Σλῆμαν.

Παρὰ τὸν ταφικὸν περίβολον τοῦ Σλῆμαν

Ὁ καθηγητὴς Μυλωνᾶς ἠρεύνησεν ἀνασκαφικῶς καὶ τὰ νοτιοδυτικῶς τῆς Πύλης τῶν λεόντων καὶ πλησίον τῆς ἀποθήκης σιτηρῶν (σιτοβολῶνος) κυκλώπεια τείχη καὶ διεπίστωσεν ὅτι εἰς τὴν ρίζαν των ὑπάρχει τάφος τῶν Μεσοελλαδικῶν χρόνων (1900 — 1580 π.Χ.). Ἀπὸ τὰ ἐν γένει ἀνασκαφικὰ εὑρήματα προέκυψεν ὅτι τὸ δυτικὸν τεῖχος τῆς ἀκροπόλεως τῶν Μυκηνῶν κατεσκευάσθη κατὰ τὴν Ὑστεροελλαδικὴν (Μυκηναϊκὴν) περίοδον, περὶ τὸ ἔτος 1250 π.Χ. Δέον νὰ σημειωθῆ ὅτι τὸ κυκλώπειον αὐτὸ δυτικὸν τεῖχος διατηρεῖται μέχρι ὕψους 8,25 μ. εἰς τὸ πρὸς δυσμὰς τῆς δυτικῆς πλευρᾶς τοῦ σιτοβολῶνος σημεῖον, ποὺ εἶναι καὶ τὸ ὑψηλότερον διατηρούμενον ὅλης τῆς ἀκροπόλεως.

Αἱ ἀνασκαφικαὶ ἔρευναι ἐπεξετάθησαν καὶ εἰς τὴν πρὸς νότον τοῦ σιτοβολῶνος περιοχὴν τοῦ ἐσωτερικοῦ ταφικοῦ κύκλου, ποὺ εἶχεν ἀνακαλύψει ὁ Σλῆμαν τὸν περασμένον αἰῶνα. Ἡ νέα ἔρευνα ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ὁ ταφικὸς αὐτὸς περίβολος εἶχε, κατὰ πᾶσαν πιθανότητα, ἀρχικῶς μεγαλυτέραν διάμετρον, ἡ ὁποία περιωρίσθη ὅταν ἀργότερον εἰς τοὺς Ὑστεροελλαδικοὺς 3 χρόνους ὑψώθη τὸ ἐπίπεδόν του. Τοιουτοτρόπως ἐξηγεῖται διατὶ ὁ Γενικὸς Διευθυντὴς Ἀρχαιοτήτων κ. Ἰω. Παπαδημητρίου ἀνεκάλυψε τὸ 1958 τάφον ἀκριβῶς ἐπὶ τῆς θέσεως τοῦ τοίχου ποὺ περιβάλλει τὸν ταφικὸν περίβολον τοῦ Σλῆμαν.

Κατὰ τὰς ἐφετεινὰς ἀνασκαφὰς τῆς βορείας κλιτύος τῆς ἀκροπόλεως, εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν ὅπου καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἐποχήν μας εἶχον διαπιστωθῆ ἐρείπια οἰκοδομῶν τῆς Ἑλληνιστικῆς περιόδου, ἀνεκαλύφθη καὶ ἕνα μαρμάρινον σύμπλεγμα δύο γυναικῶν ἀκεφάλων, ὕψους περίπου 0,17 μ., τοῦ δευτέρου ἡμίσεος τοῦ 3ου π.Χ. αἰῶνος. Τῶν ἰδίων Ἑλληνιστικῶν χρόνων εἶναι καὶ ἕνα ἄλλο εὕρημα τῆς αὐτῆς περιοχῆς: χάλκινον ἀγαλματάκι 6 ἑκατοστῶν, ποὺ παριστάνει τὸν θεὸν Ἀπόλλωνα.

Τὰ νεώτερα πορίσματα

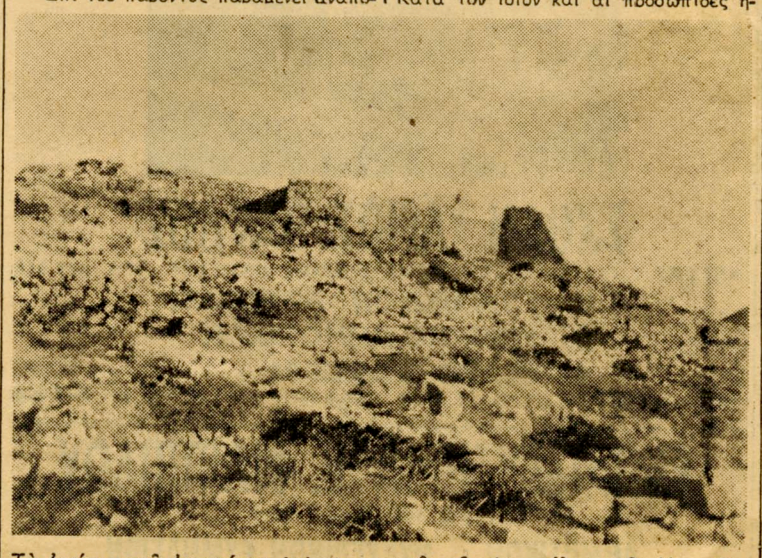
Κατὰ τὰς νεωτέρας ἀπόψεις τοῦ καθηγητοῦ Μυλωνᾶ, ὁ λόφος τῶν Μυκηνῶν κατῳκεῖτο ἀναμφισβητήτως ἀπὸ τὴν Πρωτοελλαδικὴν περίοδον (2500 — 1900 π.Χ.), εἶναι δὲ πιθανὸν ὅτι ἦτο κατῳκημένος καὶ κατὰ τὴν Νεολιθικὴν ἐποχήν, ὅπως προκύπτει ἀπὸ μερικὰ εὑρήματα τοῦ κ. Ι. Παπαδημητρίου.

Συμφώνως πρὸς τὴν Μυθολογίαν, αἱ Μυκῆναι ἐκτίσθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ υἱοῦ τῆς Δανάης Περσέως, ὅταν οὗτος, κατόπιν τοῦ ἀκουσίου φόνου τοῦ πάππου του Ἀκρισίου, ἀντήλλαξε τὴν ἀρχήν του τοῦ Ἄργους πρὸς τὴν τοῦ ἐξαδέλφου του Μεγαπένθους. Ὑπὸ τὴν ἡγεσίαν τοῦ Περσέως, οἱ μυθικοὶ Κύκλωπες ἵδρυσαν τὰ «κυκλώπεια» τείχη τῶν Μυκηνῶν. Αἱ γενεαλογικαὶ παραδόσεις τῶν ἀρχαίων θέτουν τὸν Περσέα περὶ τὸ 1400 — 1350 π.Χ. Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ ὅμως ἀπέδειξαν ὅτι ὁ λόφος τῶν Μυκηνῶν κατῳκεῖτο ἑκατονταετηρίδας ἀρκετὰς πρὸ τῆς ἐποχῆς τοῦ μυθικοῦ κτίστου Περσέως.

Κατὰ τὸν καθηγητὴν Μυλωνᾶν, ἀφοῦ ἐκ τῶν ἐνεπιγράφων πινακίδων τῆς Πύλου καὶ τῶν Μυκηνῶν δύναται νὰ ἀποδειχθῆ ὅτι οἱ Μυκηναῖοι τῆς 13ης τουλάχιστον ἑκατονταετηρίδος ἦσαν Ἕλληνες, γίνεται φανερὸν ὅτι καὶ οἱ προπάτορες αὐτῶν ἦσαν Ἕλληνες καὶ ὅτι ὁ λαὸς ποὺ κατέλαβε τὸν λόφον τῶν Μυκηνῶν, ὡς καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον τῆς ἠπειρωτικῆς Ἑλλάδος περὶ τὸ 2000 π.Χ., ἦτο ἑλληνικός.

Ὁ ἀρχαιότερος συνοικισμὸς τῶν Μυκηνῶν ἀποδεικνύεται ὅτι κατεῖχε τὴν κορυφὴν τοῦ λόφου καὶ ἐπεξετείνετο ἀρχικῶς μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς δυτικῆς κλιτύος, βραδύτερον ὅμως καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνατολικῆς.

Ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος παραμένει ἀναπόδεικτος ἡ ὑπόθεσις ὅτι κατὰ τοὺς Μεσοελλαδικοὺς χρόνους (1900 — 1580 π.Χ.) ἦτο τειχισμένος ὁ λόφος τῶν Μυκηνῶν.



Τὰ ἐρείπια τοῦ ἀνακτόρου ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς τῆς ἀκροπόλεως τῶν Μυκηνῶν.

Αἱ Μυκῆναι τῶν Ὑστεροελλαδικῶν χρόνων

Αἱ ἀνασκαφαὶ ἀπέδειξαν ὅτι πρὸς τὸ τέλος τῆς Μεσοελλαδικῆς περιόδου (περὶ τὸ 1600 π.Χ.) οἱ κάτοικοι τοῦ λόφου τῶν Μυκηνῶν ἀπέκτησαν μεγάλην οἰκονομικὴν εὐμάρειαν καὶ τεχνικὴν ἱκανότητα. Φαίνεται ὅτι αἱ Μυκῆναι ὑπερέβαλον τότε κατὰ πολὺ τοὺς ἄλλους συγχρόνους συνοικισμοὺς εἰς πλοῦτον καὶ εἰς τεχνικὴν ἱκανότητα. Ὁ πλοῦτος τῶν Μυκηναίων, κατὰ τὸν καθηγητὴν Μυλωνᾶν, ὠφείλετο εἰς τὰς ἐμπορικὰς των συναλλαγάς, πιθανὸν μὲ τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ἡ δὲ τεχνικὴ των προαγωγὴ εἰς τὴν ἐπήρειαν τοῦ Μινωικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ καὶ τῶν τεχνιτῶν τῆς Κρήτης.

Ἕως τώρα δὲν ἔχει ἀποδειχθῆ ἀκόμη ἂν οἱ Μυκηναῖοι εἶχαν τειχισμένην τὴν ἀκρόπολίν των κατὰ τὰς δύο πρώτας φάσεις τῆς Ὑστεροελλαδικῆς (Μυκηναϊκῆς) περιόδου, δηλαδὴ μέχρι τοῦ 1400 π.Χ., ὅτε ἤρχισεν ἡ τρίτη (ΥΕ3) φάσις τῶν Ὑστεροελλαδικῶν χρόνων.

Πρὸ ἐτῶν, ὁ Τσούντας εἶχε διαιρέσει τὴν Μυκηναϊκὴν ἐποχὴν εἰς ἀρχαιοτέραν (τῶν καθέτων τάφων) καὶ εἰς νεωτέραν (τῶν θολωτῶν καὶ θαλαμωτῶν τάφων) καὶ εἶχεν ὑποθέσει ὅτι οἱ πρῶτοι ἀνῆκον εἰς τοὺς Δαναούς ἐνῶ οἱ δεύτεροι εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιούς, παραδεχθεὶς ὅτι ἡ διαφορὰ τῶν τάφων ὠφείλετο εἰς διαφορὰν δύο διαφόρων λαῶν. Ἀργότερον ὁ Οὐέης ἐδίδαξεν ὅτι ἡ διαφορὰ τῶν τύπων τῶν τάφων ὠφείλετο εἰς ἀλλαγὴν δυναστείας, ὑποστηρίξας ὅτι ἡ νέα δυναστεία ἀνέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν περὶ τὸ 1510 π.Χ. Κατὰ τὸν καθηγητὴν Μυλωνᾶν ἡ διαφορὰ τῶν τάφων ὀφείλεται εἰς ξένην ἐπίδρασιν. Θαλαμωτοὶ τάφοι ὑπάρχουν εἰς τοὺς χρόνους τοῦ Μέσου Αἰγυπτιακοῦ βασιλείου. Πρότυπα ὅμως θολωτῶν τάφων δὲν ἔχομεν εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ἀλλ' οὔτε εἰς Κρήτην, Μικρὰν Ἀσίαν ἢ Παλαιστίνην. Ὁ κ. Μυλωνᾶς ὑπεστήριξεν ὅτι οἱ θολωτοὶ τάφοι εἶναι χαρακτηριστικὰ κατασκευάσματα τῆς ἠπειρωτικῆς Ἑλλάδος, δημιουργηθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν κατοίκων της ἐν τῇ προσπαθείᾳ των νὰ διακρίνουν τοὺς βασιλικοὺς ἀπὸ τοὺς τάφους τῶν ἀστῶν, ἀπὸ τοὺς θαλαμωτοὺς δηλαδή, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐγένοντο κατ' ἀπομίμησιν αἰγυπτιακῶν προτύπων. Κατὰ τὸν ἴδιον καὶ αἱ προσωπίδες ἦσαν στοιχεῖον ἐπίσακτον, εἶναι δὲ ἐξηκριβωμένον ὅτι ἀπὸ παναρχαίων χρόνων ἐπεκράτει εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον τὸ ἔθιμον τῆς ἐπιθέσεως προσωπίδων καὶ εἰς τὰ πρόσωπα τῶν νεκρῶν καὶ εἰς τὰ καλύμματα τῶν σαρκοφάγων, εἰς τὰς ὁποίας οἱ νεκροὶ ἐτίθεντο.

Κατὰ τὰ νέα πορίσματα τοῦ καθηγητοῦ Μυλωνᾶ, ἡ λατρεία τῶν νεκρῶν ἤρχισε μετὰ τὸ τέλος τῶν Μυκηναϊκῶν χρόνων. Τὴν Μυκηναϊκὴν ἐποχὴν χαρακτηρίζει ἔλλειψις σεβασμοῦ πρὸς τὰ λείψανα τῶν προγενεστέρων. Τὰ δι' ἀνασκαφῶν ἀνακαλυφθέντα στοιχεῖα ἀποδεικνύουν ὅτι ἡ λατρεία νεκρῶν δὲν ὑφίστατο οὔτε κατὰ τὴν ἐποχὴν τῶν θολωτῶν οὔτε κατὰ τὴν περίοδον τῶν καθέτων τάφων.

Γενικῶς, ἀπὸ τὰς ἀνασκαφὰς προκύπτει, κατὰ τὸν κ. Μυλωνᾶν, ὅτι ἡ διαφορὰ τῶν τάφων δὲν δύναται νὰ ἀποδοθῆ οὔτε εἰς ἀλλαγὴν δυναστείας οὔτε εἰς ἔλευσιν νέου λαοῦ περὶ τὸ 1500 π.Χ. Τὰ ἔθιμα ταφῆς δὲν ἤλλαξαν, ἡ δὲ διαφορὰ τῶν τύπων τῶν τάφων δύναται νὰ ἀποδοθῆ εἰς τὴν πρωτοβουλίαν ἄρχοντος καὶ γένους κραταιοῦ, ἐλθόντος εἰς ἐπαφὴν μὲ ξένους αἰγυπτιακοὺς τύπους τάφων, τοὺς ὁποίους, ὡς μεγαλοπρεπεστέρους καὶ περισσότερον ἀνταξίους πρὸς τὴν αὐξηθεῖσαν δύναμίν του καὶ τὸ μεγαλεῖον του, εἰσήγαγεν εἰς τὴν χώραν του.

Ἡ τρίτη φάσις τῶν Μυκηναϊκῶν χρόνων

Αἱ Μυκῆναι ἠὔξησαν τὴν ἰσχύν των κατὰ τὸν 14ον καὶ 13ον αἰῶνα, ὅτε ἐκτίσθησαν τὰ Κυκλώπεια τείχη καὶ μεγαλοπρεπὲς ἀνάκτορον εἰς τὴν κορυφὴν τοῦ λόφου. Ὁ πολὺς λαὸς τῶν Μυκηνῶν κατῴκει τότε περὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν κατὰ κώμας, ποὺ περιελάμβανον καὶ τὸ νεκροταφεῖον ἑκάστου γένους.

Διὰ τὰ κτίσματα ὅμως τῆς Ὑστεροελλαδικῆς 3 περιόδου, εἶναι δυσχερὴς ἡ ἐξακρίβωσις τῆς χρονολογίας των καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἡ Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία ἤρχισε τὸ 1958 νέας ἀνασκαφάς, διὰ νὰ προκύψη νέα σαφεστερα εἰκὼν τῆς Ἱστορίας τῶν πολυχρύσων Μυκηνῶν.

Εἰς σχετικὰς ἐρωτήσεις μας, ὁ καθηγητὴς Μυλωνᾶς μᾶς ἐξέφρασε τὸν ἐνθουσιασμόν του διότι εἰς τὰς Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας αὐξάνει εἰς καταπληκτικὸν βαθμὸν τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον τοῦ κοινοῦ διὰ τὰ θέματα τοῦ ἀρχαίου Ἑλληνικοῦ πολιτισμοῦ καὶ μᾶς ἐπληροφόρησεν ὅτι ὑπάρχει ἤδη μεγάλη ζήτησις διαλέξεων μὲ ὁμιλητάς, ποὺ ἔχουν εἰδικὰς γνώσεις τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας. Αἱ αἴθουσαι διὰ τὰς ἀρχαιολογικὰς διαλέξεις συγκεντρώνουν πλήθη ἀκροατῶν πολὺ ἀνώτερα ἐκείνων ποὺ παρακολουθοῦν ἄλλου εἴδους ὁμιλίας.

Ἂς προσθέσωμεν ὅτι διάδοχος τοῦ κ. Μυλωνᾶ ἀπὸ τοῦ παρελθόντος Ἰουλίου εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν τοῦ «Ἀρχαιολογικοῦ Ἰνστιτούτου τῆς Ἀμερικῆς» εἶναι ὁ καθηγητὴς τοῦ Πανεπιστημίου τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης κ. Τζόθαμ Τζόνσον.

ΜΙΛΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΑΪΔΗΣ

51 Α

Dr. and Mrs. Mylonas Return from Greece

DR. GEORGE E. MYLONAS, professor of art and archaeology at Washington University, who spent the summer excavating in Greece, has returned to St. Louis. Accompanied by Mrs. Mylonas, he left New York June 4 by jet plane and nine hours later arrived in Athens.

MRS. MYLONAS . . . returns to St. Louis.

Several St. Louisans visited the excavation during the summer, among them Miss Martha Love, 44 Westmoreland place, and her mother, Mrs. Edward K. Love; Mark and John Weil, sons of Mrs. Richard K. Weil, 6372 Forsyth boulevard, Clayton; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Kalish, 15 Ridgemoor drive, Clayton; William Tucker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Tucker, 102 Aberdeen place, Clayton, and Edouard van Remoortel, who was a guest conductor of the Athens Symphony Orchestra this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Grossman, 329 Belt avenue, spent the summer at the site, Mrs. Grossman as an active participant in the excavations, and her husband as photographer for the expedition.

For the last 13 years Dr. Mylonas has conducted excavations in the Mycenae area which, in ancient times, was the capital city of Agamemnon. This year he concentrated on digging in the area of the palace and the acropolis there.

Former director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens for many summers, Dr. Mylonas has been a member of the Washington University faculty since 1933. He and Mrs. Mylonas live at 550 Bedford avenue, University City.

To Entertain Archaeologist.

DR. AND MRS. GEORGE E. MYLONAS, 550 Bedford avenue, University City, will have as their house guest today and tomorrow Dr. Carl W. Blegen, professor emeritus of archeology at the University of Cincinnati. Dr. Blegen, who is professor of archeology at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Greece, will be in St. Louis to deliver the first Steinberg Lecture on Art and Archeology tonight at Washington University.

MRS. SHEAR . . . to entertain parents.

Now in this country for a short lecture tour, Dr. Blegen will be honored at a small dinner party by the Mylonases before the lecture. Guests will be Mrs. Mark Steinberg, who established the new lectureship; Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holly Compton, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred V. MacDonald.

A lecture tour of the east by Dr. Mylonas, professor of art and archeology at Washington University, starting Nov. 12, will include speaking engagements at Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.; University of Rochester and Brown University, where he will give the three Colver Lectures, the first time an archeologist has been invited to participate in the annual series.

He and Mrs. Mylonas will spend Thanksgiving at Princeton, N.J., visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Leslie Shear Jr. Another daughter, Miss Nike Mylonas, who is studying for her doctorate in history of art at New York University, will join her family in Princeton. The Mylonases will return to St. Louis after Thanksgiving.

JUNIOR COLLEGE

Lecture-Concert Series 1961-62

Friday, September 29, 10:30 a.m. — Dr. George E. Mylonas
"Mycenae, the capital city of Agamemnon" — an illustrated lecture by a world authority on Greek archaeology.

SPEAKER AT COLLEGE.

Dr. George Mylonas Will Lecture on an Old Culture.

The first lecture of the Kansas City Junior college lecture-concert series will be given at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow in the Junior college auditorium by Dr. George E. Mylonas, professor of archaeology at Washington university in St. Louis.

Dr. Mylonas will speak on "Mycenae, the Capitol of Agamemnon." The public is invited, and there will be no admittance charge.

Thomas, vice-president of the St. Louis society, signs guest book held by Holtan at Holtan's farm. Dr. Mylonas, chairman of Department of Art and Archaeology at Washington U., is in center.

51B

Similarly, the layman fascinated by archaeology can find what he is looking for in *Ancient Mycenae*, for the book is indexed with beautiful completeness. Even a reviewer reporting to the general reader finds his labors made easy by page references to such topics as "trephination" and "gall stones."

Steps toward Parnassus are made surmountable here by an excellent glossary. The incline becomes gentlest, perhaps, when a "ramp" is defined as "a sloping causeway."

Regard for the general reader is expressed in the human interest touches enlivening the story and the close and cogent reasoning about significance of objects found, their relative positions and the kinds of soil around them.

Ancient Mycenae breathes the conviction, familiar to all who have heard its author in the classroom, that archaeology is for everybody. Yet it is obvious from the delicacy and fragility of the relics found that there is scarcely room at the graves for amateur or dilettante. At first glance, many a now-treasured relic was unpromising and drab.

To own the book is to be with Mylonas at Mycenae, to watch the workings of his trained and teacherly mind, to share his thrills of discovery. On every page he is thinking hard about the students and the readers who come after him.

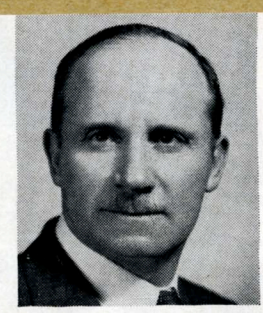
In a moving epilogue, his thoughts revert to the ancients. He laments that any book can

> give little indication of the thoughts which kept crowding our minds as the excavation proceeded and the feelings which increased the beat of our hearts. Objects fashioned centuries ago, weapons which gave victory to their bearers, vases which contained nourishing food or priceless ointments; and with them the bones of those who used them! Who were they? What did they think? What were their deeds?

He closes with an apt passage from Lucian's *Dialogues of the Dead:*

> We look at withered flowers, whose dye is gone from them, and what can we call them but unlovely things? Yet, in the hour of their bloom, these unlovely things were things of beauty. ●

Cover illustration for the Mylonas book is this drawing of a Mycenaean goddess, derived from an engraving on a gem found in 1954.



W
U
PORTRAIT

TEACHER OF THE LOVE OF LEARNING

George E. Mylonas is a brisk and brilliant teacher. Long a noted archaeologist, he has served the University as art and archaeology department chairman since 1937. In history, legend, languages and art he is master of an erudition so many-sided that few can even appreciate it. But he impresses all who know him not only as a learned man but above all, as a learning man.

He communicates the humility of spirit and dynamic enthusiasm of an investigator who feels the greatest finds lie just ahead of him. His zeal to create new knowledge of the heroic past of his native Greece burns like liquid fire, lighting up his teaching.

On the lecture platform he gives an entertaining, intensely serious performance. Students of years gone by like to drop in out of pure interest and enjoyment. There they hear of the newest discoveries about the oldest subjects in the Western World, even before newspapers report these finds.

When he lectured recently at the Smithsonian Institution, foreign ambassadors as well as archaeologists came to hear him. He has delivered 570 public lectures to date. "That man," recently wrote a philosophy teacher who heard Dr. Mylonas in the South, "is a walking advertisement for your university."

Dr. Mylonas personifies the teaching-plus-learning ideal that pervades every area of a vital university. Yet his is a field that differs from others. Most scientists may repeat their experiments, but to dig an archaeological site is to destroy it.

"An excavating archaeologist," Dr. Mylonas declares, "is a scholar who reads a book that has never been read before and cannot be read again. Herein lies a unique responsibility to civilization. For as the archaeologist reads he burns the pages."

This year Dr. Mylonas is Mr. Archaeology. He has been chosen president of the Archaeological Institute of America. In this new office he has had thrust upon him not simply the highest professional honor he can attain but a job with surprising ramifications and responsibilities.

For the last seven years he has spent nearly half his time in Greece. There, to publish his findings, he works until 10:30 p.m. and arises at 4 a.m., toiling like a monk over his books.

Twice a member of the Greek Olympic soccer team, he is still endowed with an iron constitution. At 58, he aches for further exploration. Most of all, he yearns to dive again to mud-covered ships that have lain for 21 centuries under 120 feet of water off the coast of Artemision. Like Tennyson's Ulysses, he remains "strong in will/To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

GEORGE E. MYLONAS

Birth: 1898, Smyrna, Asia Minor
Degrees: Doctor of Philosophy—University of Athens, Greece; The Johns Hopkins University
Excavations: Co-director, Mycenae, 1952-54; Director, Eleusis, 1930-34, 52-56; Haghios Kosmas, 1930-31, 51; Akropotamos, 1938; Field Director, Olynthus, 1938
Editor: Two-volume Festschrift for David M. Robinson
Honors: President, Archaeological Institute of America, 1957 and 58; Order of Commander of King George I of Greece, conferred in 1955 by King Paul of Greece for discoveries and research; Professor of Archaeology *honoris causa*, University of Athens, 1954; Corresponding member of the Academy of Athens, 1957; Officer of Permanent Council of International Congress of Prehistoric and Proto-Historic Societies, Oslo, since 1937 and of 16 other learned societies of Greece, France, Germany and the United States
Professorships: Of Art and Archaeology, Washington University, since 1937 (member of department since 1933); Of Archaeology, University of Athens, 1954; Annual Professor of Archaeology, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, 1951 and 52; Of Classics, University of Illinois, summers, 1933, 36, 37; Of Classical Archaeology, University of Illinois, 1939-40
Recent Awards: Fulbright Senior Research Fellow, 1951-52; Fulbright Professor, 1954; American Philosophical Society Fellow, 1951-56; Guggenheim Fellow, 1955-56; Member, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., 1955-56.

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MUSIC AND THE ARTS

EDUCATION THE REALM of IDEAS

Edited by THOMAS B. SHERMAN SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, APRIL 21, 1957 5E

The Treasure Hunters

By GEORGE E. MYLONAS

PERHAPS NO OTHER scholarly discipline has been so misunderstood and misinterpreted as archaeology. To the general public archaeology has become synonymous with treasure hunting and the archaeologist of the popular imagination is the strange individual who spends most of his days in efforts to bring to light hidden treasures. As a rule his efforts seem always to be crowned with success in an unexpected but dramatic way. Indeed, the accounts of his work published in popular magazines tend to strengthen the impression of romantic adventure and dazzling success.

Archaeology, however, is a hard discipline that aims to reveal, study, and reconstruct the cultures which were developed in the past and in our world and the task of the archaeologist is to discover, to uncover, and to complete that study. Consequently, artifacts and structures preserved below the surface of the soil or above it are of interest to the archaeologist regardless of their intrinsic value or their aesthetic appeal. Their discovery and study requires unromantic effort, unlimited persistence, and hard, often unimpressive work.

THERE CAN BE LITTLE doubt that the work of the excavator challenges the imagination and is packed with thrills. To be moving back into the past by centuries as you dig away the layers of earth which cover the evidence of human activity and to be revealing chapters in the life of mankind which have been wiped out of the human memory and tradition is an experience which cannot be passed by lightly.

Yet, the brilliant achievements of the few make us forget the efforts of the many who remain unknown but who for years, and with unremitting labor, paved the way which led to interesting and, on occasions, to striking results. Generalized accounts of explorations and of archaeological work in the field and in the laboratory tend to create the impression that every day in the life of the excavator is filled with discovery and thrills, that every spadeful of soil reveals hidden treasures and works of art. Nothing is further from the truth.

MANY A WEEK goes by without the discovery of objects which could be considered worthy to be kept, and long, persistent hours of work under a blazing sun, and disillusions are part and parcel of the excavator's life. But so is his optimism without which he cannot operate. Not uncommonly the archaeologist is numbed with the effects of hard work, hardship and disillusionment when what is considered as his "hour of triumph" comes upon him. Often enough Lady Luck is on his side but few are the special recipients of her favor; Bingham, Schliemann, Lord Carnarvon, Sir Arthur Evans were among them. But fewer still will begin work without invoking her good will and assistance. All, however, have to rely on hard and exacting work in the field and in the laboratory, work whose results may actually prove very meager and unromantic.

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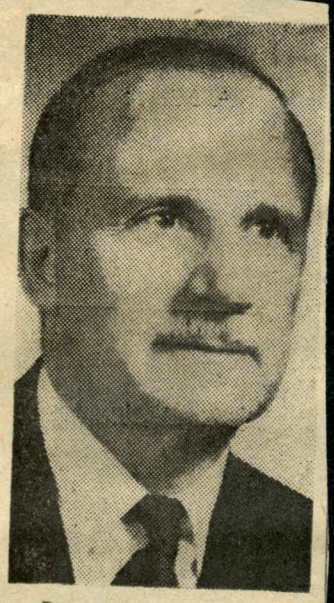
Thomas and Dr. Mylonas discuss the aspects of demonstration. Three archaeologists with experience in excavating were present for program — Dr. Mylonas, Thomas and Mrs. Edwin Grossman, president of the St. Louis Archaeological Society and a staff member of the City Art Museum.

'Mycenaean World' Lectures Planned



Dr. George Mylonas

Dr. George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archaeology at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., will give a series of lectures at Brown University beginning this week on the Mycenaean World.

The term "Mycenaean World" is derived from Mycenae, an ancient Mediterranean city which dominated the second millennium B. C., the era before the peak of Greek civilization, and during the Trojan War.

Professor Mylonas will lecture Friday on Mycenaean citadals, next Monday on Mycenaean palaces and palace art, and next Tuesday on Mycenaean religion and burial customs. Each lecture will begin at 8:15 p.m. in Carmichael Auditorium.

The archaeologist has been invited to the campus under the Charles K. Colver Lectureship which was established in 1915 by Jesse L. Rosenberger and his wife in honor of her father, Charles Kendrick Colver Lectureship which was established in 1915 by Jesse L. Rosenberger and his wife in honor of her father, Charles Kendrick Colver, of the class of 1842.

A native of Smyrna, Turkey, Professor Mylonas came to the United States and was naturalized in 1937. He holds degrees from the International College of Smyrna, the University of Athens, and Johns Hopkins University, having earned the doctor of philosophy degree from the both of the latter universities.

In 1951-52 he was director of the summer school and annual professor of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, and in 1954 he served as a Fulbright professor at the University of Athens.

Before returning to America in 1955, he was decorated by King Paul of Greece with the Order of Commander of King George I, for his discoveries and research.

Finds Discoveries Exciting

Mylonas Describes Art, Architecture of Mycenae

George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archeology at Washington University, conveyed to his audience the excitement of discovery he experienced in his recent excavations of Mycenaean palaces, in the second Colver Lecture last night.

Illustrating his talk with slides from the Palace of Tiryns, Nestor's palace at Pylos, and the Acropolis of Mycenae, Mylonas explained the Mycenaean architectural and artistic style as revealed by his work with Grecian ruins.

One of the most significant discoveries made at the Palace at Pylos, said Mylonas, consisted of a number of clay tablets. The tablets, written in Grecian characters called "Linear Script B", prove the Mycenaeans to have been a Greek-speaking people. Archeologists have been aided in their research by the fact that objects are pictured next to their Mycenaean names, giving direct evidence of a Grecian origin. Although scholars from all over the world are still working to decipher the tablets, they are now known to be inventory records.

Colver Lecture **Page 4, Col. 4**

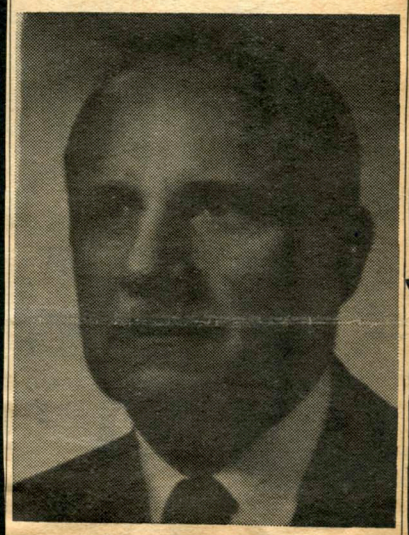
Colvert Lectures

(Continued from Page 1)

Mylonas also noted that surprisingly modern bathtubs have been discovered, dating from 1250 B.C. He contrasted this with the fact that the first bathtub was not installed in the White House until 1843.

Mylonas pointed out certain architectural features, such as the megaron and propylon, as characteristic of Mycenaean palaces. The megaron was the most important unit of rooms in typical palaces, and the propylon was an H-shaped portico at the entrance to the megaron.

The walls of the palaces excavated by Mylonas were covered with fresco murals, showing similarity to Cretan art, but differing from it in depicting scenes of war and hunting. Human figures were naturally depicted, but other objects, such as trees, were very formalized. An interesting feature of Mycenaean art, Mylonas noted, was that female skin tones were nonexistent, while the skin of men was colored red.



George E. Mylonas

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Mylonas Reports Mycenae's Wall Built in 1340 B.C.

First Annoucement Of North Wall Age

George E. Mylonas, noted archeologist, last Friday night cited 1340 B.C. as the date of the north cyclopean wall of the Greek citadel of Mycenae.

This was Mylonas' first public announcement of his interpretation of the date. The interpretation was based on an analysis of bits of pottery found at excavations of the ancient Greek city.

Mylonas, chairman of the Department of Art and Archeology at Washington University, delivered his first lecture of the annual Colver Lecture series in Carmichael Auditorium.

He also discussed his discoverey of a new road leading to Mycenae. It is hoped that further investigation of the road will lead to the discovery of another citadel.

Road was 'Major Turnpike'

Mylonas described the road as a major "turnpike" of the Mycenaean Age. He said it resembles roads leading to such famous ancient cities as Corinth and Tiryns. Mylonas said investigation of the road is made difficult because it is covered by underbrush and other obstructions. By common archeological agreement, Mylonas will be given ten years to study the road with no interference from other investigators.

Mylonas spoke on the topic, "The Mycenaean World: Citadels." Citadels were the walled fortifications constructed by the early

Mylonas Page 6, Col. 1

Greeks on flat-topped hills, he said.

The builders of the Citadel of Mycenaean constructed an underground water cistern which could be reached from inside the citadel by a tunned descending below the walls. The water, Mylonas said, was brought to the cistern from a great distance by aquaducts. The secret water supply would allow the citadel to survive a long siege he said.

"Considering that attackers of such a citadel carried only bows spears, shields, and slings it is not surprizing that Troy, the 'Citadel of Priam' withstood Agamamnon's siege for ten years," he said.

Calls Grave "A Fake"

After his lecture, Mylonas called a recently publicized discoverey of a grave shaft in the north wall of the Mycenaean citadel, "a fake, farce, and a fabrication." An article in Friday's *Providence Journal* reported that Christopher Wakefield, an American antique dealer who has lived in Athen for 10 years said he discovered the grave shaft on November 9. He said a gold mask on which was dilicately inscribed the name "Orestes" as well as a gold armband found on a male skeleton indicates that he had found the body of Orestes, the mythical-historical king of Mycenae.

Mylonas said Orestes lived before the Greeks could write and hence the lettering "Orestes" could not have been written in Orestes' time. He added that he himself had carefully searched the north wall in the area of the alleged find and that no grave shaft could possibly be there.

Mylonas gave his interpretation of the decorations on the Lion Gate of the citadel. He said the column guarded by a pair of lions depicts the coat of arms of the ruling family of the citadel, and does not symbolize, as some believe, Mycenae's subordination to the ancient Cretans.

Mylonas will also speak tonight and Tuesday night in Carmichael Auditorium.

MYLONAS TO SPEAK TUESDAY ON EXCAVATIONS IN GREECE

George E. Mylonas, chairman of the department of art and archaeology at Washington University, will speak on "Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries" at 8 p.m. Tuesday at City Art Museum, it was announced yesterday.

Mylonas will discuss his studies and findings at the Greek site of Eleusis, an ancient religious center. He will show color slides taken at the site while he was directing excavations.

Sponsoring the lecture are the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and City Art Museum.

Dinner to Precede Art Lecture.

DR. AND MRS. CARL F. CORI will be host and hostess tomorrow evening at a small dinner at their home, 909 Lay road, Ladue, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. George Mylonas.

Later, Dr. Mylonas will give a lecture on "Eleusis and the Eleusinian Mysteries" in the auditorium of the City Art Museum at 8 o'clock. His talk will be illustrated with color slides.

How to provide top-level instruction in the freshman year presents a problem that cannot be lightly dismissed by a faculty that is serious about its educational job.

At Washington University, with about 600 liberal-arts freshmen, we have been trying two approaches.

Our first approach is to assume that the introductory courses are vitally important and should be taught by our leading professors. For example, the one hundred or so freshmen who enroll in our introductory course in art and archaeology are taught by the head of the department, one of the leading scholars in his field. These students have the privilege of listening to a world-famous archaeologist who is also a superb lecturer. Not many will go on to major in art and archaeology, but all will be enriched by this experience at the feet of a master.

CONVOCATION: ARCHAEOLOGIST MYLONAS

George Mylonas, Chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology at Washington University in St. Louis, will speak at the College Convocation on Tuesday, at 11:00 a.m., in the College Auditorium. The topic of his illustrated lecture will be, "Archaeology and the Archaeologist."

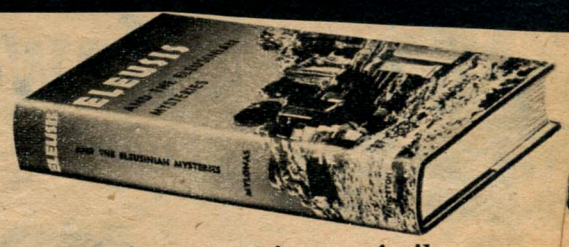
Dr. Mylonas has headed many archaeological expeditions to Greece, involving excavations at Olynthus, Haghios, Kosmas, Eleusis, Akropotamos, and Mycenae.

Mylonas is the author of thirteen books dealing with archaeological subjects, including "Mycenae, the Capital City of Agamennon," and "Eleusis and the Elusinian Mysteries" (now being printed by the Princeton University press).

The sixty-three year old archaeologist holds degrees from the International College of Smyrna, the University of Athens, and Johns Hopkins University. He was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from Ohio State University (1958) and honorary degrees of doctor of humane letters from Ohio Wesleyan (1959) and Southern Illinois (1960) Universities, as well as two doctor of philosophy degrees from the University of Athens and Johns Hopkins University. Mylonas, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, in 1951-52, taught as Fulbright professor and was named professor of archaeology "honoris cause" at that university in 1954.

For his discoveries and research, he was decorated by King Paul of Greece in 1955 with the Order of Commander of King George I. He was a member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, N. J., in 1955-56 and in 1959. Currently, he is president of the Archaeological Institute of America. As a Danforth Lecturer in 1959 and 1960 he spoke at many universities.

In 1960, Dr. Mylonas was elected a fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has returned recently from his thirteenth trip to Mycenae where he conducted numerous excavations. His lecture will be a learned and observant study, offering an insight to antiquity for the students of the School of Design.



an ancient conspiracy of silence —

ELEUSIS AND THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES

By George E. Mylonas. The nature of the Eleusinian secret rites has remained one of the great unsolved mysteries of Greek antiquity. Now one of the men entrusted with the final excavations at Eleusis traces the history of the cult, and reconstructs the day-to-day experiences of the initiate up to the final, secret rite. 88 illustrations. *To be published early December.* $7.5

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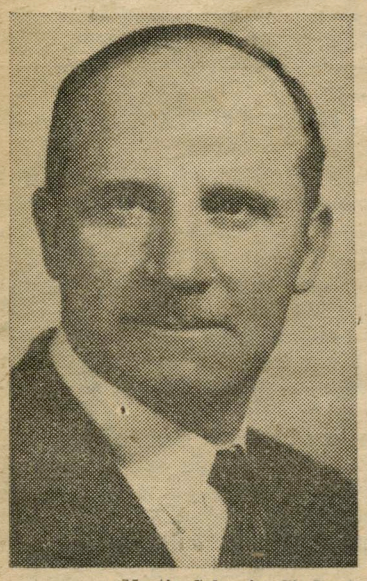
WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS, WELLESLEY, MASS.

OCTOBER 27, 1955 No. 34

Archaeologist to Discuss Restorations at Mycenae

Lecturing on "Mycenae, the capital City of Agamemnon" at 7:30 in Pendleton Wednesday, November 2,



—Martin Schweig, St. Louis
George E. Mylonas

will be Professor George Mylonas, a Guggenheim Fellow and a member of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton.

According to Miss Barbara McCarthy, professor of Greek, he is "one of the most distinguished of present day archaeologists." His lecture is to be sponsored by the Greek department in memory of Mary E. Horton, the first professor of Greek at Wellesley.

Has Worked At Mycenae

Member and head of the department of Art and Archaeology at Washington University in St. Louis since 1936, Professor Mylonas has himself directed excavations at many sites in Greece, including Mycenae itself. He will show a new group of unpublished color slides of recent restorations, which he took while at work there this summer.

"Professor Mylonas has had the opportunity of working both with the Greek Government and with American schools," said Miss Barbara McCarthy, Professor of Greek. Both Miss McCarthy and Mr. Diether Thimme, associate professor of Art, feel that Professor Mylonas is "one of the most outstanding people working in the field of archaeology."

Received Royal Recognition

This month King Paul of Greece decorated Professor Mylonas with the Cross of the Taxiarch of George A for discoveries in the field of archaeology. A Fulbright Professor at the University of Athens in 1954, he has since then held an honorary chair of archaeology there.

WORCESTER,

Prof. Mylonas to Speak Here Saturday

TWO ancient Greek cities will be discussed by the speaker at a meeting of Worcester Society, Archaeological Institute of America, Saturday evening at 8 in the auditorium of the Art Museum. Prof. George E. Mylonas of Washington University, St. Louis, will give a lecture illustrated with color slides of his 1954 and 1955 excavations at Eleusis and Mycenae.

Prof. Mylonas is a leading authority on prehistoric Greece and has participated in the excavation of many important archaeological sites. He has spent the past four Summers in Greece and is spending the current year in Princeton, N. J., as Fellow of the Institute of Advanced Study and also as Guggenheim Fellow.

Guests will be welcome at this and other lecture programs of the society during the year and at a reception for Prof. Mylonas after the program. Homer P. Little, president, will conduct the meeting.

WILSON COLLEGE, CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1955 No. 10

Dr. George Mylonas to Elaborate On Recent Excavations at Mycenae

Professor George Mylonas

Professor George Mylonas will speak on "Mycenae, Capital City of Agamemnon" tonight at 8:15 in Laird Hall. Mr. Mylonas, head of the art and archaeology department of Washington University, St. Louis, has directed many excavations including that of Mycenae.

An exhibit of Mycenean and pre-Hellenic art, sponsored by the art and classics departments, will open tonight after the lecture and continue until Friday, Dec. 16. Among the objects on display will be four Mycenean vases, dated about 1400-1300 B. C., lent to Wilson by the Metropolitan Museum.

The Museum of the University of Philadelphia has lent Mycenean vases, stone objects and seals, some reproductions of gold vases and ornaments, and an inlaid bronze sword and dagger. They have also contributed some colored reproductions of Mycenean frescos.

From the classics department hene at Wilson are some early vases, Mycenean and Cypriot.

Miss Alberta Franklin, former head of the classics department at Wilson has lent reproductions of gold cups from Vaphio, Greece, to the exhibition.

Radio Interview Saturday

"An Interview With Dr. George E. Mylonas" will be presented on Wednesday, December 7 at 1:15, 800 on the dial by the Radio Workshop in cooperation with the fine arts department. Miss Josephine Harris, chairman of the fine arts department, and Miss Cora Lutz, chairman of the classics department, will interview Dr. Mylonas on his work in Mycenae and Eleusis.

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