



Representative John Brademas and Mabel Lang, Chairman of Managing Committee

Major Minoan Settlement and Greek Sanctuary revealed at Kommos

Excavations at the recently discovered major Minoan and Greek site at Kommos on the southern coast of Crete continued from 26 June through 22 August, with an intensive exploratory survey of the surrounding area beforehand. Our interdisciplinary effort, sponsored by the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum, is conducted under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens with the cooperation of the Greek Archaeological Service. The staff (fig. 1) this third year consisted of thirteen full-time members, including ASCSA alumni Ian Begg, Philip Betancourt, John McEnroe, Lucia Nixon, Maria C. Shaw, Joseph Shaw (Director), Vance Watrous and Jim Wright. George Beladakis was foreman in charge of twenty-two loyal workmen from nearby Pitsidia. As in the past, the Canada Council, the

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First Samuel H. Kress Professor Appointed for Gennadius Library

Angeliki E. Laiou has been appointed the first Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies, for the academic year 1978/9.

The appointment is an important milestone in the School's utilization of its Gennadius Library's resources, which are remarkable not only in their own right, but as a vital and integral part of the study and understanding of Greek antiquity.

"Greek civilization has had a continuous existence for close to three thousand years," says Professor Laiou. "There have been profound changes and outside influences, but no hiatus, no true discontinuity. Therefore, the study of Byzantine and modern Greek language, literature, history and art is important both in itself and in relation to its past. Conversely, the study of the classical Greek past is

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Mabel Lang and John Brademas Honored

Mabel Lang, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and Representative John Brademas of Indiana, were awarded honorary degrees by Colgate at the University's 157th Commencement on May 28, 1978.

Miss Lang, Chairman of the Managing Committee since 1976, is Paul Shorey Professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College. The citation notes that she is a "brilliant scholar, dedicated teacher, a staunch supporter of the professional institutions upon which the health of classical studies so strongly depends." Her accomplishments include Guggenheim and Fulbright grants, the first Elizabeth Pierce Blegen Distinguished Visiting Research Professorship at Vassar College, and a host of books and articles on Greek history and epigraphy and Mycenaean archaeology.

John Brademas has served in the House of Representatives since 1958. He is the first native American of Greek origin (his father was born in Kalamata) to serve in the Congress of the United States, and he has been an active proponent of Greek-American friendship.

Representative Brademas has been described in the New York Times as "Congress's most articulate and effective spokesman for aid to culture". As a member of the House Labor and Education Committee, he is the leading Congressional expert on the financing of higher education and the arts. Through his efforts the annual appropriations for the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities have increased continuously. He was also the author of a major act for the financing of higher education. Appointed Majority Whip in 1976, he holds the third ranking position among Democrats in the House.

Representative Brademas is a scholar in his own right. He graduated magna cum laude from Harvard, earned his Ph.D. at Oxford as a Rhodes scholar and has a background in college teaching.

Agora Excavations, Summer 1978 the Mint of Ancient Athens

At the southeast corner of the ancient market square, where the Pan-athenaic Way begins to ascend the lower slopes of the Acropolis, there stood a building which can now be identified with certainty as the mint of ancient Athens. Systematic excavation of its remains was carried out by the American School of Classical Studies during the past summer under the supervision of John McK. Camp II.

The history of the building has now come into sharper focus suggesting a date for the construction of the mint about 400 B.C. From that time on the mint was kept in continuous use until late in the 1st century B.C., beginning a period, which lasted more than a century, when Athens minted no coins of her own.

Though poorly preserved today, foundations have come to light for a large structure measuring some 27 by 40 meters. The foundations are over a meter thick. This provision for walls of unusual thickness can perhaps be attributed to a natural and proper concern for the security of a building in which precious metals must have been regularly stored. Details of the interior plan are greatly obscured by the later construction of the great Roman nymphaion, the Southeast temple, also of Roman date, and the Byzantine church of the Holy Apostles, for construction of these three buildings has completely obliterated the classical levels over half the area of the mint. The classical building evidently consisted of several rooms surrounding a central courtyard left open to the sky. Most important was a great square room at the southwest corner which housed the industrial activities associated with the minting of coins. Beside this were at least two smaller rooms along the south side of the building.

In the southwest corner room, evidence for the working of metal was found especially in a series of seven pits and two water basins which produced lumps of bronze, slag and assorted industrial wastes, together with much ash and flecks of carbon. Some of the pits seem clearly to have been the lower parts of furnaces set below the level of the floor along one wall of the room. Cuttings in the adjacent foundations may have provided for the installation of bellows and flues for the furnaces. Other pits were circular cuttings in the floor in which terracotta basins had been set down, and these too preserved obvious traces of burning and the application of great heat. In addition to the furnace pits, the room was equipped with two deep rectangular water basins lined with hydraulic cement, and evidently intended to contain the water used in cooling and tempering the metal.

Among the metal slag and ashes found in the furnaces were great concentrations of small bronze discs or flans, coin-blanks chiseled from bronze rods but never actually struck into coins. More than 109 such flans were recovered in and about the furnaces, and with them were 41 fragments of the bronze rods from which the flans were cut, and the ends of which were simply discarded when they became too short to work with ease. The furnaces seem to have served at least in part to heat the flans and make them malleable before striking. If this is so, then a group of large, unusually deep postholes found nearby may well have held heavy wooden posts which anchored the anvils.

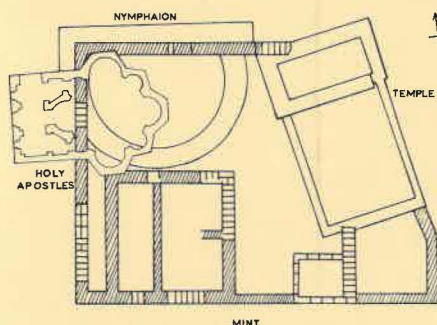
Other rooms of the mint will no

doubt have served a variety of functions, reflecting the many uses of the building itself. In addition to the thousands of Athenian coins struck in the furnace rooms, the mint workers probably produced a wide range of state-controlled material, especially the official sets of weights and measures which were made of bronze or lead. An inscribed document of the 2nd century B.C. mentions such weights and measures kept in the mint, and the board of *metronomoi*, who had charge of the official weights and measures, had its office in the neighboring South Stoa.

The work of the mint was carried out by public slaves, of whom two are known by name. Antiphanes, the father of the 5th century B.C. politician Hyperbolos,



Aerial view of the Mint and the Church of the Holy Apostles (upper left)



Plan of Mint (cross-hatched walls) showing later Temple, Nymphaion and Church of Holy Apostles



John McK. Camp II and T. Leslie Shear, Jr. examining materials from the excavations

had worked as a lamp maker in the mint according to one of his son's political opponents. Two curse-tablets found at the Kerameikos cemetery seek to cast their malevolent spell on a certain Ly-sanias, who is identified as a bellows-blower at the mint.

The building must also have accommodated the activities of more skilled artisans, those who carved the dies for all the coins and for the official validating stamps used on weights and measures and jurors' identification tickets, as well as dies for a wide variety of official tokens, stamps, and seals used in the daily civic affairs of the city.

Also within our building a room would have been set apart for the overseers (*epistatai*) of the mint itself, a board of ten citizens responsible for its administration. An inscription of the 4th century B.C. records a dedication by this group and was presumably set up in front of the mint.

The various activities of the mint were of central importance to both the civic and financial life of the city, and the building itself was an appropriate monument to stand among the public buildings of the Agora. The exploration of the mint provides a perfect example of the way in which systematic excavation of the remains, combined with careful reading of the ancient written sources, can bring back to life a vital part of ancient Athens.

T. Leslie Shear, Jr.
Field Director, Agora Excavations

Report on the Meeting of the Managing Committee

At its May 13 meeting in Mayer House the Managing Committee approved new appointments for 1978/79 (see p. 15 and the two Special Research Fellows for 1981/82: Ann Burnett and Stephen Tracy. All 1977/78 chairmen of committees continue to serve in 1978/79 except in the case of the Committee on Committees, which changes annually; its chairman for 1978/79 is Keith DeVries of the University of Pennsylvania.

The budget for 1978/79 was approved after much discussion of ways in which the library appropriation might be increased, the costs of the School's "hotel function" might be cut, and income might be added by increasing both the number of Cooperating Institutions and their contributions. The projected deficit, resulting from inflation, the decline of the dollar and mandatory drachma-salary increases, requires serious consideration of all possible cuts and immediate exploration of all sources of new funds.

The fee for regular and student associate members was raised from \$500



Managing Committee gathering on the steps of Mayer House

(remitted to students of Cooperating Institutions) to \$1000 (half to be remitted to such students). Fees were instituted for the use of School facilities by visiting scholars (except *emeriti*) on the following scale: for the academic year, \$500 (half to be remitted to members of Cooperating Institutions); for the summer, \$25 for a month or less and \$50 for a longer time. Because of the shortness of notice the fees for students will not go into effect until June 15, 1979. The Summer Session fee was also raised to \$1000 which, with the \$50 summer fee, makes a total of \$1050. A scale of fees was approved for excavations and research projects which are carried on under the aegis of the School; these would cover individual staff-members' fees.

Two amendments of the Regulations were adopted to spell out the School's anti-discrimination policy with regard to both the filling of staff appointments and the admission of members.

The final report of the Committee on Priorities was received, to be taken under advisement by those responsible for the management of the School. Highlights of the various other committee reports appear elsewhere in the *Newsletter* and so need not be repeated here.

On his retirement from the Vice-chairmanship the Managing Committee voted thanks to Henry S. Robinson for his many years of service to the School.

Mabel Lang, Chairman
Managing Committee

Mayer House

It is said that good gifts come in small packages, but the American School of Classical Studies at Athens received as a gift a superb five-story brownstone at 41 East 72nd Street in New York, together with a modest endowment! Clara Woolie Mayer gave the property to the School for its U.S. headquarters, with the wish that the house and its character be preserved.

Mayer House was built ca. 1870, and is one of the very few well preserved brownstones in New York, complete with its period furnishings for the principal floors. Bernhard and Sophia Mayer purchased their new townhouse from William Vogel on Thanksgiving Day, 1899, and immediately moved in with their daughter, Clara, and six other children. Very little had to be done to the house in 1899; much of the recorded redecoration of the house occurred in 1926, after a fire, and in the late 1930's when an elevator was installed. Still retaining the original 1899 (and earlier) furnishings are the white and gold formal parlor, used for meetings of the School's Managing Committee and other groups, as well as for lectures and seminars; the mahogany and leather dining-room containing the massive original furniture left by the Vogel family, and used by the School as a board room and conference room; and the adjacent library with its period bookcases, used as the School's archive room. On the next floor is a music room-ballroom with a fine white-oak Steinway grand piano (another Steinway is on the floor below), where the School holds meetings and receptions.

Miss Mayer, the donor, lives now in an apartment on Central Park South, and is happy to see her family home so sensitively utilized and preserved by the American School. She is a B.A. graduate of Barnard and holds an honorary Doctorate of Letters. She was one of the early supporters of the New School for Social Research, since 1919, and named one of its trustees in 1924; she served as its Dean from 1943 until 1962. Her interests include anthropology and folklore as well as archaeology. Among her friends and associates who enjoyed the hospitality of the house during her tenure are Robert Frost, whose 80th birthday was celebrated here, Frank Lloyd Wright, Roscoe Pound, Richard Schueller, Paul Weiss, and Max Braun. Miss Mayer's brother, Albert, is an architect, a partner of ASCSA alumnus Julian Whittlesey.

Mayer House welcomes visitors, but by appointment (write to Mrs. Donald Dunham at Mayer House, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021 or telephone her (212) 861-0302).

Richard H. Howland

1978 Summer Sessions

As in the past there were two summer sessions at ASCSA this year, the one directed by Professor Frederick Cooper of the University of Minnesota, the other by myself. The sessions ran concurrently, with only a one week difference in dates. Whatever administrative headaches this arrangement may cause the School staff in Athens, none affected this Director. The system works well, and enables twice as many students to take part. Fortunately the number of students wishing to attend remains high, and there has been no diminution in quality.

My own group of twenty students included one professor, one seasoned private school teacher, a number of recent graduates of American colleges (most headed for graduate school), one recent Ph.D., a few graduate students and three undergraduates. There were twelve women and eight men, and though most came from East Coast institutions, we had a few midwesterners and westerners. The group was eager and interested, representative of some of the best students in our colleges today. Few had

much experience in archaeology, but all were well trained, and receptive to new information.

Our schedule was traditional — about nineteen days in Athens and Attica, twenty-one on the road. The road took us — in buses which seated us and us alone — through the Peloponnese, to Delphi and Boeotia, to Crete and Rhodes. The only transportational innovation was the Flying Dolphin from Peiraeus to Porto Cheli, and programmatic were stops at Alipheira and Karitaina on the mainland and Kommos on Crete. We were fortunate in being able to see the Olympia pedimental sculpture in the workrooms, and to hear from the excavators the results of their work actually in progress: Steve and Stella Miller at Nemea and Joe Shaw at Kommos.

Each individual will have his or her own private highlights of the trip. My own were seeing new sites for the first time and sharing in the excitement as students were transported by their enthusiasm for one site or another, particularly the one they reported on. There were surprises and individual high points; the Historical Museum in Herakleion, the

view from Mt. Ktilon, the restaurant in Olympia, the discotheque in Delphi, the race at Delphi, the wrestling match at Olympia, lunch stops in unlikely places, and the final party in Loring Hall. On the other end the hotel in Kalamata served as a reminder that the Nereids are still at work.

The Greek way is a sharing way, and experiences in Greece are the more valid if shared. My own enthusiasms evoked interest in the students and theirs in me. We were fortunate also that many scholars at the School were eager to share with us their interests and expertise: without their participation some of the immediacy of Greece would have been lost, and some sites would have remained merely piles of rocks.

There is talk of a reunion of the group and I hope it can take place. We had a marvelous time, we learned a lot, and above all we came to love Greece in each other's company.

*William F. Wyatt, Jr.
Professor Classics,
Brown University
Director, Summer Session II*



Andreas Zombanakis receives crown of laurels from Tina Petrou in stadium at Delphi



William Wyatt lecturing to Summer Session students at Amphiarion



William Wyatt and Andreas Zombanakis Background (c.) Rosemary Stringley-Garrett and Isabel Kangas (r.)



Halsey Royden and David Potter give wrestling demonstration in Palaestra at Olympia

Photographs by Whitney Blair

Corinth Training Session

On April 16 seven other Regular Members of the School and I packed our bags and travelled to Corinth for what we had been told would be the highlight of the Regular Program — the two week excavation training session. For some of us, Corinth would be a first, and maybe last, brush with archaeological field work; for others, like myself with three seasons of excavation experience, this would be an opportunity to learn the "Corinth Method". At the end of the two weeks, we all felt that, indeed, it had been one of the best parts of our year at the School.

Upon arriving at Corinth we settled into our rooms at Hill House and were immediately made to feel welcome by the Director of the Excavations, Charles Williams, and Secretary, Nancy Bookidis, under whose guidance we would soon become acquainted with the Corinthian routine.

Good weather blessed us during most of our stay as we plunged into the intricacies of notebook recording, taking levels with the dumpy level, and actual excavating. After a preliminary introduction to the site, Mr. Williams assigned us our trenches and a crew of well-trained workmen (many of whom had been excavating at Corinth for years). My trenchmate, Tom Loening, and I were digging in Byzantine levels behind the South Stoa. Our trench appeared to be located within some sort of domestic complex, but it

Continued on next page

was badly scarred by numerous large Byzantine pits. These *bothroi* made our architectural remains difficult to interpret but yielded a large quantity and good chronological spread of nice Byzantine pottery. At the end of the training session, we proudly entered into Corinth's new computer cataloging system several complete — or nearly complete — vessels from our trench.



Naomi Norman at Corinth Training Dig

Our days at Corinth were fascinating, and all too few. We began excavating at 7:30 A.M. and worked through until 3:00 P.M. when we broke for lunch. After lunch, our time was technically our own, but there were always things to do — drawing top plans, keeping our notebooks up to date, identifying our pottery with Mr. Williams, or cataloging objects in the Museum with Miss Bookidis. The numismatist, Joan Fisher, also showed us how the coins from our trenches were cleaned, catalogued and studied.

The training session encompassed all aspects of excavation. It was excellent training, made thoroughly enjoyable because of the great care and generosity of the entire Corinth staff.

Naomi Norman
University of Michigan
Regular Member 1977/78

(This season Miss Norman is Edward Capps Fellow and is working on her doctoral dissertation on the introduction of an Ionic Cella into Doric temples of the fourth century B.C.)

I was rather surprised to find that a routine request from the Director for "two or three paragraphs for the Newsletter on your research activities during the year" brought to the surface doubts that had long been present: What was I, a mere philologist, doing taking up some of the all-too-short space in the Blegen Library? Ours is, of course, a school of *Classical Studies*, but surely its main responsibility is to advance American archaeological work in Greece, not to provide comfortable facilities for scholars writing books on Thucydides that they could write in any good library in the world.

At certain points during the year I attempted to calm these doubts by trying to meet the archaeologists and topographers on their own ground — in situ, as it were. The most notorious of these attempts occurred when I misled an archaeologist who should have known better up the wrong side of Mount Karidi in the Megarid, in an effort to trace an ancient road. Another small project of an archaeological sort, on the treasuries at Eleusis, is raising some very interesting questions about the nature and arrangement of the Eleusian mysteries and about other mystery cults elsewhere in Greece.

But, I concluded, philologists in Athens should try to learn from archaeologists not compete with them. With this resolution in mind I inflicted on the audience at the Thursday-at-Six discussion series in Loring Hall a little textual surgery on a passage in Pausanias and raised a few historical questions that arose from the textual problems. The discussion was helpful and enlightening, and the essay is now ready for publication.

Another more radical piece is also in the works. I argue in it for a gap in the succession of the Eurypontid kings of Sparta, that is, for a short period in which ancient Sparta was a monarchy and not a dyarchy.

My main project, however, throughout the year was a literary study of Thucydides' techniques and relationship to his reader, based on a close and sequential study of each section of the work. I leave Athens knowing far less about my author than I did when I arrived. Old certainties about his views about power and morality, about his style and techniques as a writer, have crumbled during the year. The residue, however, is sharper and more precise than I had dared to hope and gives me reason to believe that my original project may yet turn out to be a better work thanks to the year I spent in his city.

W. Robert Connor
Visiting Professor 1977/78

My research projects for the year were: 1) completion of my monograph on Hellenistic architecture, and 2) a joint project with my wife in which we are attempting to collect and classify as many examples as possible of Hellenistic Ionic capitals and Ionic-Corinthian entablatures, from as wide an area as we can manage. In addition to our travels and library work in Athens and elsewhere in Greece during the winter, we spent a week in Alexandria, revisited Turkey and spent some further time in South Italy and Sicily. It is our hope that we shall be able to shed some new light on regional schools and on their inter-connections, and perhaps provide a better basis for the dating of some monuments.



The Winters with Avner Raban,
1977/78 Jacob Hirsch Fellow

During the fall I was encouraged by Charles Williams to undertake a re-examination of the chronology of the walls of Acrocorinth. I am currently working on an article on this subject, in which I shall suggest some modifications of the conclusions reached in Corinth III.2, some forty years ago.

In the course of our Hellenistic project my wife and I also paid two visits to the little-known temples at Kourno in the Mani. These two buildings are usually described as Doric, of "late" date; we are working on an article in which we shall attempt to show that the buildings should in fact be described as "Roman Doric", and that they can scarcely be earlier than the first century B.C.

I also believe that I shall be able to demonstrate that the surviving capitals of the later Artemision at Ephesos range in date over perhaps as much as a century. Examination of the sculptured drums and pedestals in the British Museum last summer suggested to me that these also date from several different periods; I believe that specialists in Greek sculpture should address themselves to the problems that these sculptured members raise as soon as possible.

Frederick E. Winter
Visiting Professor 1977/78

Louis E. Lord A letter from his daughter

(The following letter from Priscilla Lord initiates a series of reminiscences on former Chairmen of the Managing Committee and Directors of the School. Louis Eleazer Lord was a member of the Managing Committee from 1926 until his death in 1957, and its Chairman from 1939 to 1950. He also served in various capacities as Annual Professor, Visiting Professor, Director of the Summer Sessions, Trustee and Treasurer of the School. In 1947 the School published his "History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens 1882-1942." The history is still today the most valuable repository of information about the School. It is available from the Publication Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540 for \$7.50.

Miss Lord lives in Cambridge, Mass. and had a career in teaching and newspaper work. She attended the American School of Classical Studies in 1928/29 and again in 1936/37 where she came to know and love Greece.)

"You have asked me if I would be willing to do a small article about my father, Louis E. Lord. I wonder if you have any idea of what a difficult request you have made. I know, of course, that any number of people have written about their fathers, not just 'small articles' but volumes! But most of these fathers seem always to have been either disagreeable, or involved in emotional entanglements of questionable or unconventional nature. This would, of course, make writing about them much easier. But my father, on the whole, was remarkably agreeable, and clouds of suspicion or gossip seemed to float right past him.

"My father was the kindest and most compassionate of men. He was never mean. He was never sarcastic. Though I believe that that is not, perhaps, one of the first things that one would think of in connection with him. He had always



Louis and Priscilla Lord in Cambridge

maintained that he was not a scholar. And perhaps he was right.

"One thinks of him primarily as a doer, an executive, a man of remarkable administrative ability, and a past master at raising money for worthy causes. At the time of his death in 1957, someone wrote of him, 'At 80 Mr. Lord still lived with the same headlong momentum by which he always accomplished twice as much as other men.' And he seemed never to be stumped by anything. He was always equal to any occasion, and could seemingly cope with any emergency or crisis. Whether the emergency involved devising some ingenious method for rescuing one of the students who had fallen down a ten-foot hole in a dark tunnel on the island of Samos, or rescuing another student who was suddenly attacked by a wild and savage dog in a place called Andritsenia, he was equal to it. I can still see him running furiously down the hill, brandishing his omnipresent cane, never hesitating a second, and before anyone else in the group had realized that anything was wrong.

"His sense of humor was perhaps one of his most endearing qualities. He laughed often, and often at himself. And he loved all beautiful things: the blue of the Aegean, the dazzling whiteness of the temple at Sounion and the violet haze on Mt. Hymettus. He loved Greece not just because of its history or its literature, but because it seemed to him the essence of all ineffable beauty.

"His zest for life was unquenchable, and his enthusiasm inexhaustible, and his capacity to communicate these to others, remarkable. People loved him, I think, because he was such fun to be with, and yet at the same time, his presence seemed to bring with it wisdom, confidence and strength."

Priscilla Lord

Blegen Library

The Blegen Library, always a focal point for members of the School and scholars in Greece, has its busiest time during the summer, when many former members return to Greece for further research. This summer we had a record of well over 100 members and former members using the library, not to mention visitors from other institutions. The two summer sessions, alternating their time in Athens, were constantly working to prepare reports for the next trip. In this busy atmosphere, everyone patiently endured the occasional break-downs of air-conditioners and photostat machine — always on the hottest and most rushed days!

Although we have been forced by high prices to cut back on purchases of new books, most people agree that they still find nearly everything they need for even specialized studies. The main problems at present are special: more shelf space for books and table space for readers are needed. Several plans for expanding the library are being considered, with the view towards building an extension within the next 5 years.

During the second semester of this year, I was granted sabbatical to finish the publication of the antefixes and lateral simas decorated with human heads from the Bryn Mawr College excavations at the Etruscan site of Poggio Civitate (Murlo). This article has been accepted for publication in the next volume of *Archeologia Classica*. The four months I spent in Italy working on this project enabled me to visit other research libraries and discuss common problems. I was also able to participate in the Corinth excavations on the "Punic Amphora Building" before returning to the Library in June.

Nancy A. Winter
Librarian

Swift Memoirs

Youthful Rambles on the Trail of the Classics, Emerson H. Swift's memoirs of his student years at ASCSA in 1912-1915. \$6.00 Prepaid from ASCSA, 41 East 72nd St., New York, NY 10021. Proceeds benefit the Alumni Centennial Fund.

Corinth Notes No. 1

Cure and Cult in Ancient Corinth: A Guide to the Asklepieion, 1977, by Mabel Lang. 31 pages, 32 illustrations. \$1.00 from ASCSA Publications Committee, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540. Complete publication list available.



Louis Lord and wife in Athens

NEH Challenge Grant

The School has applied to the National Endowment for the Humanities for a Challenge Grant coinciding with the years leading up to our Centennial in 1981. If the application is successful, contributions made to the School during the next three years may be counted toward releasing Federal Funds at a rate of one Federal dollar for each three dollars we raise.

The Challenge Grant program was initiated by the NEH in 1976 to help humanistic institutions improve their financial stability by stimulating new or increased support and by strengthening their capacity to serve a broader public. The program provides Federal funds over a short term enabling the institution to generate longer-term support and stable management and operations. Unlike other NEH programs which support specific projects, Challenge Grant Funds are used for basic operating support and to aid long-range planning.

Receipt of a Challenge Grant would greatly enhance our ability to achieve our developing plans for the School's second century and to re-establish the School on a sound financial base.

Newsletter readers will soon be receiving a personal appeal. Many of you have already given generously to the School. Your names are listed below and we are grateful for your loyal support. If you have not given, or if you can increase the size of your annual gift, the new funds generated may help release these possible Challenge Grant funds. Therefore, if you contemplate a gift, please indicate that it may be applied toward the possible Challenge Grant. For gifts over \$1,000 we will provide you a special form to facilitate your donation.

Centennial Donors 1977/78

We wish to acknowledge the generosity of the following alumni, trustees and friends who have contributed to the Centennial Drive during the year July 1977 to June 1978:

Walter R. Agard, Nancy Ahlstrom, Joseph Alemany Community, Peter S. Allen, Joseph Alsop, J. Winifred Alston, Lucy Alton, D.A. Amyx, Mr. & Mrs. Harry C. Avery, Helen H. Bacon, Robert G. Bagnall, Mr. & Mrs. Roger Bagnall, Irene F. Bald, Mrs. Paul F. Barham, Latham Baskerville, William A. Baumgartner, Dorothy M. Bell, Anna Benjamin, Margaret R. Benner, JoAnn Bennett, Shirley H. Bennette, J.L. Benson, Mr. & Mrs. William Biers, Mary C. Bingham, Elizabeth T. Blackburn, Lawrence J. Bliquez, Judith A. Bluestein, Mrs. & Mrs. Alan L. Boegehold, Elizabeth M. Boggess, Elizabeth Bongie, Nancy

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Agora Guide

The Athenian Agora: A Guide to the Excavation and Museum, 3rd Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 1976. 338 pages, 159 illustrations. \$5.00 from ASCSA Publications Committee, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540. Complete publication list available.

Kress Professor continued from page 1

enriched by knowledge of the subsequent periods."

Professor Laiou comes to the School from Rutgers University, where she is Professor of History. Earlier in her career, she was on the faculty of Harvard (1966-72) and from 1972 to 1975, at Brandeis, where she was coordinator of the Medieval Studies Program. She received her B.A. summa cum laude from Brandeis, and her M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard.

Born in Athens, in private life Professor Laiou is married to Stavros B. Thomadakis. She has one son, Vassili, four years old.

Subjects which Professor Laiou teaches cover a wide range of material, including Byzantine history, Medieval history, Crusades, the history of the Mediterranean during the late Middle Ages, Balkan history (1453-1940), Modern Greek History, Palaeography and Byzantine Relations with the West.

Her publications include *Constantinople and the Latins: The Foreign Policy of Andronicus II, 1282-1328* (Harvard University Press, 1972) and *Peasant Society in the Late Byzantine Empire: A Social and Demographic Study* (Princeton University Press, 1977).

While at the School, Professor Laiou will pursue her present research on the impact of Italian merchant capital on the Byzantine economy and society (11th-15th centuries) and the Greek Resistance Movement in the period 1941-1945.

In addition, she will advise on various matters of concern to the Library, such as acquisitions, and will play a leading role in stimulating scholarly discussion and exchanges of ideas between the Classicists and those studying Byzantine and Modern Greek History. She hopes to organize lectures and seminars in which members of the Greek academic and scholarly community will also participate. These activities will be organized around collections in the Library.

The Professorship in Hellenic Studies is largely supported by a three-year grant of \$45,000 from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation.

Translation of Seferis Poems

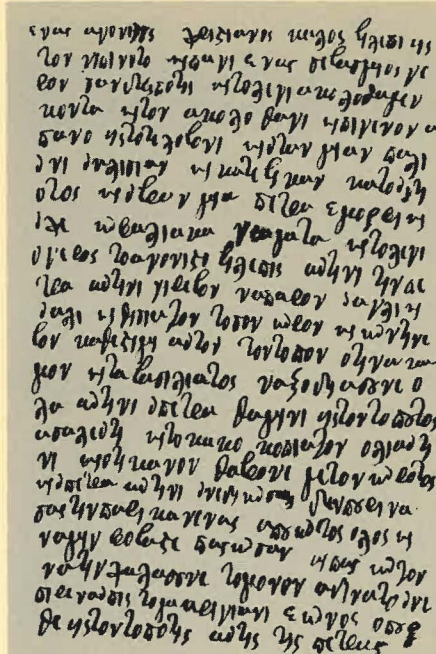
Mary Cooper Walton, wife of Gennadeion Director Emeritus, Francis R. Walton, has translated the *Mythistorima* and *Gymnopaedia* of George Seferis. The attractive paperback volume, the cover of which reproduces a manuscript page, is published by Lycabettus Press, P.O. Box 3391, Kolonaki, Athens, Greece. The Seferis archives were donated to the Gennadius Library by the poet's widow in 1972.



Angeliki E. Laiou, Samuel H. Kress
Professor of Hellenic Studies

Catalogue of Library Available

G.K. Hall & Co., 70 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, has published a catalogue of the Gennadius Library. The Main Catalogue, which sells for \$470 contains approximately 116,700 cards reproduced by offset on permanent/durable, acid-free paper with 21 cards for 10"x14" page, bound into seven volumes. A First Supplement contains an estimated 18,300 cards and is priced at \$120. The catalogue contains author, added, and selected subject entries, in one alphabet. Editions of the classical and Byzantine authors, and of the Bible, are arranged chronologically.



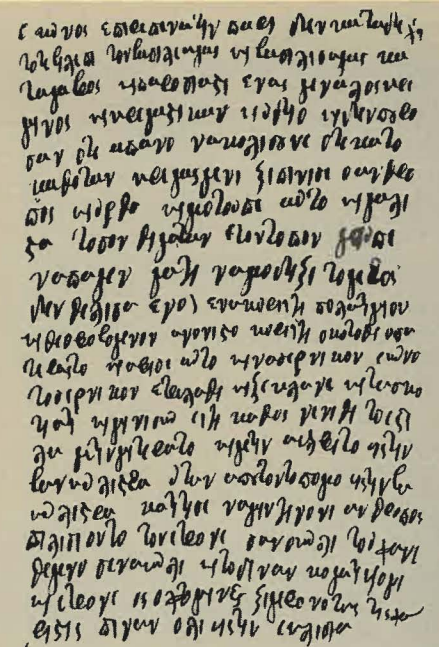
A page from Makriyannis manuscript.

Photo Reproduction of King Rodolinos

One of the treasures of the Gennadius Library is *King Rodolinos*, a tragedy in verse by the Sixteenth Century Cretan author, Ioannes Andreas Troilos. Ioannes Gennadius purchased in 1910 this book, which is apparently the sole surviving exemplar of the original edition printed in Venice in 1647. Thanks to a Memorial Fund raised in memory of Eurydice Demetracopoulou, former Assistant Librarian of the Gennadeion, the Library has made available a facsimile edition of *King Rodolinos* with a forward in English by Director Emeritus, Francis R. Walton, and an introduction in Greek by M.I. Manousakas. Copies may be ordered prepaid from the Library: Cloth bound \$7.00; Paper bound \$5.00.

Greek Drawings by Edward Lear

Among the prized possessions of the Gennadius Library are over 200 drawings of Greek landscapes by the noted English author and artist, Edward Lear (1812-1888). A selection of these is always on display in the Library. The drawings reflect the gentle humor and spontaneity of the artist and provide a priceless record of the beauty of Greece and the islands. Two of the drawings have been reproduced in color by Meriden Gravure, 19"x26". They are Khanea in Crete and Cape Colonna (Sunion) and can be purchased prepaid for \$10 each from the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021.



Rare Manuscript Donated

The Gennadius Library has received a most precious gift. It is the manuscript *Visions and Miracles* written by General Makriyannis (1797-1864), an outstanding commander of irregulars in the Greek War of Independence and a notable politician thereafter in the reign of King Otho. The manuscript was given to the Library by Mr. Angelos Papkostas, who has prepared an edition of it to be published soon.

The amazing thing about Makriyannis is that he taught himself to write at the age of thirty-two, expressly to set down his memoirs. Unhelped by more learned and literary minds, he preserves in his writing uncontaminated a demotic Greek which was still at an early stage of evolution. Above all he had a genius for self-expression, primitive grace and natural poetry.

Makriyannis commissioned and inspired a remarkable series of historical pictures commemorating the battles of the Greek War of Independence, painted by an icon-painter, Panayotis Zographos. The Gennadius Library possesses one of the four sets designed by Zographos and commissioned by Makriyannis for presentation to King Otho of Greece and to the ministers in residence at Athens of Britain, France and Russia. The British set was sent to the Foreign Office and thence to Windsor Castle. Of the fate of the French and Russian sets nothing is known. King Otho's set is the one in the possession of the Gennadius Library.



*Sophie Papageorgiou
Acting Librarian
Gennadius Library*

*General Makriyannis, from a sketch made by
K. Krazelsen in 1928.*



"The Fall of Constantinople", one of 24 drawings of Greek War of Independence commissioned by Makriyannis and on display in the Gennadeion. The drawing portrays different moments in time: the surrender of the leading citizens of Constantinople, the centuries of

slavery and resistance, the awakening of national spirit at the end of the 18th Century. The most important figures and scenes are: No. 3. The Sultan Mohammed II; 5. Priests and leading citizens offer him gifts; 7. The Sultan gives orders for the above to be tied; 8. The

brave Greeks cannot stand the yoke, so they flee to the mountains; 11. Greece in chains; 12. Many centuries later Rhigas Velestinlis (in black robes) sows the seed of freedom; and 13. The Greeks filled with enthusiasm take up arms for the cause of freedom.

SCHOOL SPONSORED EXCAVATIONS:



Kommos Continued from page 1

SCM Corporation, Leon Pomerance, and a number of corporations as well as the two sponsoring institutions provided financial support.

The aims of this season's work have been to explore contexts already tested and/or partially excavated. Excavation concentrated on the Middle and Late Minoan houses (ca. 2000-1200 B.C.) on the hilltop and hillside and on the Classical/Hellenistic sanctuary (ca. 400-100 B.C.) which appeared in 1977 when we removed a thick mantle of overlying sand accumulation at the bottom of the hill-slope. Unlike other years when widely separated trial trenches usually gave us only glimpses of the material culture of the Bronze Age inhabitants of Kommos, this season we could isolate and begin to study separate buildings and their relationships to one another.

On the hilltop to the north we concentrated on the upper layer of Late Minoan (LM) houses. New trenches here have clarified building relationships so that we now recognize at least four separate buildings, all of which were abandoned in LM III. The first building to the north contains eight or more rooms and its eastern border is defined by a paved street. To the south is another house with a large enclosed court and a second smaller one leading into the main living quarters. Still further south and a little to the west, an open corridor separates the two remaining buildings. That on the west, bordering the seaside cliff, is composed of over eight small rooms within which much fine LM IIIB pottery was discovered in earlier seasons. The other (fig. 2), on the east, comprises over seven rooms, including one room with an elevated wine press (fig. 3), a large court with a built hearth and various other domestic installations, and a paved court with a handsome stone bench. This building was constructed at least partially on the lines of an earlier Middle Minoan (MM) house. We are postponing soundings into the MM buildings below these houses until a time when a larger area is exposed. Outside, to the southeast, an impressive group of MM storerooms was discovered this year with much pottery *in situ*, including a large pithos (fig. 4) set upon a stone base.

On the central part of the hillside to the south, a Late Minoan building of seven rooms is now completely excavated. Its easternmost room, perhaps originally open to the sky, contains two built hearths as well as a stone potstand and a slab enclosure within which a complete cooking pot was found. All of these are of LM IIIB date although the basic structure of the building is earlier.



fig. 1 The excavation staff, summer 1978

Our chief aim here, however, was to explore the lower, Middle Minoan levels known to underlie the entire area. A deep sounding was made revealing a series of Middle Minoan rooms of which a few walls are preserved over two meters high. Within were discovered, aside from much pottery, a number of fine but fragmentary stone bowls. Upon the rooms' various floors there was an impressive series of pottery deposits of Kamares and immediately post-Kamares styles. These deposits included entire vases, a fine miniature stone vase of Egyptianizing style (fig. 5), a terracotta offering stand, a stone slab kernos, and many fragmentary

vessels of Kamares polychrome style (fig. 6), all of which will advance our efforts to estimate the character of the apparently large and affluent Middle Minoan settlement.

Exploration of the Classical/Hellenistic sanctuary (fig. 7) continued further south. During 1977 we had discovered an altar within a court bordered on the north by a large circular building next to a rectangular two-room structure. In 1978 we found another large altar parallel with the first. We also explored part of a huge building, certainly the largest single structure found at Kommos, which defines the court along its western edge.



fig. 2 Late Minoan building superimposed on earlier Middle Minoan buildings (right foreground)

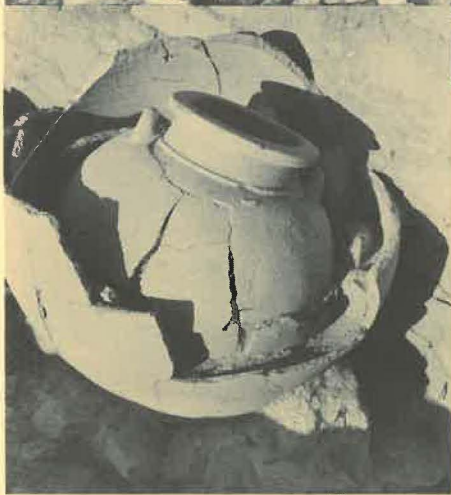


fig. 4 Late Middle Minoan storeroom showing pithoi (see inset) in situ,



fig. 5 Small stone vase of Egyptianizing style from Middle Minoan context



fig. 3 Maria Shaw demonstrates Wine press from Late Minoan house



fig. 6 Fragmentary bowl of classic Kamares ware (Middle Minoan II)

The single large room now excavated here, entered from the northwestern corner of the court, is rectangular, with an interior ca. 6.67m. by 9.57m. Except for a short gap for the entrance, its interior is surrounded by a continuous bench. Set in the center of the room is a well preserved rectangular hearth. Surely this room is of a public nature, performing a still incompletely understood role within the sanctuary during the Hellenistic period. Future work should reveal other aspects of this complex which is so far unique in Crete. We also hope to explore more of the important stratified Middle Minoan levels, over two meters deep, which underlie the sanctuary here.

Gradually, as open courts and passages are identified and as streets appear, aspects of the town's plan are emerging. With the discovery and study of various domestic contexts of different periods, we are approaching a point at which we will be able to suggest more about ceramic sequences as well as events which may have affected the town generally. Quite apart from the prehistoric levels, the later Greek sanctuary to the south is providing us with a unique insight into a relatively unknown but critical period in the history of Crete.

Joseph W. Shaw



fig. 7 Classical/Hellenistic sanctuary; two altars are in left foreground, large room with rectangular hearth in center background

SCHOOL SPONSORED EXCAVATIONS:



University of Cincinnati: Kea

Just now we are closing our eighteenth season of work on the island of Kea. The first trenches were dug in 1960, and we have missed only one summer since then. About sixty people — archaeologists, other specialists, technical experts and assistants — (as well as local workmen and a few old hands from Corinth and Lerna) have taken part in the enterprise; and some forty professional colleagues, visiting briefly at various times, have given further help. A great number of the whole crew have been alumni or current members of the American School; many also students or professors at the University of Cincinnati, which has provided loyal and generous support throughout. Our best thanks to both institutions and to friends at home and in Greece for practical assistance and encouragement.

The first decade was devoted chiefly to excavation, which cleared large parts of the site and revealed the plan of the Bronze Age town, here on the peninsula of Ayia Irini, in its successive periods of occupation. An earlier settlement, of late Neolithic times, on another promontory not far away, was also investigated. Since 1970 most of our attention and efforts have been directed toward studies and writing about the discoveries. Cincinnati and the School are collaborating in the program of publications.

Ayia Irini is near the inner end of a deep natural harbor, which lies on a principal shipping lane of the Aegean and is well protected from storms. The people were sailors, and the town became an important center of maritime trade, in touch with the mainland of Greece, Crete, other Cycladic islands and the coast of Asia Minor. Goods were brought from abroad, stored in extensive cellars, and undoubtedly transhipped. There were local industries: e.g. the working of stone and metals. Land nearby was adequate for farming; fresh water was (and is) relatively plentiful; and, obviously, the place was good for fishing. The community was prosperous, and in time found it prudent to build a strong circuit of fortifications.

Then, around the middle of the fifteenth century B.C., some decades after the famous eruption of Thera (Santorini), there was a mighty earthquake that destroyed all the buildings. Some were re-erected or replaced for a brief time thereafter, but the town never regained its thriving state. Soon it was all but abandoned.

One building, however, was restored and maintained, in whole or in part, over many centuries, down to the Hellenistic



The great harbor of Kea and the peninsula of Ayia Irini, site of the Bronze Age Settlement.



Ayia Irini, Kea. The area of the Bronze Age temple and adjacent buildings, from the northwest.

age. It was a temple, free-standing, long and narrow, just inside the town at the main gateway. Built first in the Middle Bronze Age, it held a very long sequence of dedications, most striking among which are a score or more of large terracotta statues of women, set up, we think, within the final century before the earthquake. Unique of their kind and rather spectacular in appearance, they are already known to many of our readers.

These statues are the special subject

of one of our reports, now being completed. The first volume in this series, on the Neolithic settlement and cemetery at Kephala by J.E. Coleman, was published in 1977. Other reports, larger or smaller, will deal with single buildings or periods at Ayia Irini and with groups or classes of objects: pottery, potters' marks, various implements, metallurgy, balance weights, human and animal bones, and so forth. More than a dozen authors are contributing and collaborating.



The Bronze Age temple at Ayia Irini, Kea, from the southeast.



Terracotta statue from the temple.

Many of the objects were moved last year from our workrooms to the new museum building in the main town of the island, Ioulis (Chora). The Archaeological Service intends to open this in 1979.

The site itself, where we have spent much time over many years in repairing and consolidating walls, building paths, and replanting, is attractive and interesting. But the ancient buildings are so closely crowded together, and the streets so few and narrow, that the area cannot be opened to visitors until permanent guards are appointed by the Greek service. It is hoped that supervision of this sort may be provided in the near future.

J.L. Caskey



Alabastron decorated in the Marine Style imported from Crete. Late Minoan IB.



Fragment of zoomorphic vessel, teddy bear holding begging bowl. Early Bronze Age.



Indiana University: Franchthi Cave

Seven seasons of excavation at the large cave on the headland of Franchthi near the village of Koilada, southwestern Argolid, have revealed an archaeological sequence of unusual importance for our understanding of Aegean prehistory. The site was occupied by man at least from the later Paleolithic, some 25,000 years ago (dates are expressed here in uncalibrated radiocarbon years), and our fieldwork has shown that human activity continued there for the next 20,000 years (down to the end of the Greek Neolithic period, about 3000 B.C.).

Preliminary examination of the finds has indicated that the earliest inhabitants of the site practiced an economy based

largely upon hunting and gathering and, given the effect of the glacial conditions which then prevailed in more northerly latitudes, they were exploiting an environment quite different from that of today. As time passed and climate and environmental conditions changed, the excavated remains point to human adaptations of different and more diversified kinds. Fishing came to be increasingly important and, by about 6000 B.C., the inhabitants of the site had become engaged in a form of mixed farming which was to serve as the nucleus of Greek agriculture for thousands of years thereafter.

The obvious importance of the site lies in its long stratigraphic sequence and the opportunity that it presents for ob-

serving the critical interaction between man and his environment in a single locality through time. We are particularly concerned with the problem of the origins and development of the agricultural way of life in Southern Greece. Was it an indigenous phenomenon which gradually took shape locally, or was it the result of diffusion from elsewhere in the ancient world? How did its emergence and ultimate establishment relate to the prehistoric human ecology of southern Greece?

The last full season of excavation at Franchthi Cave was conducted during the summer of 1976. Since that time work has begun on a five-year program of study for final publication of the project. Some

Continued on next page

SCHOOL SPONSORED EXCAVATIONS:



Franchthi Cave Continued

15 to 20 scholars are engaged in this undertaking at our storage quarters in Greece, and we expect to submit the final manuscripts for publication during the academic year, 1980-1981. This component of our overall program is being supported in large part by funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Science Foundation.

Some of the results of our study program have proved to be as exciting as those of the excavations themselves. For example, continuing analysis of the carbonized plant remains by Ms. Julie Hansen under the supervision of Dr. Jane Renfrew has recently shown that potentially domesticable species of cereals (oats and barley) and pulses (lentils and vetch) were present in significant quantities at Franchthi prior to the Neolithic period. Not only do these remains represent the earliest such finds from the Greek peninsula, but they will necessitate a careful reconsideration of the theories which attribute the knowledge of plant cultivation in Greece to earlier centers in Southwest Asia.

In view of these developments, moreover, further attention must be given to the problem of possible pre-Neolithic animal domestication at Franchthi. The question of European experimentation with animal husbandry and its relationship to the traditional Southwest Asian priority in this respect has already been raised by others. It is imperative, therefore, that detailed (species-by-species) review of the criteria for establishing "domestication" be undertaken as our study of the faunal remains continues under the direction of Mr. Sebastian Payne.

As these lines were being written, preparations were well under way for a symposium of members of the Franchthi staff to take place in Bloomington in late September. The primary objectives of this get-together will be to discuss problems related to the establishment of a final sequence of phases for the site, to share progress reports on the various bodies of material and data being studied for publication and to make plans for a "clean-up" field season in 1979.

Thomas W. Jacobsen

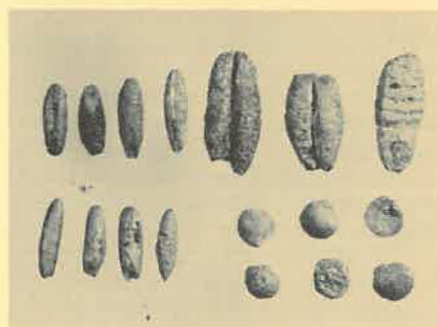
Carbonized Lower Mesolithic grains, oats (left), barley (upper right), and lentils (lower right)



Nemea stadium entrance with (left to right) David G. Romano, alumnus of the stadium excavations 1976 and 1977 and former Secretary of the School (1977/78); Stephen G. Miller; Sara Immerwahr; Richard W. Parker, excavator of the stadium in 1978; and Henry Immerwahr. Photo by George Kennedy.



Mouth of Franchthi Cave



University of California at Berkeley: Nemea

The entrance to the stadium at Nemea, mentioned in my article in the Spring Newsletter, was excavated in May 1978. It is a vaulted tunnel and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is 2.48 m. high and 36.35 m. long (to my knowledge the longest known from Greek antiquity). Its date at ca. 320 B.C. is secure and is (again to the best of my knowledge) the earliest securely dated vaulted passage from antiquity.

The tunnel served as the entrance to the stadium for athletes and judges coming from their oaths and sacrifices at the Temple of Zeus. Its walls are covered with graffiti, mostly the names of athletes who scribbled their names, or the names of their boy friends, on the walls while they were waiting for their events to be called. One, for example, says "Akrotatos Kalos". This is followed by, in another hand, "tou grapsantos". Apparently Akrotatos' quality of "kalos" was not universally recognized. Another graffiti gives the name of Telestas, and this is important, for Telestas is known as a victor in boxing at Olympia in ca. 340 B.C. We do not know if he was equally successful at Nemea, but the fact that he was here, and that the tunnel was already standing for him to scratch his name on, are significant.

Stephen G. Miller

New Appointments at the School for 1978/79

The Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies is Angeliki Laiou of Rutgers University. The Special Research Fellows are James R. Wiseman of Boston University (Semester I), William A. McDonald of the University of Minnesota (Semester II), and Charles R. Beye of Boston University (all year). The new Secretary of the School is Halford Haskell, ASCSA and the University of North Carolina. The Directors of the Summer Session will be C.W.J. Eliot of Mount Allison University and Stephen Diamant of the College Year in Athens.

First-year Fellows of the School in 1978/79 are: *Thomas Day Seymour Fellow*: Daniel B. Levine, University of Cincinnati; *John Williams White Fellow*: Timothy J. McNiven, University of Michigan; *Heinrich Schliemann Fellow*: Barry S. Strauss, Yale University; *James Rignall Wheeler Fellow*: Maureen B. Cavanaugh, Cornell University; *Honorary School Fellow and Canada Council Fellow*: Nigel M. Kennell, University of Toronto; *Alfred R. Bellinger Grant*: Rebecca Ann Huddleston, Johns Hopkins University.

The following hold second-year and advanced fellowships: *Eugene Vanderpool Fellowship*: David G. Romano, University of Pennsylvania; *Edward Capps Fellowship*: Naomi J. Norman, University of Michigan; *Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellowship*: Robin F. Rhodes, University of North Carolina; *Arthur W. Parsons Fellowship*: Shelley C. Stone, Princeton University; *Honorary School Fellowship and AAUW Fellowship*: Margaret M. Miles, Princeton University; *Jacob Hirsch Fellowship*: Carol W. Zerner, University of Cincinnati; *Gennadeion Fellowship*: Constantine G. Hadzidimitriou.

General Lucius D. Clay

General Lucius D. Clay, member of the Board of Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens from 1971 to 1973, when he resigned for reasons of ill health, died at his home in Cape Cod on April 17, 1978. General Clay was commander of the United States forces in Europe following World War II, and after his retirement from the Army in 1949, he was advisor to several presidents, including Presidents Eisenhower, Johnson and Kennedy. Active in business as well, he was Board Chairman of the Continental Can Company and later a senior partner in the investment banking house of Lehman Brothers. His service to civic causes included fund raising chairmanship for the Red Cross. General Clay was buried at West Point.

Former School Secretary and Wife Fill Innovative Teaching Position in Archaeology at Bryn Mawr

James and Kathleen Slane Wright are the recipients of a joint appointment as assistant professors in Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology beginning this fall at Bryn Mawr, the first appointment of its kind at the College. The joint appointment of a couple to fill one academic position is experimental and has the advantage of allowing both recipients to participate in teaching as well as to pursue active research programs.

The Wrights have spent a number of years in study and field work in Greece as regular and associate members of the American School. Jim was School Secretary in 1975-77. He organized the summer sessions in 1976 and participated in excavations at Corinth, Nemea and Kommos.

Jim has concentrated on late prehistory and Greek archaeology and architecture, doing his dissertation on Mycenaean architecture. A result of his work has been a new reconstruction of the Mycenaean entrance system of the Athenian Akropolis, which he hopes to verify by field work on the Akropolis.

During her years in Greece, Kathy worked at Corinth, doing research for her dissertation, *Early Roman Terra Sigillata and Local imitations from the Post-War Excavations at Corinth*. Her work involved excavations as well as study of the collections.

In their new position the couple will be responsible for three courses a term; they plan to alternate by semester, one teaching two courses and the other one.

Alumna named Dean

Linda Collins Reilly, ASCSA 1966/67, has been named Dean of the Undergraduate Program at the College of William and Mary. Her first book *Slaves in Ancient Greece* will soon be released by Ares Publishers.

Alumni Volunteers Needed

Will anyone who is willing to act as a coordinator for his or her class (Regular Session or Summer Session) please let us know. Class Coordinators will be asked to keep in touch with their colleagues to 1) identify interesting articles and items for the Newsletter and 2) act as fund-raising coordinators. If you can help, please contact:

ASCSA Alumni Coordinator
41 East 72nd Street
New York, NY 10021

New Cooperating Institutions

We welcome six new Cooperating Institutions and their representatives on the Managing Committee: The Institute of Nautical Archaeology (Frederick H. van Doorninck), Brigham Young University (Douglas Phillips), Southwestern at Memphis (William T. Jolly), University of Texas at Arlington (Vincent J. Bruno), University of Oregon (C. Bennett Pascal), and Pitzer College (Stephen L. Glass).

Three institutions have dropped out: Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Queen's University and the University of Richmond.

Newlyweds



Halford W. Haskell, Secretary of the School, and Mrs. Pamela Berich Haskell, Associate Member of the School, honeymooning in Vienna

Morgans Celebrate Golden Anniversary

On September 14th Charles and Janet Morgan celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Charles Morgan can claim to have served in more capacities with the School than anyone else. He was Charles Eliot Norton Fellow, Visiting Professor, Director, Chairman of the Managing Committee and is now an active member of the Board of Trustees.

We are indebted to Charlie for his extraordinary record of service to the American School. Our congratulations to the Morgans and wishes for many more happy years to come!

School Publications

New publications in 1978 include the following: *Hesperia*, Supplement LXVII: *Kallias of Sphettos and the Revolt of Athens in 286 B.C.* by T. Leslie Shear, Jr. and two Picture Books, *Socrates in the Agora* (17) by Mabel L. Lang and *Medieval and Modern Coins in the Athenian Agora* (18) by Fred S. Kleiner. These and lists of earlier publications are obtainable from the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540.

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