



Fig. 1. General view of the Kommos site toward the end of Season IV (1979).

Fourth Excavation Season at Kommos Reveals Major New Discoveries

Excavation at the newly discovered, major Minoan town and Greek sanctuary site at Kommos (figure 1) on the south shore of Crete continued from 25 June through 24 August after the completion of an intensive exploratory survey of the surrounding area. 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. This year the staff consisted of sixteen full-time members including Professors P. Betancourt, R. Hope Simpson, L.V. Watrous, M.C. Shaw, J.C. Wright, J. McEnroe, and J.W. Shaw (director). Numerous specialists in ceramics, geology, land use, zoology, and related sciences visited at intervals. As in the past, the Canada Council, the SCM Corporation, and a number of corpora-

tions as well as the two sponsoring institutions provided financial support.

During the process of work this summer we made three unusual finds: an essentially intact Middle Minoan storeroom, a monumental Minoan building of proportions hitherto unknown at our site, and a Greek temple of a traditional Cretan form. The temple overlies an earlier sanctuary with numerous important small finds including bronzes and decorated pottery.

On the hilltop to the north we have completed cleaning almost all of five Minoan houses built, presumably, in the Late Minoan I period (ca. 1600 B.C.). Work in this area revealed a place for bathing and an interesting *sottoscala* pottery and stone tool deposit as well as major exterior house walls. On the central part of the hillside to the south, excavation of the Late Minoan building of seven rooms is now completed. One of the rooms was found to have a bathroom.

Our chief aim here on the hillside, how-

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School Awarded Challenge Grant by National Endowment for Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded a Challenge Grant of \$300,000 to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The grant will be used to strengthen the academic program and to restructure and support administrative services. To receive the federal funds the School must raise \$900,000 in private matching funds. These funds must be given for the specific areas covered by the grant and must come from new donors or represent increased giving by previous donors.

The National Endowment for the Humanities is an independent federal agency whose principal function is to encourage understanding and use of humanistic knowledge at all levels and to relate the study of the humanities to public awareness and to national concerns. The specific goal of the Challenge Grant program is to help humanistic institutions improve their financial stability by stimulating new or increased support. Grants are made available to increase the fund raising capacity and help enlarge the private funding base of an institution, and to strengthen its capacity to serve a broader public.

The Challenge Grant and matching funds will support an administrative reorganization, increased academic salaries, and new appointments, that together will provide more instructional time for an increasing number of students at the School. In addition, a restructuring of the Blegen Library will provide greater security and much needed space. Increased housing facilities at Corinth will make it possible to accommodate more students and staff to take part in the excavation training sessions and in the curatorial work in the museum.

In anticipation of the NEH grant some gifts have already been made to the School, including a grant from the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations (see p. 2) and gifts from a number of individuals. However, the bulk of the \$900,000 must still be raised. Those who wish to help the School meet this challenging

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Grant from Davis Foundations Supports Fund Raising Efforts

A two year grant of \$50,000 has been received from the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations. The grant will provide funds for the initial hiring of a development and administrative staff to assist the School's operations in America. The grant was stimulated by the Challenge Grant awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

New staff members supported by the Davis grant will be housed at the School's New York headquarters. It was through a previous Davis Foundations grant of \$50,000 in 1976/77 that the School was able to adapt for institutional purposes the handsome brownstone mansion it received from Clara Mayer.

Hiring of the professional development staff is a step forward in the School's institutional goals. It will make possible coordination of many functions which are presently diversified among a number of volunteer members of the Managing Committee and Board of Trustees, including maintenance of mailing lists, fund raising and public relations.

In supporting the School the Davis Foundations perpetuate the personal interest of Mr. Davis who was one of the School's most generous benefactors. An active member of the School's Board of Trustees from 1939 until his death in 1962, Mr. Davis served as vice president, chairman of the finance committee, and a member of the commission which planned the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos as the museum for the Agora.

Arthur Vining Davis

(Arthur Vining Davis was a Trustee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens from 1939 until his death in 1962. During this period he served as vice president, chairman of the Finance Committee, and a member of the Agora Commission.)

Mr. Davis' interest in Ancient Greece began at Amherst College from which he graduated at the top of his class in 1888. His degree was awarded in "Classical Studies." For the next half century this interest remained in abeyance, for during that period he was making industrial history.

The story is still told at the Duquesne Club in Pittsburgh of a young man, standing all of five foot two inches and earning sixty dollars a month, introducing himself to Andrew W. Mellon with a request for a loan of two hundred dollars and the statement, "I'll tell you the worst. I'm a college graduate and a minister's son. And I mean to pay." Out of this meeting grew the Aluminum Company of America.

In 1939, his classical interests were revived when he joined the School's Board of Trustees. World War II broke out almost immediately, closing down the School's operations, but during the following years, planning for the future continued. Foremost



Arthur Vining Davis at the opening of his Library Wing in 1959, with Carl Blegen (right).

among the problems was the location and design of a museum-on-the-site for the Athenian Agora. The area selected had not yet been excavated; but, long before investigation had revealed too many important remains to be covered up, Mr. Davis had doomed the proposed building with the phrase, "Looks like a cow shed."

He liked Greek columns. He got them by the dozen when, in 1950, the Trustees voted to proceed with the rebuilding of the Stoa of Attalos to serve as the museum "when and as the funds needed for the building and the completion of the first phase of the excavations become available." A careful estimate of the costs of rebuilding the Stoa and completing the first phase of the excavations came to two million dollars. Mr. Davis' initial contribution started off the drive. The goal was realized in less than three years. For his major part in making the project possible, King Paul decorated him (*in absentia*) with the Knight Commander Cross of the Royal Order of the Phoenix.

In the School's Library the bulk of the books was squeezing out their readers. Stack space, a most unattractive area, was obviously needed. After months of planning, in consultation with professional librarians who assured us that the plans would meet our needs for the next seventy-five years, Mr. Davis contributed the entire cost with a thoughtful over-allowance for the inevitable unforeseen expenses.

In the late summer of 1959 Mr. Davis was ninety-two years old. Since he had never



Arthur Vining Davis (seated) touring the Acropolis in 1959, with (clockwise) Charles Morgan, Chairman of the Managing Committee, Dr. and Mrs. Phillips, Evelyn Mitchell, Secretary to Mr. Davis, and Ward M. Canaday, President of the Trustees.

been to Greece he decided to attend the dedication of his library wing. His doctor said, "No! You aren't allowed stairs. You mustn't walk more than a hundred feet on the level. You can't go!"

"Oh, yes I can. And you and your wife will come along to look after me."

Mr. Davis went with his secretary, Miss Mitchell, his doctor, and his doctor's wife (who was also a nurse). At the dedication he made a charming speech and then proceeded to embrace Greece in a series of forays from The Grande Bretagne Hotel. Everywhere he went he traveled in 1) a huge limousine replete with driver, doctor, secretary, nurse, and, on the jump seats, two guides, one of whom was Carl Blegen, followed by 2) the School station wagon, driven by the Secretary of the School, two husky gardeners, a folding wheel chair, a carrying chair—and a shaker of very dry martinis.

In the nineteen-thirties Mr. Davis was pilloried by certain congressmen as a monopolistic capitalist. He stood to his guns. But the day after Pearl Harbor he freely offered the government not only his hardly-preserved patents, but also the men to put them to use in a national emergency. With this same generosity of spirit and his practical experience, he ensured, in the nineteen-fifties, the two major projects undertaken by the School.

Charles H. Morgan

School Fills New Position Funded by A. V. Davis Foundations Grant

Melinda Locher has been appointed Administrative Assistant for Resources. Ms. Locher, who majored in archaeology at Bryn Mawr, will set up at Mayer House the School's office to coordinate administration and development.

Alumni Coordinators

The following additional class coordinators have been appointed:

Class of 1964/65—Alice Swift Riginos
Class of 1974/75—H.A. Shapiro
Summer Session I, 1975—William K. Friert
Summer Session I, 1978—Linda J. Roccas
Class of 1978/79—Nancy Moore

Since initiation of the alumni coordinator program, several activities have already been planned. One class will circulate an informal newsletter to keep members in touch. The 1977 Summer Session I is planning a reunion at the AIA/APA Annual Meeting in Boston, December 1979.

Will anyone who is willing to act as a coordinator for his or her class (Regular or Summer Session) please let us know. Class coordinators will be asked to keep in touch with their colleagues to help identify articles or items of interest for the newsletter and to assist with fund raising, planning class reunions, and so forth. If you can help, please contact:

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

Passover in Loring Hall

Why is this year different from all other years? It is the first time the American School has celebrated a Seder. It was the idea of Daniel Levine, whose father, Rabbi Joseph Levine, and family were planning a visit to Greece during Passover. He and Barry Strauss, both first-year members, began preparations two months ahead of time. They got permission from the Director to use Loring Hall, searched Athens to find the traditional foods and wine, obtained the cooperation of Miss Elwell, made the necessary arrangements with the kitchen staff, posted sign-up sheets (which were immediately filled even though half the regular members were at Corinth for the Training Session), set up rehearsals of the songs, and organized people to prepare the dishes.

And so it happened that on April 11, 1979, we filed into the Dining Room of Loring Hall to celebrate the liberation of the Jews from Egypt. The tables had been rearranged into a horseshoe with an empty chair facing the center in symbolic welcome for anyone unable to observe Passover this year. Most of the members of the community had never attended a Seder before, and those few who had, knew it only in the intimacy of a family gathering; certainly, as we sat down in Loring Hall's transformed dining room, no one knew what to expect.

Rabbi Levine had brought twelve copies of the *Haggadah* from America, and sharing

these ritual texts among thirty people created a camaraderie as we read aloud passages that Daniel had chosen especially for each of us, and we were ritually compelled to drink many glasses of honey-sweet wine. As the story of the Jews' escape unfolded, good feelings spread over the group, and we found ourselves enthusiastic participants in a ceremony which has been joyfully celebrated for thousands of years. After more wine and a splendid roast beef the "children" withdrew to the Saloni to play "Hunt-the-Afikomon" (a piece of matzah, its name perhaps derived from the Greek epikomion, desert, hidden beforehand; until it is found the ceremony can not end) while the "grown-ups," numbering perhaps five, remained at the feast. Marjorie Venit found the matzah fragment, and, back in the dining room, we witnessed that it did in fact fit the other half in the rabbi's possession. Afterwards, we went into the Saloni and all sang the special songs that we had learned.

Many months later, the evening, one of the best shared memories of the year, has kept its glow. We owe a great deal to Daniel and Barry for their trouble and their *kefi*. Rabbi Levine has given to Loring Hall the ritual brass tray that he had brought from Israel and a copy of the *Haggadah*; perhaps with these the American School community can relive next year that evening and the joyous event that it commemorates.

Mary Margolies

CORINTH TRAINING SESSION



The first 1979 Training Session at Corinth. (Left to right) Back row: Steven Oberhelman, Victor Hanson, Martha Payne, Charles K. Williams II; Front row: Nigel Kennell, William Murray, Christina Dufner, Judith A. Evans, Nancy Bookidis.

Seager's Tomb and Minoan Studies at the School

The rescue of the tomb of Richard B. Seager from imminent destruction in the Herakleion cemetery was one of the successful international undertakings of the School this summer. Seager was a student at the School in 1903-1906, and showed his enduring interest in its work by providing that upon his death the School receive half of his residuary estate, the other half going to the British School.

Alerted by an Italian woman whose letter was forwarded by John d'Arms of the American Academy in Rome, we were informed that Seager's tomb, a handsome marble monolith, was about to be demolished and the plot resold in accordance with Greek custom, this despite the fact that he had been given a public funeral and eulogized by the Greeks following his untimely death in 1925. Fast action by the School, including help from American and British embassies, the Director of the British School, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, concerned archaeologists, our lawyer, Zacharias Bikakis, and the School Secretary, Halford Haskell, culminated in an amicable meeting with the Mayor of Herakleion and the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the monument to the nearby part of the cemetery reserved for British soldiers. In a sense this is a fitting tribute to the international reputation of Seager in the early decades of the 20th century, and a token of the deep appreciation the American and British schools feel for this scholar who endowed both institutions, the Richard B. Seager Fund of the ASCS contributing to our excavations. Furthermore, the operation improved our public image with the Greek authorities in Herakleion.

Seager, who was born in Lansing, Michigan in 1882, died in Crete in 1925 immediately upon his return from Egypt where he had visited the Tomb of Tutankhamen. He was a pioneer archaeologist in the Minoan field at the turn of the century, a protegee of Harriet Boyd Hawes and a friend of Sir Arthur Evans. Until the recent School-sponsored excavations at Kommos in the south of Crete, almost all American field research in Crete belongs to those first two decades of the 20th century and was centered in East Crete, particularly the Mirabello Bay region. There Harriet Boyd uncovered the town of Gournia (1901-04), and Seager, working as a young student under her direction, Vasiliki (1903-04); then on his own he excavated houses on the island of Pseira (1907), tombs on Mochlos (1908) and the Minoan cemetery at Pachyammos (1914-15) where he built his house which still stands. All were published promptly by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and these publications still remain useful tools for modern scholars. Another student, Edith Hall, excavated the steep Iron Age site of Vrokastro, towering about Pachyammos, a site re-



Richard B. Seager (1882-1925)

studied and drawn this summer by Barbara Hayden in connection with her dissertation.

Present day American archaeologists, most of them associated with the School, are building on this legacy of Harriet Boyd Hawes and Richard Seager. The 1979 Temple University Aegean Symposium, organized by Philip Betancourt of the Kommos excavation staff, commemorated the 75th anniversary of the Gournia excavations with papers devoted to a restudy of the material by Jeffery Soles and Pamela Russell, a new member this year, among others. Professor Soles of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro continued his study this summer of the Mochlos pottery, while Professors Geraldine Gesell of the University of Tennessee, William Coulson of the University of Minnesota, and Leslie Preston Day of the College of Wooster, began a study of the unpublished pottery of Kavousi, a site excavated by Harriet Boyd in 1900. At the same time Gesell and Day are continuing their site survey of the Isthmus of Hierapetra.

Several students at the School have recently written dissertations dealing with Minoan material—John McEnroe on "Minoan House and Town Arrangement," Toronto, 1979, and Barbara Hayden on "Late Minoan III and Dark Age Architecture," University of Pennsylvania, pending. Of those students currently working in Greece, Halford Haskell is completing a dissertation on "Minoan Coarse Ware Stirrup Jars" for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Jennifer Moody of the University of Minnesota is doing a surface survey and study of settlement patterns in the region of Chania, and Suzanne Peterson also from Minnesota is writing on Processional Frescoes. Of the incoming students Robert Koehl of the University of Pennsylvania is working on Minoan and Mycenaean rhyta, and Ann Strunk of the University of Cincinnati is making a study of Early Minoan seals.



Tomb of Richard B. Seager, Herakleion, Crete, before moving. Photos by Geraldine Gesell.



Inscription on tomb of Richard B. Seager.

For all the above, and for many more, the name of Richard B. Seager has a special significance, and we are happy that thanks to the War Graves Commission a way has been found to preserve his tomb. In the words of the eulogy spoken by the Greek representative at his funeral:

"Crete, whither thou didst come to draw thy last breath, is no stranger to thee. She is thy second native land and holds with true affection and pride thy bones."

As of the time of this writing, the burial had been moved to the British sector and preparations were in progress for placing the monument in its permanent position.

Sara A. Immerwahr

Errata

Thanks are in order to Virginia Grace for correctly identifying the fifth person in the photograph with trustee Doreen Spitzer (Spring 1979 Newsletter, page 3) not as Herbert Lansdale, as we reported, but as "J. Gordon (known as Jumps) who was in the American Express and was very much liked and known by members of the School."

At the moment this newsletter goes to print we mourn the death of John Nicholas Brown, trustee of the School since 1931.

N.E.H. Challenge Grant

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commitment should send their contributions to ASCSA, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021, and indicate that their gifts are to match the NEH Challenge Grant. In this way for each \$1 given, the School will receive an additional 33¢ in federal matching funds.

Major New Publication in School's Monograph Series

The School announces the publication of a major new volume in its monograph series, *The Propylaia to the Athenian Akropolis*, Volume 1, *The Predecessors*, by William B. Dinsmoor, Jr., Architect of the Agora Excavations. Publication was assisted by a Research

and Publication Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Combining recent discoveries with the findings of earlier investigations compiled by his father, William Dinsmoor reconstructs the Mycenaean gateway and the four stages of the Classical forecourt and entrance building that preceded the Propylaia.

The Dinsmoor monograph will take its place in the distinguished series which now includes *The Sculpture of the Nike Temple Parapet*, *The Athenian Tribute Lists*, *The Erechtheum*, and *The Argive Heraeum*. Including 24 plates and a foldout plan, the monograph, which should appear in late 1979, may be ordered from the ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. 08540, for \$12.50 plus \$1.00 postage.

Mr. Dinsmoor is currently preparing a second volume on the Mnesiklean Propylaia, for which his father left drawings and notes.



Airview of the Acropolis from the southeast taken in 1975

Athenian Monuments and Sites are Subject of New Survey

A *Sourcebook for the Topography of Athens* by Dr. Judith Binder is nearing completion. The *Sourcebook* surveys some 2344 monuments and sites, place-names and cults, as known from the ancient written sources and from the archaeological remains, in order to determine within the chosen limits what there was where in ancient Athens. The area surveyed is the ancient city of Athens and environs to a distance of a mile and a half outside the Themistoklean circuit. The time limit is 528 A.D., but a number of later fortifications, churches and other buildings which tie into the study of Athenian topography are mentioned. Each entry is provided with docu-

mentation opening up the way to the ancient written sources, travellers' accounts, scholarly research. A new street plan of present-day Athens at 1:10,000 will facilitate identifying find-spots outside of excavations.

The *Sourcebook* was started in 1970. In it Dr. Binder incorporates the oral tradition which she has gathered over the past 27 years from scholars at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens speaking on the sites or in the presence of the finds. The book will be published in 1980 in Bonn. Thomas Clark Loening and Dr. Binder are presently verifying references and checking facts; Mr. Loening was a regular member of the School in 1978/79 and is now an associate member writing his Ph.D. thesis on the restoration of the Athenian democracy in 403 B.C.

After-Tea-Talks Illustrate Diverse Scholarship at School

One of the School's lesser known, but certainly valuable, activities is the series of After-tea-Talks, presented by the School's fellows on Thursdays during the winter. Any member of the School may give a talk, which is not intended to be a finished lecture, but to relate the current status of work in progress. The talks are open to all members of the American and British schools, so speakers get valuable reactions and suggestions from the audience. The topics are unusually diverse, and the After-Tea-Talks have come to represent one of the best characteristics of the School: the close interaction and exchange between students and professors as working colleagues. The list of last year's topics is a good indication of the wide variety of scholarship embraced by members of the School.

After-Tea-Talks 1979

- T. McKNiven—The Niobid Krater Re-examined
- P. MacKay—Thoughts on Ottoman Greece
- J. Binder—Sanctuary of Aglaurus
- G. Erickson—Madness in Antiquity, the Medical Model
- H. Robinson—Problems of Temple Hill in Corinth
- S. Oberhelman—Byzantine Dream Books and Dream Analysis
- J. Ober—The Historical Background of the Athenian Border Fortification System
- N. Moore—The Coinage of Alexander
- S. Stone—Some Archaic Sculpture from Samos
- J. Oakley—The Phiale Painter
- A. Donahue—Ancient Xoana
- B. Hayden—Some Post-Palatial Sites of Eastern Crete
- P. MacKay—Evliya Celibi, the World Traveller
- L. Nixon—A Journey to the Hindu Kush
- D. Jordan—Glaucón's Joke
- C. Hatzidimitriou—Towards a New Edition of the Chronicle of Galaxidi

Naomi J. Norman

Alumnus Receives Fellowships to Study Linear B Tablets from Pylos

Thomas G. Palaima returns to Athens this year as the recipient of a Fulbright Fellowship and an Archaeological Institute of America Harriet Pomerance Fellowship. Tom was the McFadden Fellow for 1976/77 and a participant in the regular excavations at Corinth in the same year. As part of his dissertation Tom will closely scrutinize the Linear B tablets from Pylos in the National Museum in Athens in an effort to distinguish definitively the scribal hands. This study will lead to a fuller understanding of the operation of the palace's scribal bureaucracy. His dissertation is being directed by E.L. Bennett at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Students Study Important Pottery Deposits at Ancient Corinth

During the spring of 1979, in lieu of a regular excavation season following the training sessions at Ancient Corinth, Mr. Williams invited three students, Tim McKNiven, Sarah Morris and me, to remain at Corinth in order to study the contents of two large pottery deposits. These deposits, excavated originally by Charles H. Morgan in 1937, consisted of a well and a drain located not far from the well-known Bema complex. The two deposits embrace the period from the late fifth century B.C. into the early fourth century and from the early fourth century down to about 370/60 B.C. Both the well and the drain have been used extensively by scholars working on the red-figure pottery industry at Corinth—the well contained the largest number of red-figure pieces discovered to date there—and by students of Hellenistic pottery. Thus, a considerable number of inventoried pieces from both deposits have been published, singly or in small groups, in earlier publications.

The chronological period covered by the deposits is a crucial one. Neither deposit had been considered as a unified body of contemporary artifacts. And the context pottery (those pieces saved by the excavators but not deemed worthy of inventorying for one reason or another) had not been studied since 1937. Both deposits were rich in number and variety of shapes represented. The goal of our study was to prepare for eventual publication an in-depth presentation and discussion of as many vases as seemed profitable and feasible. Priority would be given to those pieces which had something significant to teach us either about the history of a particular shape at Corinth or about the relationship of Corinthian to Attic pottery.

In order to make our work more efficient and economical, we determined to consider the deposits separately. We divided up the contents of the well according to wares and shapes, each of us considering a number of shapes within each ware. Tim studied the red-figure, the large, closed fine wares like the "Mushroom jugs" and Blisterware amphorai, as well as the large coarse ware shapes such as mortars, lekanai, and kraters. Sarah considered the small, open fine wares (bowls, salt cellars, one-handlers), the small miscellaneous pieces (miniature lekythoi, pyxides, lekanides) and, among coarse wares, the large transport amphorai. I concentrated upon the black glaze drinking cups and the cooking wares. When we came to consider the drain, the original division of wares and shapes was retained. Thus each of us was able to trace over approximately fifty years the rise and fall in popularity of some shapes, the evolution and transformation of other shapes, and the birth of still others.

As our work progressed, we were alternately elated (over what we deemed the "perfect parallel") or deflated ("But this can't be 350 B.C. — it doesn't fit into my



sequence!"). We found ourselves constantly conferring, asking one another's advice, testing our theories, learning about the niceties of each other's assigned shapes as well as our own. It became a cooperative effort in what seemed, to all of us, the finest sense. And always, as the final arbiters of our fledgling acquaintance with the Classical pottery industry of Corinth, we knew that we could rely upon the advice and assistance of Mr. Williams and Nancy Bookidis. To both of them we extend our thanks for the opportunity to study, to learn and to produce in so stimulating an environment.

Deborah Brown Kazazis

Nichoria Volumes in Preparation

Under the guidance of Professor William A. McDonald publication is being undertaken of the excavations at Nichoria. The excavations were carried out from 1969 to 1973 (plus two study seasons) by the University of Minnesota under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The first volume, *Excavations at Nichoria in Southwestern Greece: Site, Environs and Techniques*, dealing with the geology, paleobotany, zooarchaeology, and metallurgy, was edited by Stanley Archenbrenner and George Rapp, Jr. and published by the University of Minnesota Press in 1978. Three additional volumes will complete the series. Professor McDonald is editing Volumes II, *The Bronze Age Habitation*, and III, *The Dark Age and Byzantine Habitation*, and writing a fourth volume which will be a general summary, as yet untitled.



(Left) Deborah Brown Kazazis examines unusual cooking pot found in well at Corinth.

(Above) Sarah Morris and Timothy McKNiven study wares from well.

Photos by Henry Immerwahr

Paperback Guides to Sites

Lerna: *Lerna in the Argolid*, by John L. Caskey and E.T. Blackburn, 1977. 19 pages, with illustrations, map and plan of the excavated area. \$1.00

Pylos: *A Guide to the Palace of Nestor*, by Carl W. Blegen and Marion Rawson, 1962. 32 pages, with illustrations, map and plans. \$1.50

Order from: ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

Report of the Chairman of the Managing Committee

During 1978/79 four new Cooperating Institutions were added to the roster: Brigham Young University, Pitzer College, the University of Oregon, and the University of Texas at Arlington. The following regretfully withdrew: Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Queen's University and the University of Richmond. The total number at year's end was 120, which is made up of 118 institutions and two consortia comprising six institutions.

At both of its two meetings, in December and May, the Managing Committee concerned itself with discussion of measures to reduce or fill the ever-widening gap between income and expenses. In the interests of economy it seemed better to begin in 1980/81 asking the Special Research Fellows (Visiting Professors) to pay half their housing costs rather than to reduce their number from two a year to one. Reduction of service in Loring Hall was also discussed, along with measures necessary to adapt our buildings to a somewhat more Spartan standard. As far as help in filling the gap by means of fees is concerned, the year 1978/79 made only a slow beginning, since the Managing Committee had voted that student members be charged only after June 1979.

The various committees of the Managing Committee carried on their work throughout the year, and the results of their activities appear elsewhere in these pages and include the following appointments: *Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies*, 1979/80: Timothy E. Gregory; *Blegen Librarian*, 1979/82: Nancy A. Winter; *Secretary of the School*, 1979/80: Halford W. Haskell; and *Summer Session Directors*, 1980: Alan L. Boegehold, William P. Donovan.

The following hold advanced fellowships for 1979/80: *Eugene Vanderpool Fellowship*: William M. Murray, University of Pennsylvania, for work on a topographical survey of the coast of Akarnania; *Edward Capps Fellowship*: Mary Lou Zimmerman, Bryn Mawr College, for work on the Western trade of Corinth in the fifth century B.C., with special reference to the Punic amphorae; *Ewart and Myra Davies Fellowship*: Robin F. Rhodes, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, for work on the poros architecture of Corinth; *Rodney S. Young Fellowship*: Deborah Kazazis, Yale University, for work on the terracotta figurines of Macedonia of the fourth and third centuries B.C.; and *Arthur W. Parsons Fellowship*: Sarah P. Morris, Harvard University, for work on the distribution of pottery in Attica in the seventh century B.C.

The *Gennadeion Fellow* is Mark C. Bar-tusis, Rutgers University.

First year fellows in 1979/80 are: *Thomas Day Seymour Fellowship*: George E. Pesely, University of California, Berkeley (B.A. in History, San Diego State University, M.A. in History, University of Illinois); *John Williams White Fellowship*: Pamela J. Russell, University of Pennsylvania (B.A. Yale University);

Heinrich Schliemann Fellowship: Harriane Mills, Stanford University (B.A. in History, Windham College); *James Rignall Wheeler Fellowship*: Niall W. Slater, Princeton University (B.A. College of Wooster; M.A. Princeton); and *Honorary School Fellowship and Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship*: Jane B. Carter, Harvard University (B.A. in English, Mt. Holyoke College; M.A. in English, University of Virginia).

The *Special Research Fellows* for 1979/80 had been appointed earlier: Mortimer Chambers, Department of History, University of California at Los Angeles, and Elizabeth G. Pemberton, Department of Classics, University of Maryland.

Reports to the Managing Committee from various members of the staff in Athens included several items of general interest. The Open Meeting of March 19 continued a tradition begun in 1886/87 under Annual Director D'Ooge to give members an opportunity to share their work with a wider public. Throughout the years these meetings have been held in the School Library and attracted large and distinguished audiences of scholars from both the Greek community and the foreign schools as well as dignitaries both royal and official. This year's speakers were Mellon Professor, Colin Edmonson, who reported on the past year's activities, and Special Research Fellow, James Wiseman, who spoke on "Interdisciplinary Archaeology at Stobi, a City of Ancient Macedonia."

Splitting the 1978/79 year with Professor Wiseman, Professor William A. McDonald was Special Research Fellow for the spring 1979 term. During this period Professor McDonald conducted a seminar for student members on "Materials Research in Archaeology." In this he discussed techniques of sampling in the field and laboratory analyses that may shed light on the artifacts themselves as well as lead to a better understanding of the broad environmental background in which particular cultural developments occurred. The highlight of this seminar was a visit to the British School's Fitch Laboratory and an explanation of its functions by the director, Mr. Richard Jones.

The collections in both School libraries have been enhanced despite the considerable strain on acquisition budgets resulting from rising prices. The Blegen Library acquired 970 new volumes. Of these 140 came as gifts, many from the library of W.B. Dinsmoor, Sr., donated by Mr. and Mrs. W.B. Dinsmoor, Jr. Nearly 50 books on numismatics and Near Eastern studies were purchased from the Miles Fund. A microfiche reader, gift of the Alumni Association, enables the Library to purchase inexpensive fiche reproductions of books and sets of journals it could not otherwise afford. The current Alumni Association gift of \$1,000 towards the purchase of a new photostat machine, has made possible purchase of a copier which produces good copies with fewer mechanical problems and less damage to books.

The Gennadius Library increased its collection by 1,378 new volumes of which 764 were gifts, including 90 volumes, some of them rare editions, given to the Library by the ambassador and art critic, Alexandros Xydis. A tally of visitors to the Library during the period April 1978 through March 1979 revealed that 6,268 readers made use of the Library's resources. Of these, 4984 were Greeks and 1,644 foreigners.

As the School moves into the last years of its first century it is beset by financial worries. The need to increase endowment and broaden the base of support is very great, but the achievements of the past ninety-eight years are both a spur and a source of confidence in the effort to insure the continued effectiveness of an institution so important not only to the advancement of archaeology and other classical studies but also to Greek-American understanding and friendship.

Mabel L. Lang
Chairman, Managing Committee

New Fund Helps Offset Costs of Excavations under School's Aegis

An initial contribution of \$1,000 has been received to establish a *Fund for Excavations of Cooperating Institutions*. This, and any future contributions designated for this purpose, will be added to the General Endowment of the School. Income from the Fund will be used to offset administrative services performed by the School for the benefit of excavations of Cooperating Institutions.

Summer Sessions, 1980

Summer Sessions of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens are open to undergraduate and graduate students, high school and college teachers, and other qualified individuals. Two simultaneous six-week sessions run from the end of June to the beginning of August. The course of study includes about three weeks on the monuments and topography of Athens and Attica. Lectures are given at the museums, excavations, and sites by members of the School staff and visiting scholars. Three weeks are devoted to trips to study some of the principal sites in central Greece, the Peloponnese, and the islands.

The fee is \$1,050 and covers tuition, lodging at the School, board (except Sunday lunches and dinners), and all field trips (transportation and lodging). Five scholarships are available.

The directors will be Professor Alan L. Boegehold, Brown University, and Professor William P. Donovan, Macalester College. Applications for admission and for scholarships are due by February 15, 1980. Notification of awards will be made by March 15, 1980. Address inquiries to the Chairman of the Committee on the Summer Session, Professor Robert L. Pounder, Department of Classics, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601.

Kress Professor Plans Innovative Programs, Teaching and Research

Timothy E. Gregory, Associate Professor of History at Ohio State University, has been appointed Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies for 1979/80. Professor Gregory has been a consultant for the School on Late Roman and Byzantine pottery since 1974, when he held the Gennadius Fellowship. His most recent publication is *Vox Populi: Popular Opinion and Violence in the Religious Controversies of the Fifth Century A.D.*, just released by Ohio State University Press, an examination of the role of the man in the street in the debate over complex theological issues in the later Roman Empire.

Professor Gregory brings to the Gennadius Library a range of knowledge and expertise which is particularly valuable to the aims of the Library and the School. Because of his familiarity with a long span of Hellenic history and his experience as a working archaeologist as well as historical scholar, he fulfills one of the primary goals of the Kress Professorship, to help the School integrate and make full use of its diverse materials and resources.

As Kress Professor, Dr. Gregory will provide academic leadership to the Gennadeion by his own research, by guiding the work of younger scholars and participating in the teaching program of the School, and by advising the Librarian on matters of scholarly policy. He plans to accompany the students on the autumn trips and to offer a seminar during the winter term. In cooperation with the Librarian and the Chairman of the Gennadeion Committee, he is undertaking a comprehensive review of the holdings of the Library and its strengths as a research collection and center.

"I view the Gennadeion," says Professor Gregory, "not only as a group of books, but as a working research center where anyone interested in Hellenic studies is welcome, not only to work, but also to discuss new ideas and theories. For this reason I will encourage the series of lectures and seminars that have been given in recent years and I will promote the use of the Gennadeion by scholars of various nationalities working in Athens. One specific thing I plan to inaugurate is a weekly tea for readers of the Library at closing time. This should provide an informal atmosphere and promote discussion among individuals in different fields."

While at the School Professor Gregory will continue his work with both the Agora and Corinth excavations. In the Agora he is working on a group of Middle Byzantine pottery deposits. His study of the history and urban development of Corinth at the end of antiquity (late sixth and early seventh centuries A.D.) involves examination of the late Roman burials found in the Forum area. Professor Gregory notes his particular interest in this "Byzantine Dark Age" and hopes that his ability to combine both archaeological and historical approaches to the investigation will



Timothy E. Gregory. Photo by Susan Katzev.

shed some light on this notoriously difficult period in the history of Greece. A portion of his time will also be devoted to a biography and political history he is writing on Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus (A.D. 912-959), one of the most important but least understood Byzantine emperors.

During the summer of 1979 Professor Gregory directed the Ohio Boeotia Expedition, which carried out its first field season in conjunction with an expedition sponsored by the Universities of Cambridge and Bradford in England. This will be a long-term project, with the American group concentrating its efforts in the area of ancient Thisbe in southwestern Boeotia. Analysis of materials gathered in the survey and preparation for subsequent seasons are further activities to be undertaken by Professor Gregory this winter.

Accompanying Professor Gregory at the School are his wife and three children.

"Research in the Gennadeion" A Colloquium at the Library Held on May 18 and 19, 1979

The Gennadius Library, with its rich collection of books, manuscripts and archival material, has long functioned not merely as a library in which people are able to study in a civilized environment, but also as a place where serious original research takes place. A number of books and articles have been published, the research for which has been based in part on the Gennadeion's collections. The Library's accounts of travellers to Greece and the Korais archives are only two examples of materials which scholars have used extensively. The most important holdings are concerned with modern Greece.

With the research function of the Gen-

nadeion in mind, I suggested, when appointed Kress Professor, that a series of lectures addressed to the scholarly public, both American and Greek, be held at the Gennadeion. In the course of the year, it became clear that it would be more constructive to hold a colloquium in which a number of scholars would present papers connected with their research in the Library. The aim was multiple: to make the offerings of the Gennadeion more widely known; to provide a forum for the presentation of ideas and thus make the Gennadeion a more open institution; and to present a model of how such a library should interact with the scholarly public.

Since this was a novel suggestion, it took time to organize the colloquium. Professor Immerwahr, Director of the School, gave his support from the beginning, as did a number of other people. The colloquium was held on Friday afternoon, May 18, and Saturday morning, May 19, in three sessions.

The first session comprised four papers, all concerned with modern Greek history or philology. Professor Nikos Panagiotakis of the University of Jannina opened the session with a discussion of the Kallergis archives, a segment of which is in the Gennadeion. After having described these documents, Professor Panagiotakis gave a history of the archives, connecting their fate with that of the fascinating Kallergis family, which rebelled against Venetian rule in Crete in the late thirteenth century and then became the richest and most powerful Greek family in Crete. Various members of the family had extensive intellectual interests, as can be seen by the collections found in their library. The still-unpublished Kallergis archives are a very rich source for the history of Crete.

The second speaker was Professor Alkis Angelou of the University of Thessaloniki. He spoke about the establishment of freemasonry in the Greek lands in the eighteenth century, linking it with the development of Greek society — especially the merchant class — at that time and basing his arguments on the accounts of travellers. Next Filippou Iliou spoke about the Korais collection and about the position which Korais assumed in the dominant ideology in Greece in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He described the process through which Korais' liberal political and linguistic ideas changed to fit a conservative ideology.

Finally, Professor Manousos Manousakas of the University of Thessaloniki discussed the manuscript tradition of the "History of Athens" by Joannes Benizelos, maternal grandfather of Joannes Gennadius. The Gennadeion has most of the extant versions of this history, although Professor Manousakas spoke about a new manuscript found in Spain. Gennadius prepared an edition of this unpublished work, and Professor Manousakas urged that publication be undertaken.

The first session on Saturday morning was on the history of architecture. Professor Char-

alambos Bouras of the Athens Polytechnic spoke about an album of photographs taken in Chios in the 1880s, which is to be found in the Gennadeion. This album gives extremely valuable information about medieval architecture in Chios. Two photographs make it possible to reconstruct accurately the original dome of the church of Nea Mone, one of the most important twelfth century churches in Greece. Professor Paul Mylonas of the School of Fine Arts used the Gennadeion copy of the travels through Mount Athos of the Russian monk, Vassilij Barskij, to describe and reconstruct some of the most important monasteries of the Holy Mountain.

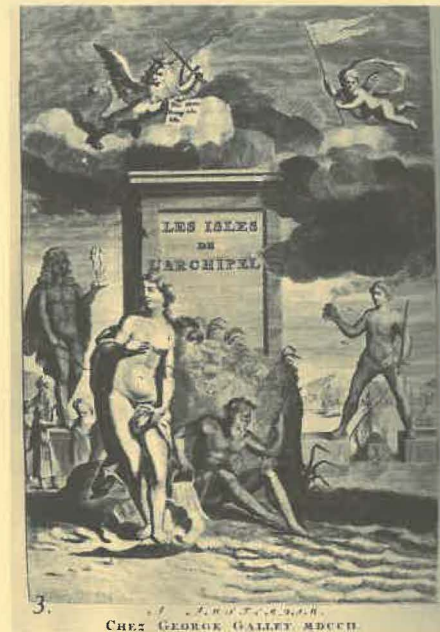
The last session was concerned with travellers. Mrs. Loukia Droulia of the National Research Institute spoke about foreign travellers in Greece after the fifteenth century, their reasons for travelling, and their description and depiction of various parts of Greece. Professor Pierre MacKay of the University of Washington, who is a research fellow at the School this year, spoke about the Ottoman traveller, Evliya Celebi, and about his description of Greece in 1666.

The audience was considerable: about 150 people attended the first session and about 80 the Saturday morning sessions (Saturday being a working day in Greece). There was discussion after each paper, and audience participation was both lively and illuminating. Mrs. Papageorgiou, the librarian, had organized exhibits connected with two of the papers, an exhibit of travellers and one of Korais letters. The first evening concluded very pleasantly with a cocktail party offered by the Director of the School and Mrs. Immerwahr.

The colloquium was given a good amount of publicity, including announcement in a number of newspapers and a feature in *Ta Nea*. Summaries of the papers will be published in at least two periodicals. It may be interesting to quote part of the opinion of *Ta Nea*: "The present initiative of the Gennadeion (the colloquium) is doubtless something new and something more than is offered by the other large libraries of our country. It is a model of flawless and effective functioning and organization, and novel — a promise for a new step forward . . . Despite the specialized character of the subject, it is undoubtedly worth following the series of talks today and tomorrow, which not only constitute an important intellectual event, but also open a new way (new possibilities) in the relationship of the public with our educational institutions."

Mrs. Papageorgiou and the staff of the Gennadeion contributed considerably to the success of the colloquium. It is my conviction that such colloquia should be continued in the future and that they will help to make the Gennadeion into an important intellectual forum.

Angeliki E. Laiou
Samuel H. Kress Professor of
Hellenic Studies, 1978/79



Illustrations from books on display in the Gennadeion during the Colloquium

1. A fifteenth century manuscript, *Liber Insularum Archipelagi*, by Cristoforo Buondeleronti.
2. Greek elder, from the German edition (Nuremberg 1572) of Nicolas de Nicolay, *Les navigations, peregrinations et voyages, faicts en la Turquie*.
3. Title-page of Olpert Dapper, *Description exacte des isles de l'Archipel*, Amsterdam 1703.
4. *The Princess of Walachia*, from a collection of 156 original costume drawings of the Ottoman Empire, a few dated 1768 or 1769, by Georg W., Graf von Rumpf.
5. A French Lady of Pera or Smyrna from the same collection.



SCHOOL SPONSORED EXCAVATIONS:



Kommos, *Continued from page 1*

ever, was to explore the lower, Middle Minoan levels (ca. 2000-1600) known to underlie the entire area. We made the fortunate discovery of an extremely well preserved room of early Middle Minoan date with walls alongside it preserved over three meters high. Nearby, a Middle Minoan III room directly to the west and at a higher level contained an astounding amount of pottery. This house had collapsed, precipitating slabs of the second story floor down into a storeroom below.

In the storeroom, the limestone slabs, found tilted where they had come to rest, had smashed the larger vessels below. However, one of the pithoi in the corner of the room was essentially intact (figure 2, right). There were six pithoi set next to the walls, four decorated with drip motifs. Around the pithoi were found over thirty smaller vessels: cups, small and large amphorae, pitchers and rhyta. Rarest were the rhyta of various shapes. A conical rhyton is particularly beautifully decorated with horizontal red bands and a palm leaf in white. The decoration is paralleled elsewhere so far only on a fragmentary rhyton from Sir Arthur Evans' excavations at Knossos. This group of intact pottery now comprises one of our richest Middle Minoan deposits and is being carefully examined. The circumstances of its burial may indicate a destruction, perhaps by earthquake, in the Middle Minoan III period.

Exploration of the Classical/Hellenistic sanctuary (figure 3) continued south of the Minoan houses. The results have been both surprising and spectacular. In the altar court two more built altars have been discovered directly south of the two discovered in previous seasons. The altars represent a symmetrical arrangement rare, if not unique, in Graeco-Roman times.

More important than the altars was the discovery of a Greek temple (figure 4) just west of the two northern altars. The temple, dedicated to a god or gods that still remain to be determined, forms a focus around which the altars and other subsidiary structures were arranged. Somewhat similar in plan to the room excavated last season adjoining it on the north, it has benches around the interior and an entrance opening eastward onto the court. Large blocks were used in its exterior walls, and it is paved with floor slabs. It is provided with a central hearth and two large column bases set on axis, a plan closely comparable to the earlier temples at Prinias and Dreros. Along the western wall is a platform of fine masonry upon which the chief cult statue of the sanctuary stood. Only a bone eye of the statue has been discovered.

The sanctuary was deserted in the second century B.C., after a destruction which can probably be attributed to Gortyn's reduction of Phaistos, ca. 150 B.C. Perhaps rebuilding was involved, but, in any case, the temple



Fig. 2. Joseph W. Shaw in the Middle Minoan Storeroom during the summer of 1979.



Fig. 3. View of the Greek sanctuary, showing the temple far left and the four altars in the foreground.

was used as late as A.D. ca. 125, judging from the lamps, coins, and glass of that approximate date found within it. Numerous partially preserved tables of offering attest to the room's function for worship. Inscriptions found will help fill in the identity of the sanctuary.

The temple is of a known Cretan type with an unusually well preserved interior. As is the case with so many other Greek sanctuaries, it is clear from soundings below the slab floor that the temple was built intention-

ally on an earlier sacred site. The westernmost column base was found to be resting directly upon an earlier hearth. This hearth was filled with ash and burnt bone fragments and might be considered a hearth-altar. To its west were found finger rings, bronze strips (from a shield decoration?) and fragments of 7th/6th century clay vessels. Some of the vessels are intact. A few black glaze vessels are decorated in an unusual technique of incision depicting figures, among others, of a warrior and a *prothesis* scene (figure 5).



Fig. 4. The Greek temple discovered during the 1979 season at Kommos.

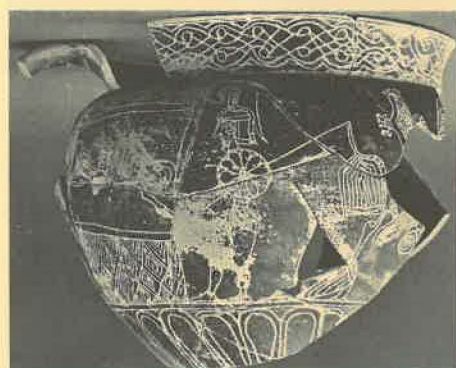


Fig. 5. Portion of an inscribed black glaze cup from the early shrine, depicting a hoplite (right) and (presumably) a corpse (left).



Fig. 6. Bronze horse figurine (here still uncleaned) found in connection with the early Greek shrine.

This same hearth was found to have been built upon still another altar, consisting of a large triangular slab with three rectangular cuttings in a row, into which three squared, tapering slabs were set with tenons. In the interstice of the southern two slabs was found a faience Egyptian goddess set above a fine Archaic bronze horse (figure 6). In the other gap between slabs, to the north, was a small faience figure, probably of a Pharaoh. Behind

the three slabs on the west was a bronze bull, then another vertical slab apparently set in as an afterthought and, beyond that, what may be a large carbonized wooden bowl still set in the ground where it had been burnt. On the east, in front of this curious and important altar, are three blocks set on the floor.

All the details of the evolution of the temple and the significance of the first (lowest) altar, are not yet clear and must be investigated through further research and excavation.

West of the temple on a slope leading down to the beach, at least three Minoan buildings were discovered in deep sand during an exploratory sounding designed to determine what, if any, harbor structures might have been built at this strategic point between the town and the shore. The walls are built in a monumental manner unlike most of the houses so far discovered and are most reminiscent of palatial technique. We have partially excavated a large room (figure 7) whose primary function is still unclear as is its exact date of construction. Its character seems public, even commercial in nature. It could, therefore, be dedicated to trade functions connected with the harbor's ships.

At present we have completed some of our early exploratory work. Excavation of the Middle Minoan houses will continue concurrently with future work in the sanctuary and the nearby monumental Minoan buildings which have just appeared. At the same time work on various types of small finds from all periods, especially the pottery, stone tools, and organic remains will lead to interesting conclusions concerning local domestic economy and ceramic chronology.

Joseph W. Shaw



Fig. 7. Monumental Minoan building, probably commercial, set next to the ancient shoreline.

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