



George E. Mylonas, President of the Academy of Athens, presents the olive wreath and medal to Homer A. Thompson

### Homer Thompson Elected Foreign Member of Academy of Athens

Homer A. Thompson, member of the Board of Trustees and Field Director of the Agora Excavations from 1947-68, has been admitted to the Academy of Athens. Describing the occasion, Professor Thompson writes, "It was, as you may imagine, a very great and very unexpected honor to be elected even as a 'foreign member' to that august body. The ceremony took place on the evening of June 10th in the very neo-classical, century-old building on University Avenue. The occasion was made especially moving for me because of the fact that the present head of the Academy is a very old friend, Professor George E. Mylonas, known in this country as one of

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### Gennadeion Acquires Rare Liturgical Books

The treasures of the Gennadius Library were enriched last spring by the addition of over 200 volumes acquired from a private collection here in Athens. Such an occasion does not happen often, and one is always excited to discover what surprises the shelves will yield. Two prior collections, in 1967 and 1968, had revealed serious gaps in a major area of our library. We had good reason to expect that this new quarry would further improve our holdings.

The works in question are widely regarded as the hardest to find of any printed Greek books. These rarities are the books printed specifically for the Greek east throughout the long bondage of the Turko-

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### Thoughts of an Ex-chairman

*(An editorial by Mabel L. Lang, Chairman of the Managing Committee, 1975-80)*

My association with the School has been long and of the first importance for both my teaching and research, but it was not until I became chairman of the Managing Committee in 1975 that I came to appreciate fully the scope of its activities as well as the extent of its impact on American classical education. As a student at the school in 1947/48 I had my first taste of excavation and learned, as so many students have both before and since, about the art and science of archaeology "from the ground up." At the same time it was, and is, possible for members of the School, by learning to speak the modern tongue, to come closer to the ancient Greeks and an understanding of the language which they used to formulate so many of the ideas underpinning Western Civilization. Being a member of the School has always meant a deeper appreciation of the classical scene as one lives and works in the natural surroundings which were so influential in forming the ancient Greek character and way of life. In addition, members share in a scholarly community which confers on them the rights and privileges of "Athenian fellowship" ever afterwards in America. It is little wonder that many return for extended periods of time to enjoy the ideal working conditions at the School, as I did in 1953/54, in 1959/60 and for parts of many many summers.

The School's approaching hundredth birthday makes this a time of both looking backward and thinking forward. The contrast between the embryonic School of 1881 and the present mature institution is impressive testimony to both its potentiality and effectiveness. In 1881 the School was little more than a prospectus with a plan for training students, endorsements from five universities, a Managing Committee and the intention to raise an endowment of one

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## New Excavations Begun in the Athenian Agora

Accompanied by the rhythmic crump of air hammers and the bass growl of heavy machinery, the School commenced a major new phase of excavation in the Athenian Agora during May of 1980, assisted by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and with the cooperation of the Greek Archaeological Service. The mechanical symphony was orchestrated by the demolition contractor who then began the task of leveling the old flour mill which had stood on the north side of modern Hadrian Street since the late nineteenth century. The mill, it quickly developed, had been built to withstand the ages, and its stone masonry resisted the contractor's efforts to demolish it. Moreover the more recent sections proved to have been built of solid concrete laced with a jungle of iron re-inforcing rods, so that in the end the contractor won the day only by bringing his heaviest artillery into the assault.

Nevertheless, by the middle of July the entire property (1,145 square meters) had been cleared to street level and the three great basements of the flour mill had been emptied of rubble and debris. The enormous depth of stratified fill on the north side of the Agora determined the plan of campaign. Since the remains of the classical monuments lie some seven meters beneath the level of the modern street and the Middle Byzantine levels are nearly four meters deep, the first archaeological breaking of ground on the mill site was confined to the two southern basements. Even so only the upper levels of the site could be explored this season.

Beneath the floors of the southern basements, the excavators investigated several rooms belonging to two private houses of the Byzantine period which were separated by a narrow street crossing the area from north to south. The better preserved of these houses, consisting of a courtyard surrounded by small rooms, was in use from the ninth through the twelfth centuries after Christ. The excavators were able to examine a long series of stratified earth floors in various rooms and they could determine that large storage jars had been installed in some rooms in the twelfth century. Like all domestic architecture, the house revealed several phases of remodeling and repair: the lines of walls were shifted, doorways blocked by masonry, and thresholds raised to accommodate renewed earth floors.

Excavation beneath the southeast basement revealed nearly two meters of accumulated fill over the Byzantine remains. Here, parts of a house of the twelfth century proved to be less well preserved than the rooms across the street to the west; but above these remains, the excavators en-



*Student excavators exploring a Byzantine house on the mill site*

countered traces of occupation and some fragmentary foundations of structures which had stood on the site from the fourth to the nineteenth centuries.

During the early weeks of the season, while the flour mill was being demolished, the excavators undertook various supplementary investigations in previously excavated areas of the Agora. Most interesting of these were two trenches excavated to test the stratigraphy of the Panathenaic Way where it enters the market square at its northwest corner. A well-preserved series of layers revealed the complete stratigraphic history of the processional way from its inception in the sixth century B.C. down to the late Hellenistic period, the

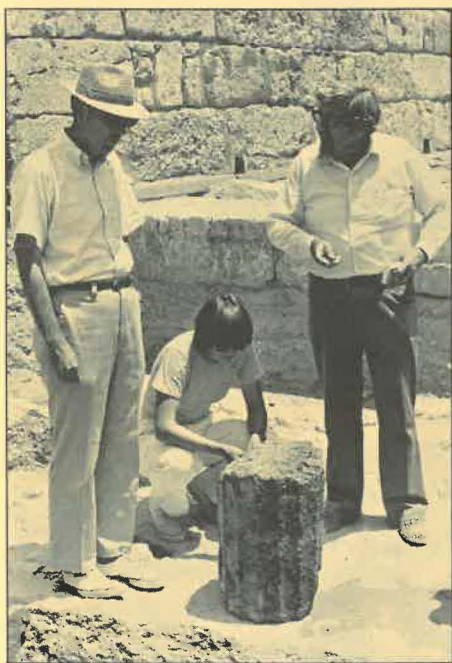
level at which the street was left exposed in the early 1970s. In one of the test trenches, a layer of the late fifth century B.C. exposed the cobblestone pavement of the classical street heavily scored by the passage of wheeled traffic. Along the edge of the pavement, there came to light an irregular line of deep pits. These had been dug to erect upright wooden timbers which would have supported temporary bleachers to accommodate the crowds of spectators lining the route of the Panathenaic Procession.

At a lower level in the same area, the excavators came upon a deep pit of discarded debris and broken architectural blocks which were deposited at the time when the Athenians began to clean up their





Students excavators investigating classical levels of the Panathenaic Way. Foreground shows cobblestone pavement lined with pits for the erection of bleachers



T. Leslie Shear, Jr. (left), Agora Fellow Margaret Miles (center), and Architect William B. Dinsmoor, Jr. (right) examining newly found column drum of the Stoa Basileios

city after its destruction by the Persian armies in the summer of 480 B.C. The debris could be easily recognized not only by the damaged blocks, but also by quantities of smashed terracotta roof tiles found together with fragmentary pottery of the first quarter of the fifth century B.C. Of particular importance were three small doric column drums, the stuccoed surface of which had been badly discolored by the action of fire. The dimensions and material of the drums show that they belonged to the original interior columns of the Stoa



Heavy machinery at work demolishing the flour mill

Basileios, which lies just 50 meters away to the west. The new pieces match exactly the single drum which still stands in its original position in the stoa, and because of their well-dated context, they provide the first formal proof of the archaic date of the building, which was evidently severely damaged in the Persian destruction and subsequently rebuilt.

For the first time in the fifty-year history of the School's excavations in the Agora, the excavating staff was joined by a significant number of student volunteer excavators from American and Canadian colleges and universities. Of the 53 members of the staff, 39 were undergraduate or graduate students representing no less than 28 different North American institutions. The student excavators participated in all aspects of the archaeological field work, and their enthusiastic efforts and quickly acquired expertise can fairly be said to have revolutionized the conduct of the excavations.

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

## Agora Excavations Volunteer Program

Positions are available for volunteer excavators wishing to participate in the archaeological excavations of the Athenian Agora during the summer of 1981. College students, graduate students, and postgraduate scholars with an interest in Archaeology, Ancient History, Classical Studies and related subjects are invited to apply. Write for information and application papers to: Professor T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Field Director, Department of Art and Archaeology, McCormick Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

## Microfilm and Xerographic Reprints

Meritt, Benjamin D., *Athenian Tribute Lists I, II, IV*. 1939, 1949, 1953.

Meritt, Benjamin D., *Documents on Athenian Tribute*. 1937.

Morgan, Charles H., *Corinth, IX, The Byzantine Pottery*. 1942.

Paton, James M., *Chapters on Medieval and Renaissance Visitors to Greek Lands*.

Pritchett, William K., *Chronology of Hellenistic Athens*. 1940.

Scranton, Robert L., *Greek Walls*. 1921.

Weber, Shirley H., *Voyages and Travels in Greece, the Near East and Adjacent Regions, Made Previous to the Year 1891*. 1953.

Weber, Shirley H., *Voyages and Travels in the Near East during the XIX Century*. 1952.

Order from: University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.



During filming in the Agora of a TV program, "The Ancient Mariners" for the new Odyssey series on PBS. (Left to right) Odyssey Producer, Sanford Low; Director, Werner Bundschuh; Carolyn Koehler and Michael L. Katzev. The one hour special on the ancient maritime world will be aired in autumn 1981. Photograph by R.K. Vincent, Jr.





Virginia Grace and Dorothy Thompson in the Agora Museum, July 1980.  
Photograph by R.K. Vincent, Jr.

### Hesperia Fascicule Will Honor Virginia Grace, Dorothy Thompson

A special issue of *Hesperia*, entirely devoted to Hellenistic Studies, has been planned for June 1982. As a mark of respect for two long-time associates of the School who are experts in the field, the fascicule will be dedicated to Dorothy Burr Thompson, who celebrated her 80th birthday in August of this year, and to Virginia Grace, whose 80th birthday is in January 1981. The Editor hopes that material will be available to place the emphasis on the arts, rather than on history and epigraphy; articles which deal with the minor arts, amphoras and other pottery, would be especially appropriate as the two honorees have been most active in these areas. Carolyn Koehler and Susan Rotroff will assist Marian McAllister in editing the issue, for which anyone eligible to contribute to *Hesperia* is invited to submit a manuscript.

For more than 40 years Miss Grace has devoted herself to the study of ancient amphoras, collecting and systemizing information about these vessels both from the Agora excavations and throughout the Mediterranean. Classifying the amphoras by shapes and by seal impressions on their handles, Miss Grace has been able to establish a chronological reference tool which is an invaluable resource to scholars. Her study, reflected in numerous publications, has also shed significant light on patterns of ancient trade and industry, as well as

economic and social history. Her book on *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade* appears in the School's Athenian Agora Picture Book series.

Mrs. Thompson was responsible for three volumes in the same series, *Miniature Sculpture from the Athenian Agora*, *Garden Lore of Ancient Athens*, and *An Ancient Shopping Center, The Athenian Agora*. Her association with the Agora goes back to the 1930s, when she began excavating there as one of the first Agora Fellows. She is currently working on the publication of the Hellenistic terracotta figurines from the Agora. These small clay statues treat a variety of subjects, among them gods and goddesses, fashionable ladies, actors, animals, and even musical instruments and pieces of furniture. They were presented to divinities as humble offerings, displayed in the home as knick-knacks, or given to children as toys. Terracotta sculpture has long been an interest of Mrs. Thompson; her doctoral dissertation was a study of the clay figurines from ancient Myrina, on the southwest coast of Turkey, and she has continued to publish extensively in the field.

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Grace met as undergraduates at Bryn Mawr College, where, as they remarked at a party given in Athens in their honor this summer, their interests ran as much to Greek literature as to Hellenistic archaeology. Their subsequent deep involvement in post-Classical art and archaeology has influenced and inspired two generations of students and scholars.

### Chairman Emeritus of Trustees Joins Business Hall of Fame

Frederick C. Crawford, Chairman Emeritus of the School's Board of Trustees, has been elected to the Hall of Fame for Business Leadership. The Hall of Fame was established six years ago by Junior Achievement to provide career models for young people. The editors of *Fortune* magazine select the honorees, "individuals who have distinguished themselves as leaders within the free enterprise system and whose efforts have contributed to the advancement and prosperity of our nation."

*Fortune* cites particularly Mr. Crawford's knack for communication, which resulted in his ability to enlist the whole-hearted cooperation of workers and managers as he built Thompson Products, a small Cleveland based auto-parts maker into TRW, a diversified giant.

Mr. Crawford joins a select list of previous laureates which includes Andrew Carnegie, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, and two other members of the School's Board, Arthur Vining Davis and John J. McCloy.



Frederick C. Crawford being inducted into the Business Hall of Fame by actor Charlton Heston

### Slide Show about the School

A slide show about the School has been prepared by George Trescher and Associates. The show, which is about 15 minutes in length, covers all aspects of the School's program, including teaching, research and excavation. Allan Appel, who created the show, spent time this summer at the School and the excavations. He was assisted by Colin Edmonson, Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, and other members of the School staff.

Most of the slides were taken by Robert K. Vincent, Jr., photographer for the Agora Excavations. Other slides were donated from the archives of Whitney Blair, Mabel Lang, William Murray, Doreen Spitzer and Homer Thompson.

The show takes a look at the past, present and future of the School as it prepares to celebrate its centennial in 1981.



### Thompson Elected to Academy

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the great teachers of our time and as President of the Archaeological Institute of America 1956-60. In Greece he is famous as one of the principal excavators of Mycenae and Eleusis, and as the present Secretary of the Archaeological Society. But we should also remember his early connection with the American School which he served as Bursar, the first to hold the office, in 1926-29.

"Moving too was the fact that on this same occasion Professor Constantine Tsatsos, late President of Greece, was readmitted to the place in the Academy which he had resigned on becoming President. He spoke with obviously deep feeling of his pleasure in being back among his academic colleagues.

"I gave a paper on Sokrates in the Agora. After the meeting we dined as guests of the Mylonas along with about twenty other members of the Academy at the Yacht Club which, as you know, commands a splendid view across the Bay of Phaleron toward Mt. Hymettos. The food, I'm sure, was equal of any ever served at a Platonic symposium."

### Multiple Honors for John Caskey

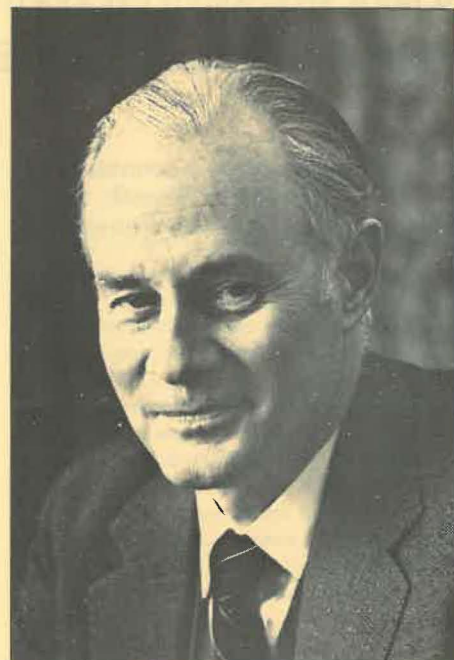
John L. Caskey, former director of the School and director of the Kea excavations, has been showered with honors. In March he was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy in the section of Polite Literature and Antiquities. Then in May the American Academy of Arts and Sciences elected him a Fellow of the Academy. Professor Caskey spent the summer as usual at Kea where he is busy working on final publication of the site.



*John and Miriam Caskey at Kea. Photograph by Tucker Blackburn*

### Dilworth Elected Treasurer

On May 12, J. Richardson Dilworth was elected to the School's board of trustees and was elected treasurer to succeed John J. McCloy. Mr. Dilworth is Chairman of the Board of Rockefeller Center, Inc. and senior financial advisor to the Rockefeller family. Mr. Dilworth is a director of R.H. Macy & Co., International Basic Economy Corporation, Chase Manhattan Bank and the Chrysler Corp. He is a vice chairman of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a trustee of the Yale Corporation, Rockefeller University, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and the Institute for Advanced Study.



*J. Richardson Dilworth*

### AAUW Honors Lucy Shoe Meritt

In March Lucy Shoe Meritt received the "Outstanding Woman of Texas" award from the Austin Branch of the American Association of University Women. In honoring Mrs. Meritt, the Association noted among other accomplishments her brilliant career in classical studies and the extensive list of scholarly works pertaining to Greek and Roman archaeology which she has edited or authored. The citation also recognized her excavation work at Corinth and her editorship from 1950 to 1973 of the publications of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Mrs. Meritt is currently completing a history of the second fifty years of the School.

### A suggestion to Authors

Inflation is driving the price of books and journals out of sight. Books published in Germany and Switzerland (to name only two countries, not invidiously) are sometimes staggeringly high.

We all know this. Can we do anything about it?

As a matter of fact, we can. Many scholars over the years have presented copies of their books to the School Library. Such donations are especially appropriate from scholars who have used the Library, whether as Regular Members, Associate Members, or visitors—as a recognition of what the Library has done for them. In many cases, without the School and its Library their books would not have come into being.

May we not suggest that everyone who has an interest in the School make it a point of principle to send one copy of his or her book *promptly*—so the School will not order it—to the Library?

This modest act of thoughtfulness would save our budget thousands of dollars a year. If there ever was a time when we could complacently assume "the School will order it," that time vanished with 30-cent gasoline. The Director's reports have outlined agonizing choices among activities that we might have to cancel. Surely, everyone agrees that the standing of the Library is sacred—and here is a way to help in maintaining it.

*Mortimer Chambers  
Special Research Fellow 1979/80*



## SCHOOL SPONSORED EXCAVATIONS:



### Excavations at Kommos: Fifth Season Reveals Important Series of Temples

When we first discovered the Classical/Hellenistic sanctuary at Kommos in southern Crete last year, we hardly expected that the temple overlay earlier temples going back in time as early as about 950 B.C. Last season we had uncovered evidence for early religious activity when we came upon a tripillar shrine, probably of Phoenician inspiration, with fine dedications of bronze bull and horse figurines and Egyptian faience figurines wedged between the pillar blocks (*Newsletter*, Fall 1979).

This discovery called for further exploration. A new sounding was opened up below the slabs of the temple floor to reveal a series of superimposed walls, benches and hearths that certainly represent the predecessors of the upper temple. This discovery is quite significant. Although we know of somewhat parallel developments at certain Greek sites outside Crete (for instance at the Sanctuary of Hera on Samos or the Sanctuary of Artemis at Ephesus), Kommos is the first site where the development of a Cretan temple can be traced clearly over a period of at least 500 years.

The historical scenario at Kommos is simple in outline. A once populous Minoan site was deserted about 1200 B.C., at a time when Greeks had already entered from the north and not long before the immigration to Crete of the so-called "Dorians." According to tradition, these Dorians settled much of the fertile plain of the Messara, established new centers (especially Gortyn), and reinhabited some of the well-placed older centers (Phaistos, Kommos). At Kommos the settlers made use of Minoan walls at that time still projecting above the ground. One spot, near a large Minoan building made up of enormous squared blocks of limestone, eventually became a religious center. This location was probably selected in part because of the newcomers' awe of the still visible monumental works of their long-vanished predecessors.

Thus the Kommos site became associated with worship as early as ca. 950 B.C. Not long afterward the first "temple" was built in the form of a simple rectangular room open to the east with interior benches of stone slabs along the northern (and, presumably, southern) wall. The latter feature was to become a common element within most Cretan-type temples in the course of time. When the accumulation of earth and debris had brought the floor level up to the top of the benches, a group of cups was somehow left lying outside the temple near



*The Classical/Hellenistic sanctuary at Kommos with the four altars in the foreground*



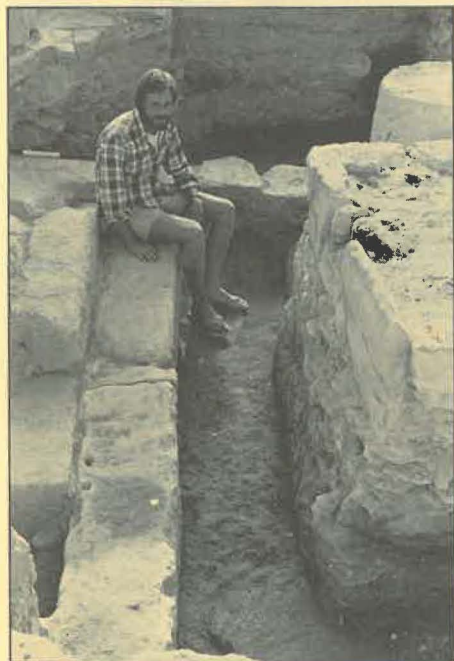
*A series of superposed temples at Kommos, as revealed when the floor of the upper temple was removed*

its doorway. Soon after, just before 700 B.C., the faithful built another temple structure directly on top of the first temple.

This new temple was fancier than the first, with a pillar set on axis at the entrance on the east and monolithic benches along its side walls. The tripillar shrine with its offerings, mentioned earlier, was also set on axis toward the rear of the building at

the west and a rough hearth of slabs was set in front of it. Again, after over a century's use, the floor level rose, so that by ca. 650 B.C. only the tops of the pillars (converted to become the side of a hearth) could be seen. To judge from the remains of fish, sheep, goat and shellfish found here, especially in the hearth, the taking of ritual meals within the building was common. In



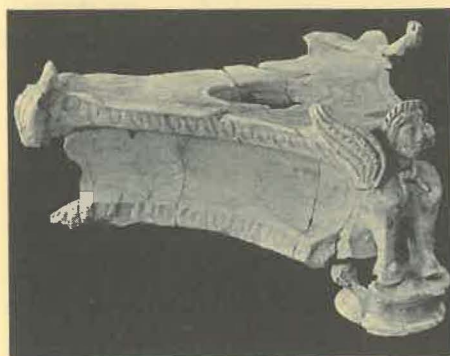
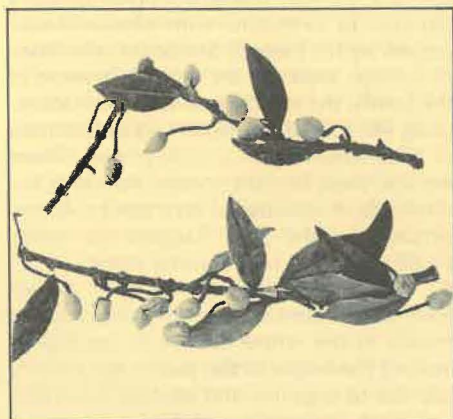


John McEnroe seated upon the bench of the intermediate temple



A kanthariskos found in the second (later) phase of the earliest temple

Below: Objects found in the stratified temple dump; a bronze bull of the Geometric period, a Protocorinthian aryballos decorated with a hare chased by hounds, a bronze and ivory wreath of the Hellenistic period, and a Hellenistic three legged terracotta stand supported by siren figures



this connection it is probably reasonable to assume that the chief function of the benches was not for sitting nor for the setting out of offerings, but rather to accommodate diners. In their accustomed way, the Greeks might have reclined on their sides and, propped up by an elbow and a cushion, might have drunk and eaten a meal, occasionally accompanied by flute music and usually followed by discussion.

At a much later date, about 350 B.C., perhaps after a partial abandonment for a century or so, worship at the site was revived and a new temple (the fine, upper one discovered last year) was constructed. Near the temple, set around a court open on the east and south, were a round building (for the worship of a hero?), a two-roomed house (for the resident priest?) and, north of the temple, a large hall with wall benches along its interior for banqueting. These buildings, together with the four monumental altars in the court, constitute a religious complex so far unique in Crete.

The local Greeks here have a curious way of asking about discoveries. The word is "evremata," by which they usually mean not buildings but small, impressive objects. Thus when I tell them about the buildings, they ask, "Yes, but what evremata did you have?" We can tell them that under a tree south of the temple we found a stratified temple dump covering the entire period described. It seems that when the temple was cleaned up the people simply walked to the door and then threw everything to their right. Here we have found figurines of horses and a beautiful bronze bull, a fine Corinthian vase decorated with a rabbit hunt and fighting beasts, thousands of bones from the ritual meals, and dozens of terracotta lamps, bowls, cups, and many ladles, including a cup type so far unique to Kommos. One of our ceramic experts has dubbed the last item the "Kommos Cup." The most unusual find, however, was made a few weeks ago when the greenish colour of corroded bronze appeared in the sand. After clearing, we found a series of exquisitely fashioned bronze leaves attached to a curving stem, with oblong fruit of ivory attached by bronze wires to the same stem. We probably have here a wreath of laurel, once a dedication in the latest temple, perhaps a prize won by a proud young athlete. Not far from the wreath were fragments of a curious triangular terracotta stand with a circular hole in its center (for offerings?). At each of its three projections is a seated winged creature, probably a siren, a seductive beast known to attract mariners to watery graves. At first only her lower body was found. "Oh, if we could only find the head," someone exclaimed. Then, shortly afterward, "The head, the



## SCHOOL SPONSORED EXCAVATIONS:



Excavation director, Joseph Shaw, in the monumental Minoan commercial building near the shore

head, and it's so beautiful!", and everybody came running to see the two pieces as they were joined together.

Now I should try to put matters in perspective. The Greek sanctuary really covers a rather limited area and was built over a large Minoan settlement that we have been investigating for some years. So far we have cleared some five Minoan houses on the hilltop, as well as to the south one large house and parts of others within which was found beautiful pottery, abandoned after an earthquake. Further down, at the base of the hill, is the Greek sanctuary already described. Close to the shore, past the sanctuary, is an immense Minoan building with a fine floor of large slabs and with walls a meter thick. The ensemble quite dwarfs the later Greek structures that were built nearby at a higher level.

Although grandiose and extremely important, too little of these Minoan buildings has yet been excavated for us to understand their layout and function. We do know, however, that they cover a large area. Also, their construction is quite unlike that of the Minoan houses to the north, for it is "palatial" (which is not to say that we have found a palace). For various reasons, I think that the one building so far excavated along the shore is commercial, having to do with a port's activities, but this remains to be proven.

Our work is sponsored by the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum, and 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 J. McEnroe, M.C. Shaw, L.V. Watrous and J.C. Wright. Numerous specialists in botany, ceramics, conservation, geology and related sciences were also involved.

Joseph W. Shaw  
*Director, Kommos Excavations*

### Development Administrator Appointed

On September 2nd Mr. Gary Farmer joined the School staff as Development Administrator. The position is funded by a grant from the Arthur Vining Davis Foundations.

Mr. Farmer comes to the School from the Institute for Advanced Study, where he was assistant to the Institute's Development Director. He participated in all aspects of planning and implementing the development program for the Institute, including the Einstein Symposium.

Mr. Farmer earned his A.B. in 1972 from the University of California, Irvine, in Art History and Anthropology. Before joining the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study he worked in the development field in New York with several arts organizations, with the Metropolitan Museum of Art and with George Trescher Associates, the consulting and public relations firm which has prepared a slide show about the School.

## Popular Clay Wine Cups Imitate Models Made in Precious Metals

One of the most attractive varieties of pottery made in Athens during the centuries following the death of Alexander the Great was the so-called "Megarian bowl." This is a hemispherical vessel, without foot or handles, and, unlike most other Athenian pottery, it was made in a mold. This process of manufacture made it possible to decorate the entire exterior surface of the bowl with designs in relief. Some Megarian bowls are closely similar to silver and gold bowls of the Hellenistic period and it seems that, just as expensive Wedgwood pottery is copied today in plastic, so the silver bowls, beyond the pockets of all but the very rich, were copied then in clay. Despite their relatively large size (they normally hold between 16 and 24 ounces), the bowls were used as wine cups; the Greeks watered their wine, and so required a fairly substantial cup to accommodate a reasonable portion. The Megarian bowls represent the highest achievement of the Athenian Hellenistic potter and would have been displayed proudly on the dinner tables of prosperous Athenians.

I should mention that the name "Megarian bowl" is nothing more than a convenient nickname. The reported provenances of examples published in the nineteenth century led scholars to believe that the bowls originated in Megara. Although this idea was discarded half a century ago, the old name has stuck. Today it is dying out in favor of more precise but, alas, less colorful terminology: "Hellenistic hemispherical moldmade relief bowl."

The relief designs range from simple but elegant floral schemes to elaborate figured scenes. The latter, which were very popular at Athens, would have been especially appropriate at a dinner or drinking party of the sort Plato describes in his *Symposium*. The scenes often show Erotes, satyrs, goats, and other associates of Dionysos, god of wine, dancing around an enormous mixing bowl. Dionysos is also referred to by the comic masks that often appear as filling ornament, and sometimes appears himself, riding triumphantly on a panther, or overcome with wine and supported by his friends. Miniature renditions of famous works of art embellish some of the bowls; the effect must have been something like that of the Mona Lisa or the mask of Tutankhamen on a coffee mug. There are also lively hunting scenes, frolicking sea creatures, mythological love stories; if conversation at the party flagged, the bowls could provide a new starting point.

Many hundreds of Megarian bowls have been found in the Agora excavations, mostly in the refuse dumps of the houses around the edges of the public square. My job was to organize and analyze this material, with an eye to establishing internal





Susan I. Rotroff in the Agora Museum



A Megarian Bowl from the Agora excavations

links (e.g. groups of bowls made by the same workshop) and an accurate absolute chronology. In the latter I was aided both by the care of the excavators, who had recorded details about how and where each piece had been found, and by the carelessness of the ancient Athenians. Among their broken pottery, they left behind lost coins, usually of small denominations, and other datable objects, which in turn furnish clues to the date of the material in the dump.

The dating of these deposits is a complicated matter and provides a good example of the necessity for cooperation among experts. My work would not have been possible without the help of several numismatists on the Agora staff, who identified and studied the coins from the dumps. This was often no simple task, for almost all of the coins are bronze and have been badly corroded by the harsh soil of the Agora. Even greater was the contribution of Virginia Grace, who provided dates for the storage amphoras which almost always appear in Hellenistic deposits. Like most prosperous peoples, the Athenians did not content themselves with the local vintage, but imported large quantities of wine from Rhodes, Knidos, Thasos, and other famous vineyards. The amphoras in which the wine was shipped and stored are distinctive and can be dated more reliably than almost any other objects of the Hellenistic period.

A study of the deposits and the bowls they contained made it possible to establish an approximate chronology for the Megarian bowls. An important discovery was the date at which they began to be manufactured in Athens, about 225 B.C. Since bowls of this type appear nowhere else at such an early date, it is probably safe to say that they were the invention of Athenian potters. The silver bowls which inspired the first Megarian bowls may have been brought to Athens in 224 B.C. from Alexandria, a city famous for her silver, for public display at the first celebration of a festival in honor of the Egyptian king, Ptolemy Euergetes. The Athenian potter was quick to turn admiration of these wonders to his own profit. He began to make ceramic versions of the silver bowls, adapting the mold technique which had recently been developed for the manufacture of clay lamps. These relatively inexpensive imitations immediately became popular; they were exported widely, and local industries subsequently sprang up all over the eastern Mediterranean. Their popularity as wine cups continued to the end of the Hellenistic period.

Because Megarian bowls are recognizable even in tiny fragments, they can be very useful in dating strata and monuments uncovered in excavation. They hold an important place in the history of western ceramics at the beginning of a long series of fine moldmade pottery which includes Arretine and Wedgwood. And they provide a glimpse into the private lives of the Athenians, who clearly did not put aside their love of the elegant even in their time of political eclipse.

Susan I. Rotroff

### A Study of Law Courts in the Athenian Agora

Athenians were litigious. We have always known that. Aristophanes wrote a play about an obsessive judge. Attic orators left us a massive corpus of courtroom rhetoric. Aristotle ended his treatise on the constitution of the Athenians with a detailed description of the complexities of Athenian courtroom procedure. It is accordingly not surprising that American School excavators in the Athenian Agora have uncovered in the course of almost fifty years of excavation numerous artifacts that can be associated with the working of the courts. There are bronze ballots, machines for allotting judges, a water clock, judges' identification tags, seating tokens, balls used in the allotment machines, and now just recently something unique, the lid of a vessel in which legal documents were deposited at pre-trial hearings. Such documents were then sealed in their container until court time.

In addition to these monuments, the excavators have cleared remains of buildings and other structures that are either explicitly

attested as court sites or can be tentatively identified as such on other grounds.

Study of these sites and monuments has been continuous over the years of excavation, and there have been notable discoveries. There has not, however, been a synthetic study that brought together all Agora material relating to the administration of justice in antiquity. This year, Alan Boegehold, from the Department of Classics, Brown University, assisted by a one-year Senior Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities, is bringing together the results of excavation and study by what is now literally generations of archaeologists, historians, philologists, and Hellenists generally. The aim is a comprehensive presentation of all finds and sites associated with the law courts.

The work will include a collection of literary and epigraphical testimonia compiled by Margaret Crosby; final publication of ballots, dikastic pinakia, klepsydra, and terra-cotta tokens by Mabel Lang; kleroteria by Sterling Dow; and curse tablets directed against legal opponents edited by David Jordan. Boegehold will contribute studies of bronze balls, tokens, and the newly identified echinus, as well as law court sites and buildings, a detailed account of court procedure, and general editing of the whole. The resulting work should contain something of interest and value for all students of Greek antiquity.



Alan Boegehold demonstrates use of the Kleroterion, or allotment machine, which was used to select jurors in the law courts. An eligible citizen placed his identity card (a bronze object called a pinakion) into the appropriate slot, and automatic selection was made by a mechanism at the left

### Back Issues of Journal Available

Reprints: Order from Swets and Zeitlinger, 347b Heereweg, Lisse, Holland 2160 AH.

*Hesperia*, volumes 1-35

*Hesperia*, Supplements I-X

*Hesperia*, Index I (*Hesperia*, volumes 1-10; Supplements I-VI)

Microfilm and Microfiche: Order from Johnson Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 1017, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830.

*Hesperia*, volumes 1-45



(This issue of the newsletter brings profiles of two people who have helped mold the history of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Former articles in this series of reminiscences have featured Louis E. Lord, Rhys Carpenter and Arthur Vining Davis.)

## John J. McCloy

At the May meeting of the Trustees of the School, John J. McCloy asked to be relieved of the office of Treasurer, a position which he had held since 1955. Noting that he had passed his 85th birthday on March 31st the Board accepted his resignation with regret tempered by the assurance that he would continue to serve as an active member of the Board. At the same meeting J. Richardson Dilworth was elected as a trustee, and on the recommendation of Mr. McCloy was elected as Treasurer in his place.

Mr. McCloy's association with the Board of the School has been long and active. First elected to the Board on January 7th, 1954 he became Secretary/Treasurer in 1955. In 1969 the onerous dual office was divided, and thereafter he served as Treasurer alone. From 1960 to 1980 he was a member of the Finance Committee, its Chairman from 1962 to 1980. Over this same period he served also as a member of the Executive Committee.

Mr. McCloy's native sagacity and energy, coupled with a vast experience in the law, in banking and in international affairs fitted him admirably for his responsible role in the counsels of the School. Early in his career as Treasurer he reorganized the School's financial structure making it more orderly and effective. It was due largely to the respect in which he was held in financial and foundation circles that the Ford Foundation was persuaded to make its first major contribution to an archaeological project. The Ford grant of one million dollars enabled the School to resume its excavations in the Agora and to uncover, among other notable monuments, the Royal Stoa for which scholars have been searching eagerly for almost a century.

At the same time Mr. McCloy's wise guidance in the handling of the School's finances contributed greatly to the steady growth of its endowment, the income from which is so vital to the maintenance of the School's regular functioning. On June 30th, 1955, the year in which he became Treasurer, the Endowment Fund stood at \$3,809,400. By May 9th, 1980, the total value of the School's investments had risen to \$8,920,000. The increase, to be sure, has been more than offset by inflation, but our School, as compared with most comparable institutions, has been very fortunate in being able to weather the financial stringencies of recent years.

Those members of the School community who have observed Mr. McCloy



John J. McCloy with his son in Greece, 1951.  
Photograph by Alison Frantz

engaged on the business affairs of the School might easily gain the impression that the School was the sole object of his concern. But a glance at his entry in *Who's Who* would remind them that he has had other concerns as well. In addition to making a living as a lawyer, he has been, to name only some of the offices he has held, Assistant Secretary of War (1941-45), President of the World Bank (1947-49), U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (1949-52), Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank 1953 and subsequently of the Chase Manhattan Bank (1955-60), Chairman of the Ford Foundation (1953-65), Chairman of the President's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament (1961-74).

How could a man with so many other momentous responsibilities find time and patience to attend the meetings of the School's Board and to give serious thought to its financial affairs? The answer is that the study of the Classical world is regarded by Mr. McCloy as something of great interest and of great importance to our modern world. He got off to a good start. Classical studies were flourishing in his day at the Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey, and again at Amherst College. A member of the Class of 1916, he was a loyal son of Amherst, and he is still listed as a trustee emeritus and honorary chairman of the Board.

He first visited Greece in the spring of 1951. Seeking a short respite from his arduous duties as United States High Commissioner for Germany, he slipped down to Greece, together with his family, for a few days of incognito existence. The family saw much of Athens but they also made a memorable excursion to Delphi in the company of Alison Frantz. Mr. McCloy insisted on

spending time in the Agora Excavations where he was quick to relate the new archaeological finds, the Tholos, Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios, the ostraka and the dikasts' ballots, to his firm knowledge gained from books. At that time the Agora Excavations were still uncouth from the neglect of war-time. The Agora's finances were depleted. The technical difficulties and the vast expense of rebuilding the Stoa of Attalos were beginning to be contemplated.

It was against the background of impressions gained in these few days in Greece that Mr. McCloy accepted the invitation to join the Board of the School. He was surely well aware of the daunting financial difficulties on the horizon. But any apprehensions he may have felt must have been more than counterbalanced by the conviction that the School was an effective agency for making the world of ancient Greeks more accessible to the modern world.

The School community may well feel not only grateful but proud to have enjoyed the confidence and the support of such a man for so long. May we continue to profit from his wisdom and his good company for many years to come.

Homer A. Thompson

## Richard Stillwell

Richard Stillwell, one of the oldest of the living friends of the American School of Classical Studies, is well known to many members. Recently past his eightieth year, he looks back with humor and affection on his long association with the School, which began in 1924. He still calls me "D.B.," the girl whom he first met on the slopes of the prehistoric site of Eutresis, in Boeotia, when he was taking the "Northern Trip" with the other School students. There he was almost knocked down by a Greek sheep dog that happened to belong to me. When I heard the tremendous racket created by my dog, I rushed to the rescue, to find a tall, handsome, and apparently inoffensive youth, slightly nervous, but unharmed. I have been glad ever since that I saved my visitor, who might well have suffered the same fate as the baby whose bones I had just excavated when the dog swallowed them down at one gulp.

Richard Stillwell, always known as Dick, came to the School from Princeton University as a fellow in Architecture. He had been sent by Professor Edward Capps, chairman of the Managing Committee, to draw plans for the publication of the Corinth excavations and to acquire some knowledge of classical architecture. Young though he was, Dick Stillwell was eminently suited for the position. He had taken his AB in 1921 and had acquired his fine carriage and some administrative experience in



the ROTC after the War. His engineering father had seen to it that his son had all the prerequisites for a career in the world. As a child, Dick had received a splendid set of lead soldiers to stimulate his interest in military affairs; he still likes to show them to sympathetic visitors. At the age of ten, he was taught French, an asset for any scholar in Europe in those days. With a horse from the artillery in Princeton, he played polo and still wears a small gold watch charm showing a horse and polo sticks, as an emblem of a championship won in his college years. After graduation, he had served, along with 30 American students, in the Architectural Restoration in France, where he drew plans for a *mairie* in Evernicour near Rheims. He speaks warmly of his association with the French and of their gratitude expressed in a fine organ recital in Notre Dame.

In Athens in 1924-26, the young architect was a member of the School in Athens and worked in Corinth. He particularly enjoyed the opportunity of coming close to the the great ancient buildings; he had already begun to feel more interest in the history than in the actual designing of architecture. He therefore accepted a call to the Department of Art and Archaeology in Princeton University on very attractive conditions: in the first term, he taught ancient architecture, in the second term, he enjoyed a special Fellowship in Architecture at the American School in Athens 1928-1931. Thus began a long career, centered throughout on the School and its interests, with but a few excursions into related activities, always in the service of American excavations.

While Dick was serving in Athens, he became the right-hand man of Rhys Carpenter, Director of the School 1927-32. A friendship developed between these two congenial men that kept them close until Rhys' death in 1979 when Dick spoke movingly at the memorial service of all the good times they had had together. Bad times united them also, for both were in Corinth in April 1928 when the great earthquake badly shook and fatally damaged the old excavation house and drove the members into the garden. Dick recalled the extraordinary calm and efficiency of Rhys and Eleanor Carpenter, who organized life in appalling circumstances of flooding rains; the only food a little bully-beef, brought up by the British Navy, who alone remembered the beleaguered excavators high above the ruined city of New Corinth.

Dick's own calm control impressed the Carpenters so much that when Rhys returned to America in 1931/32, Dick was appointed Director of the School, despite his youthful age. In addition, in 1932-35, he became Supervising Architect of the newly initiated Agora Excavations. In this capacity, he soon produced the first architectural studies of three of the most important civic buildings, the Stoa of Zeus Eleutherios, the



*Richard Stillwell, just arrived in Greece, 1925*

Altar of Zeus Agoraios (?), and the Monument of the Eponymous Heroes. In his long visits to Corinth, as Director of the School's excavations there, he came to know one of the excavators, who was conducting the important examination of the Potters' Quarter along a stream bank to the west of the city. Agnes Newhall had a sensitive eye and a charming personality not unnoticed by the young architect. They soon became engaged and were married in 1932, spending their lives together in single-minded devotion to archaeology until her premature death in 1957. Their children, Richard, Jr. and Theodora, were often with them in Corinth where Theodora herself followed the family taste and excavated and published a group of Byzantine graves.

In the years of Dick's directorship of the School, he always took great interest in the School's excavations and helped young architectural students on their way. Dick continued to teach in Princeton University until 1942 when he was drawn into the war. He taught in the School of Air Combat at Quonset, Rhode Island, under Clarence Mendel as Commanding Officer, reaching the rank of Lieutenant Commander. Dick reports that he had great fun during this period, for one reason because his modest service in World War I entitled him to a bonus.

Finally, after the War, Dick was granted a term's leave in 1948 when he inevitably gravitated back to Corinth. He took along Agnes to continue her work on the Potters' Quarter and the children to learn the Greek language and Greek ways. Then, while Agnes worked with Alan Wace in Mycenae not on Prehistorics, but to her chagrin on Hellenistic pottery, Dick continued at Corinth for several seasons. In

1954 Dick went to Cyprus to study the Theater at Kourion for the University of Pennsylvania. His prompt publications of both the Corinthian and the Cypriot monuments followed in due course, as ever when he accepted an assignment. During all this time, he continued to be an active member of the Department of Art and Archaeology in Princeton University.

When Erik Sjöqvist joined the department and decided on excavating in Sicily, a new period began for the Stillwell family. In 1955/56 the Department began excavations at a site identified as Morgantina, in Sicily, for which Sjöqvist and Stillwell alternated as Field Directors. Dick wrote several annual reports and made a special study of the houses, but his most important contribution concerned the theater, a particularly interesting building.



*Ready for a wedding in Skyros dress, December 1931: Richard Stillwell, Dorothy Burr Thompson and Agnes Newhall Stillwell*

In 1966, Richard Stillwell retired from the directorship of the excavations of Morgantina. He continued, however, to serve the expedition with his valuable counsel. In addition, he assumed a new and onerous responsibility, namely, the editorship of *The Princeton Encyclopaedia of Classical Sites* published in 1976 by the Princeton University Press. In a single volume, with a full series of maps, brief summaries and bibliographies of most of the sites that any classical archaeologist might wish to study or to visit, are gathered in a convenient format. This *Encyclopaedia* is a monument to the scholar who knew and loved the Mediterranean world and wished to help others to know it also.

During these later years, Dick was also serving the American scholarly world by acting, for twenty busy years, as Editor in



Chief of the journal, *American Journal of Archaeology*. With the unremitting devotion of his assistant, Nancy Baldwin Smith, he carried the journal through the post war years until 1974. This periodical served as the outlet for all types of archaeologists to express views or to report activities to their fellow countrymen and to the international scholarly public. Its range and quality increased under Stillwell's leadership.

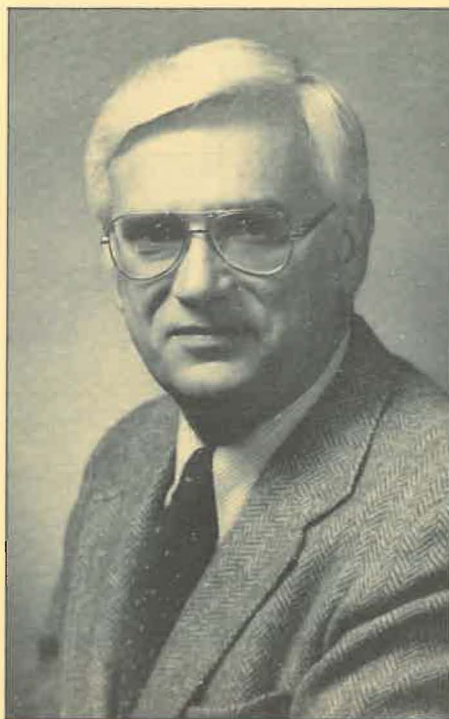
In 1971 Dick's long period of loneliness after the death of his wife was relieved by his wisdom in choosing as his second wife the widow of an old colleague, Charles Alexander Robinson, Jr. She had been Celia Sachs, the daughter of the well-known art historian Paul Sachs of Harvard. Endowed with a delicate understanding and critical acumen and brought up in the world of art history, Celia has been of great service to Dick in all his undertakings. Her warm



Richard Stillwell at Corinth with Charles Williams

heart, which immediately won the affection of all Dick's friends and colleagues, brought him into contact with an even wider world, particularly that of Rome and the American Academy, which she had known all her life. With increasing years and failing eyesight Dick finds in Celia a deeply sympathetic wife to give him help and stimulus such as are seldom granted to elderly scholars in our world. In 1975, she accompanied him to Athens when he served as Acting Director of the American School. She accompanied him on trips, entertained the members of the community, developing a strong family feeling in her husband's old haunts. Dick and Celia live on in Princeton. In summer they spend time on Littlejohn Island, Maine, where Richard Jr. shares his father's nautical tastes. Wherever he is, Dick receives old friends gladly, and is ever willing to discuss an archaeological problem or to recall, from a vivid and clear memory, the incidents of a long life in the service of Archaeology and of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Dorothy Burr Thompson



Thomas W. Jacobsen

### McDonald Honored by Symposium

William A. McDonald, who represents the University of Minnesota on the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, was honored by a symposium at his university, May 8-10, 1980.

The citation notes "William A. McDonald came to the University of Minnesota as a member of the Classics Department faculty in 1948. On the occasion of his retirement in 1980, we honor him for his profound dedication to excellence in teaching and scholarship.

"Countless students have been affected by his innovative ways of educating as professor of Classics as the first Director of the Honors Division of the College of Liberal Arts, and as the founder of the Center for Ancient Studies. He has gained international recognition for his pioneering efforts in the application of new approaches to the study of Prehistoric Greece as Director of the Minnesota Messenia Expedition and the Nichoria Excavations."

Those who spoke at the symposium included Sterling Dow, "Ancient Greece and the Future of Humane Studies"; James R. Wiseman, "Interdisciplinary Archaeology in the Field and in the University"; Thomas W. Jacobsen, "Current Research Strategies in Aegean Prehistoric Archaeology: Some Examples from the Indiana University Excavations at Franchthi Cave"; and Homer A. Thompson, "The Libraries of Ancient Athens."

### Jacobsen Appointed duPont Fellow

The School has been awarded a grant by the Jessie Ball duPont Religious, Charitable and Educational Fund for a Special Research Fellowship for the academic year 1980/81. Professor Thomas W. Jacobsen has been designated by the Managing Committee to receive the fellowship.

Professor Jacobsen is Professor of Classical Studies and Classical Archaeology at Indiana University, and Chairman of the University's Graduate Program in Classical Archaeology. He has excavated in Greece since 1962 in Euboia, at Halieis and Keos, and since 1967 at the Franchthi Cave in the Argolid, where he has been Director.

During his year at the School as Jessie Ball duPont Special Research Fellow, Professor Jacobsen is preparing the final publication of the Franchthi Cave excavations. The cave was inhabited for some 25,000 years, from the later Paleolithic to the end of the Greek Neolithic period about 3000 B.C. The excavations have shed light on such things as the origins and development of agriculture and animal husbandry. As Professor Jacobsen noted in the *Newsletter* (Fall 1978), "the obvious importance of the site lies in its long stratigraphic sequence and the opportunity that it presents for observing the critical interaction between man and his environment in a single locality through time."

The Jessie Ball duPont Religious, Charitable and Educational Fund was established at Mrs. duPont's death as a perpetual trust to carry on the philanthropic work which she undertook during her lifetime. A teacher herself in her early years, Mrs. duPont maintained a life-long commitment to education. She visited the School in Athens and lent generous help during her lifetime, giving regularly to the School's annual Auxiliary Fund appeal.

### Alumni Coordinators

The following additional class coordinators have been appointed:

Summer Session II, 1969—Robert S. Bianchi

Class of 1973/74—Charles J. Zabrowski  
Summer Session I, 1979—Margaret Virginia Belknap.

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.



hundred thousand dollars, to appoint a Director, and to build housing for the School in Athens. And now the School in Athens comprises three large buildings in a handsome garden setting (as well as three smaller buildings in Corinth and a brownstone in New York!), two splendid libraries with more than a hundred thousand volumes covering Greece from antiquity to the present, a total annual membership of well over a hundred students and established scholars, a full-time staff that not only administers a graduate program of classical studies but also operates two of the five or six most important excavations in Greece while sponsoring dozens of other American archaeological projects—all in all a significant American presence in Greece which has contributed much to the understanding and cordiality of Greek-American relations.

In the United States too the School has an established presence. There are not only the two annual meetings of the Managing Committee and much necessary work in the intervals carried on by various subcommittees dealing with Admissions, Fellowships, Personnel, the Gennadius Library, Summer Sessions and Publications, but also an Editorial Office which oversees the publication of the School's journal *Hesperia*, the series of definitive volumes on the Athenian Agora and on Ancient Corinth, and publications on a variety of projects sponsored by the School. The New York headquarters at 41 East 72nd Street is a comparatively recent acquisition and will serve as both clearing-house for committee work and fund-raising office.

The School's endowment has grown over the past 99 years to over eight million dollars and provides an annual income which is augmented by regular contributions from 120 cooperating institutions, each of which has one or more representative on the Managing Committee. It is this cooperation in the support and administration of the School on the part of those American and Canadian colleges and universities which have the most serious interest in classical studies that has been a major factor in the School's growth during its first hundred years and that gives promise of continuing strength and appropriate development in its second century. This cooperation is unique in the American educational scene both for numbers involved and longevity. With such continued support the School is peculiarly fitted to respond to current needs, as time goes on, of both the various disciplines and the many institutions it serves. But as always its ability to do so depends on continued efforts of the sort that parlayed 1881's projected hundred thousand dollars into something over eight million.

Five years in the chairmanship of the Managing Committee have shown me how



Mabel L. Lang

### On Being Chairman of the Managing Committee, ASCSA, 1975-1980 (with apologies to JK)

Much have I acted in faculty roles  
And much committee service I have seen;  
Round many conference tables have I  
been

Which help define our academic goals.  
Oft have I read in documentary scrolls  
How parliaments of nations did convene,  
Yet never did I know what meetings  
mean

Till I took on the body that controls  
The School. Then felt I anything but wise  
Enough to cope with deficits and be  
The kind of chairman no one can  
surprise.

Then did I need, if all were to agree,  
The cunning of gods once quick to  
advise,

Now mute, upon a peak in Thessaly.

fortunate the School is, in its operation both in Greece and America, in having the loyal support of so many men and women who work selflessly and with dedication on its behalf. The devotion to the School and its purposes felt by all who have shared in its life and work is no small measure of its influence and effectiveness in the world of classical studies in particular and the humanities in general.

Mabel L. Lang  
Chairman, Managing Committee 1975-80

### Sophie Papageorgiou Elected Librarian of the Gennadeion

At its meeting on May 10th the Managing Committee elected Sophie Nanousi Papageorgiou Librarian of the Gennadius Library. Mrs. Papageorgiou has been Acting Librarian since 1976 and previously served as Assistant Librarian for seven years.

Mrs. Papageorgiou earned her B.A. from the University of Thessaloniki in Classics in 1958 and an M.S. in Library Science from the University of Illinois in 1967. She is a member of the American Honorary Society BΦM, the Society of Librarians of Greece, the Bibliophile Society and the Historical and Ethnological Society of Greece. Mrs. Papageorgiou has published extensively and is currently preparing a *History of Samothrace, Fourth Century A.D. to 1912*. She is married and has two daughters.

### Epigraphical Discussion Group

In the spring terms of 1975 through 1978 and of 1980 the Seminar Room at 54 Odos Souidias has been the weekly late-afternoon venue of an informal Epigraphical Discussion Group, intended primarily as an opportunity for scholars from the American School and elsewhere to offer their views to friendly criticism before committing them to print. The room is usually full and discussion lively and helpful. Ouzo, wine, and *mezedakia* in the director's office after each session this year have further helped to ensure *amicitia epigraphica*, a good tradition that should continue.

1980's speakers and topics were:

M. Cavanaugh, *The date of the "first-fruits" decree from Eleusis*.

H. Immerwahr, *Historical names on Attic vases*.

D. Jordan, *Some fragments of pagan hymns*.

V. Kondorini (National Research Foundation, Athens), *New evidence for Rhodian games (in Greek)*.

L. Migeotte (Université Laval, Québec), *L'emprunt public dans les cites grecques*.

T. Palaima, *Eteocretan inscriptions*.

A. Petropoulou, *The "eparche" documents and the early oracle at Oropos*.

A. Spawforth (British School, Athens), *Olympic games at Roman Sparta?*

M. Wallace, *Age requirements at Athens and line 22 of the Troizen decree*.

Among scholars not from the American School who have given papers in previous years, we have heard D. Feissel (French School, Athens), L.H. Jeffery (Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford), G. Molisani (Italian School, Athens), M. Osborne (University of Lancaster), and D. Peppas-Delmouzou (Epigraphical Museum, Athens).

David Jordan



**Liturgical Books Acquired***Continued from page 1*

kratia. Apart from a few scattered trials, the printing of these books began in Venice in 1521 and continued with very few lapses for over three hundred years.

The books most in demand were the various liturgical books (fifteen or more) used in the Orthodox services and to some extent in teaching the young. Any books intended for the laity, however, were invariably printed in the demotic tongue, whatever their content, religious or literary.

None of these works were likely to appeal to western scholars or anyone not a Greek, and it was only an occasional bibliophile who might acquire some such curiosities and preserve them intact for posterity. (Our splendid copy of the *Triodion* printed in 1522, had as its first owner the great collector Willibald Pirckheimer.)

The Greek world was no better in preserving its books. The liturgical tomes almost inevitably suffered rough usage — drops of candlewax, pages turned by dirty licked fingers, pages inadvertently torn. When utterly useless they were thrown away and replaced by new copies fresh from the press. The demotic books, especially story-books, were read and re-read until they too fell apart. To our loss, these "trivia" were less often reprinted.

The private collection opened to us this year is particularly rich in liturgical books and we selected 132 of them. Quite a few of these books were otherwise unrecorded, and though the majority of them came from the Venetian presses, one finds a service in honor of Saint Bessarion printed in Bucharest in 1705 and another, a unique copy, for a saintly Antonios of Beroea, honored soon after his death by the Greek press of Moschopolis in northern Albania. The non-liturgical books, mostly 18th century, are of no less interest as many of them record the rising concern for wider learning and for the outer world.

More and more we have been striving to make our collection of these books as complete as possible. The two hundred recent acquisitions are an important contribution to this goal. It is also a tribute to our aims that other scholars and collectors agreed as one that the Gennadius Library should have first rights on any of the books that we desired. And thanks to the Friends of the Gennadius Library, we had the funds to make this major purchase.

Francis R. Walton,  
Director Emeritus

Director Emeritus, Francis R. Walton, by the fireplace in the Stathatos Macedonian Room in the Gennadius Library



Frank R. Trombley, Gennadeion-Dumbarton Oaks Fellow

### New Gennadeion-Dumbarton Oaks Fellowship Awarded to Frank R. Trombley

This year for the first time the members of the Gennadius Committee and the Byzantine Fellows of Dumbarton Oaks jointly chose the winner of the Gennadeion-Dumbarton Oaks Fellowship. This is a new award, and, at least for the time being, replaces the Gennadius Fellowship. It has a stipend of \$7,500 and is open to those who have recently completed the doctorate as well as those registered for the degree. Candidates should be pursuing research in the general areas of Early Christian or Byzantine Greek Studies.

The two committees responsible for the Gennadeion-Dumbarton Oaks Fellowship do not intend to meet together but to make their recommendations separately, leaving it to the two chairmen to settle any differences. This year the chairmen had an easy task: both committees recommended the same name, Frank R. Trombley. May the future history of this fellowship be surrounded by such harmony!



Frank Trombley, who has just completed a year as Junior Fellow at Dumbarton Oaks, is enrolled for a doctorate in Byzantine History at the University of California, Los Angeles, where he is writing a dissertation under the direction of Professors Milton Anastos and Speros Vryonis, two long-time supporters of the Gennadius. Mr. Trombley's thesis is entitled *Church and Society in Seventh Century Byzantium*, and, to quote his own words, "will synthesize literary materials such as canonical legislation, chronicles, and hagiography with archaeological, epigraphic, and other classes of evidence to demonstrate change in Greek ecclesiastical life during this transitional period (ca. 550-ca. 730)."

The Gennadius Committee is well pleased with its shared fellowship and new association, and looks forward to happy and useful cooperation in the years ahead.

C.W.J. Eliot, Chairman  
Committee on the Gennadius Library

### NEH Summer Seminar at the Gennadeion

From late June through early August the Gennadeion was host to a seminar sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities on "Greece in the Middle Ages: Emergence of the Byzantine Tradition." This seminar, similar to many held in the United States, was the first to be organized in Greece and the first on a Byzantine topic.

The twelve participants in the seminar, all experienced teachers from American colleges and universities, were selected from a large number of applicants on a competitive basis. Most of the participants were not themselves Byzantinists, but they came from allied fields such as classics, medieval history, art, and architecture.

The theme of the seminar was an examination of a series of related historical questions concerning the end of the ancient world and the emergence of a distinct Byzantine civilization in Greece. This was accomplished through a common set of readings and bi-weekly seminar meetings, held in a room specially set aside in the new wing of the Library. Since archaeological material provides particularly important information for the early Byzantine period, the seminar included weekly visits to the many Byzantine sites and collections in Athens and vicinity. In addition, there were two longer trips, one to the north (including Thessaloniki, Meteora, Nea Anchialos, and Orchomenos) and one to the Peloponnese (including Patras, Chlemoutsi, Mistra, Argos, and Corinth). These trips were organized much like those of the regular School program, except that the focus was on the sites of medieval Greece.





Members of the Byzantine Summer Session sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities



Timothy E. Gregory, Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies, lectures during the NEH Summer Session

Along with the specific program of the seminar, participants carried out their own individual reading and research. For many of them this allowed a continuation of research already in progress, while for others it was their first exposure to the world of medieval Hellenism. The many interesting research topics included Byzantine use of ancient Athenian historical traditions, the settlement of Goths in Macedonia, the *Life* of St. Euthymius the Younger, the *notarii* of Ravenna, and Byzantine folktales involving women.

The NEH summer seminar demonstrates again the vital role that the Gennadeion plays in the academic life of the School. It brought new faces to the School and exposed them to the Library's rich collections. As the participants now return to

their own colleges they will bring with them an exposure to Byzantine culture that could only be acquired by direct contact with the monuments and their natural setting in Greece.

Timothy E. Gregory  
Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic  
Studies and Director of the NEH  
Summer Session

### Kress Professor Plans for Celebration of Centennial

Timothy E. Gregory, appointed by the Managing Committee to serve a second term as Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies, is busy planning the usual Gennadeion activities and the participation of the Library in the celebration of the School's Centennial in 1981. Since the Library will mark a milestone of its own next year, the fifty-fifth anniversary of its dedication, a special colloquium is being considered to commemorate the occasion. The Library will also be host to sessions during the Centennial Symposium in June and members of the Library staff will participate in the program.

Professor Gregory is planning a series of colloquia similar to those held with great success in the Library for the last two years. As Kress Professor he will also continue active involvement in the teaching program of the School, accompanying students on the fall trips to discuss the churches and castles of medieval Greece. In the winter he will offer a seminar on the relations between paganism and Christianity in early Byzantine Greece, which will utilize both literary and archaeological sources.

### Archivists Working on Schliemann and Dragoumis Family Archives with Assistance of Two Grants

In 1979 the N. Demos Foundation awarded a grant of \$10,000 to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for the support of an archivist at the Gennadius Library. We thought that priority should be given to the Schliemann archives, which constitute a major part of the Gennadius Library's archival collections but have often been unavailable to scholars and archaeologists because they were not catalogued and indexed. These archives consist of tens of thousands of letters sent to Heinrich Schliemann, copies of his letters to others, diaries, receipt books, official documents, clippings, etc.

Last April we were lucky in hiring Miss Christine Vardas to work on the Schliemann papers. Miss Vardas has studied history in Paris at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, and she is writing her doctoral dissertation which has as its subject the army and the political life in Greece during the nineteenth century.



Christine Vardas, Gennadeion Archivist

Work is also in progress in another Gennadeion archival collection, the Dragoumis family archives, very important for the history of Modern Greece. These archives were given to the Library in 1960 but were also not available because they were not indexed and catalogued. Last March the Gennadius Library was awarded a grant of \$2,500 by a Greek Foundation, the Pankeios Epitrope, to hire someone to catalogue these archives. Again we were very fortunate in hiring Miss Voula Konti, a graduate of Athens University, well trained and one of the best known archivists. Miss Konti works at the National Research Foundation and can only work part time at the Gennadius Library. She has been with us since last March.

Sophie Papageorgiou, Librarian



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