



Happy at Kommos: Assistant Director M. C. Shaw (center) and two workmen from neighboring towns, after the discovery of two bridge-spouted Minoan jars. That on the left had been sealed with a conical cup set in its mouth.

“Democracy 2500” Underway

In a recent speech, President Bush noted that America had given the word “democracy” to the Soviet Union. Remarkd one Soviet reporter: “The ancient Greeks had something to do with it.”

To encourage citizens of the modern era’s largest and most successful democracy to reflect on the history and meaning of their political system, the American School has just received \$300,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities for an exhibition on the archaeology of Democracy and \$48,000 for a scholarly conference on democracy, ancient and modern.

Under the title “The Birth of Athenian Democracy,” the exhibition is set to open in March 1993 in the National Archives Building in Washington DC, where it will share the Rotunda with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Magna Carta. The objects, drawn mainly from the American School’s Agora excavations and accompanied by scale models of the Agora, illustrate the development and functioning of classical democratic institutions.

“Our overall goal,” says Prof. Josiah Ober of Princeton, who with Prof. Charles Hedrick of the University of California at Santa Cruz is the Co-Director of the ASCSA’s “Democracy 2500” Project, “is to help the American public develop a better understanding of what democracy meant to the ancient Greeks — and what Greek democracy can mean to citizens today. Placing an exhibition in the Rotunda is a unique opportunity to compare at first hand documents illustrating the histories of the first ancient and the first modern democracy.” Some three quarters of a million visitors are expected to pass through the Rotunda during the six months the exhibition is in place.

The exhibition is co-sponsored by the National Archives, with Dr. Edith James, Director of the National Archives Exhibit and Educational Programs Division, as the

continued on page 7

Campaign Resumed at Kommos

Excavation Director Joseph W. Shaw, Professor at the University of Toronto, returned to excavations at Kommos this summer after a five year hiatus devoted to preparation of results from the 1976-1985 campaign.

Under the auspices of the ASCSA and the Greek Archaeological Service, a joint team from the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum resumed work this summer in the Minoan harbor town and Greek sanctuary of Kommos, located on the southern coast of Crete. The project is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, as well as the University and the Museum.

In the southeast portion of the site, we continued exploration of Minoan House X, already sampled in previous campaigns, and also set out to determine the plans and possible uses of the Late Minoan I Building T and the Late Minoan III Building P, two extensive civic buildings which extend south of the broad Late Minoan road discovered in our last campaign (see *Hesperia* 55 (1986) 219-269).

House X and its surroundings proved to be rich in stratigraphy as well as materials. It partially covered a Middle Minoan house, which contained a slab-paved room filled with many cups and other vessels as well as a steatite seal, the whole assemblage typical of the Middle Minoan III destruction horizon common at Kommos. House X itself, probably built in Late Minan IA, consisted of at least six rooms fronted on the south by a broad veranda. One of the rooms (No. 1), which went out of use in Late Minoan II, preserved fragments of the first representational wall painting found in Kommos, decorated with spirals, white lilies on a yellow background, and other floral motifs.

Rooms 4 and 5, in use up to Late Minoan IIIA2, when the house was abandoned, contained the first largely intact

continued on page 10

At Home in Athens

Since his student days as a Regular Member, Professor Alan L. Boegehold of Brown University, now Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee, has returned to Greece many times, most recently with his wife Julie for the academic year 1990-1991, as he writes here.

From last October until this past July I spent most of my time in Athens and Old Corinth, participating in the life and work of the School, and I look back now on some memorable moments.

Time spent with William Coulson in the Director's office, as might be expected, provided more than a few. There were sessions, for instance, with discussion given over to the Blegen Library extension and to the examination of contracts, stipulations, and endless details. ASCSA Trustee Rob Loomis, if not physically in the office, was always a presence, his excellent preparatory studies consistently shaping our deliberations.

In spring, the entire instructional staff met in the Director's office to rank advanced students' applications for continuing support; their quality and attainments proved a strong affirmation of the School's essential role in classical studies. Thanks to a generous subvention from Trustee Ladislaus von Hoffman, we were able to give more support than in previous years, but even so, not all deserving students could be included.

In early December, I spent two weeks with WGBH Boston producer Austin Hoyt and his crew, in Greece doing ground work for a documentary film on the origins of democracy, which will be a central feature of our "Democracy 2500" Celebration. It was wonderful how often a single question — such as "What did Kleisthenes have in mind?" — sparked passionate colloquies at lunch in Loring Hall, or wherever else in the School he happened to be. It was almost as good as a seminar, although not perhaps as good as Bob Lamberton's "Plutarch's Athenian Lives," or that given by David Mitten (valiantly in view of a broken ankle suffered on the slippery slopes of Lykabettos) on Greek bronze statuettes, vessels, and armour, or Leslie Shear's now regularly offered (and prized) seminar, "Greek Architectural Inscriptions."

I remember also one December afternoon in Loring Hall, when some fifty of us assembled to give a critical hearing to four students who offered a preliminary reading of papers they were to present at the December meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association. Every



Julie and Alan Boegehold, Spring 1991.

paper, I would say, was improved by the keen (and always benevolent) observations and criticisms offered by the audience.

Throughout the year, talks with Donald Nicol, Director of the Gennadius Library, were of immense value, especially when we considered books, paintings, documents, the direction of the Library, and the place of Byzantine and later Greek studies in the School purview. In her lecture at the Gennadeion honoring Alison Frantz, Doula Mouriki showed us stunningly beautiful slides of thirteenth century icons from Mt. Sinai.

At the Blegen Library, always a scholar's joy, soft reflected light still glows on the golden oak of the library tables. The energy and good will of the library users minimized disruptions occasioned by the final breakthrough to new and ampler dimensions. In addition to her immense work reorganizing the collection in the new space, Nancy Winter, Blegen Librarian, is in the forefront of an effort to link by computer the library holdings of all the foreign schools in Athens.

In the Agora, excavations continue in the area of the Stoa Poikile, with student volunteers under expert instruction working out the basic procedures of archaeological research. I wish I could have been present when two whole inscribed stelai were brought to light. At Corinth, Charles K. Williams II, Director, and Nancy Bookidis, Assistant Director, again gave two training sessions for Members of the School before resuming their regular excavation. The focus of interest there now is an emerging Frankish structure of noble proportions, quite a new direction for the School. In an analogous development, Fred Cooper, who at Neochori showed me

some of the wonders his electronic mapping and recording implements can do, has begun a survey of Frankish structures in the northwestern Peloponnese.

After the beginning of the Gulf war, the School was advised to take special security measures; hence a great sigh of relief when at the war's conclusion we no longer had to show identification to an efficient-looking guard at the entrance to the parking lot of the School.

In March, John McK. Camp II, Mellon Professor of Classics, led a two week School trip to Karia and Ionia — with Mustafa Uz contributing helpful details, especially on architectural mouldings. At Ephesos, arriving in a soaking rain, we witnessed a heartening display: when the students, comfortably seated in a dry, warm bus, were told that they were on their own for the next three hours, all were out the door in a minute, fanning out in the wet and the wind to pursue their own explorations, with not one returning to the bus early. Again at Klaros, where remains of the Apollo temple are visible rising at odd angles from the water of a sump, all proved admirably agile scrambling (in a light rain) from one slippery, irregular marble surface to another, seeking the best vantage point to view the ruins.

My own studies — having to do with lawcourt, graffiti, gestures, and Cavafy — progressed, and the year went by very fast. A number of talks with Oscar Broneer, Professor Emeritus of Archaeology, now confined pretty much to Ancient Corinth, helped one's longer perspective. It is remarkable how little over the years the essential School has changed.

Nemea Valley Archaeological Project Spawns Wide-ranging Research

Under the direction of Professor James C. Wright of Bryn Mawr College, members of the Nemea Valley Project spent a decade in the field exploring this fertile northeastern Peloponnese valley. With the field phase at an end, project members now turn their attention to analysis and publication, as described by Professor Wright.

When the field research of the Nemea Valley Archaeological Project wound down in the 1980's, its team members turned to a series of study seasons that are now bearing fruit in publication. The goal of the project, to study the dynamics of settlement and land use in the Nemea region, has provided a multi-faceted outlet for research that spans the range from the palaeolithic to the modern eras and the explored issues from ceramic topology to the historical ecology of the area. Recent activity had focused on finishing study of material stored in the Nemea Museum in order to prepare it for final publication. In the process researchers have found it useful to publish on a wide variety of subjects.

In a series of articles beginning in 1988 members of the survey team have offered case studies of the value and methods of intensive survey. Starting in 1988 John Cherry, Jack Davis and others published in *AJA* the evidence for Neolithic occupation in the valley area. This is a good example of both the methods employed and the high quality of information provided. In addition to increasing dramatically the number of Early Neolithic and Middle Neolithic sites known in the northeastern Peloponnesos, the survey recorded very specific information about the location of probable dwellings and different artifact types, including a rare split figurine discussed by Lauren Talalay. Carrying their message farther afield they presented

the case for intensive survey in a paper given at the 53rd meeting of the Society of American Archaeology in Phoenix, Arizona in 1988. Most recently this interest has resulted in a paper by Susan Alcock, Cherry and Davis on the importance of intensive survey for understanding agricultural practices in the Classical landscapes (in I. Morris, ed. *Classical Greece: Ancient Histories and Modern Archaeologies*, Cambridge, in press), a subject related to increasing our information about the relationship between urban settings and the landscape around them. This last issue is also the focus of an article by Alcock forthcoming in *Hesperia* that presents the evidence for the different periods of habitations and illustrates how easily survey can provide the kind of detailed information we need for the study of small *poleis*, largely ignored by ancient sources and unavailable for excavation. At a more specific level, Robert Sutton has presented (in an appendix of the project's preliminary report in *Hesperia* 1990) an example of the diversity of ceramic artifacts gathered from the survey and offered comments on the different kind of problems they represent, from issues of patterns of exchange to the distribution of fabrics.

The integration of survey and excavation data is one of the goals of the project. This issue has been generally discussed for the prehistoric periods in the preliminary report. A more specific example has been



Early Helladic II steatite pyxis lid, from Tsoungiza

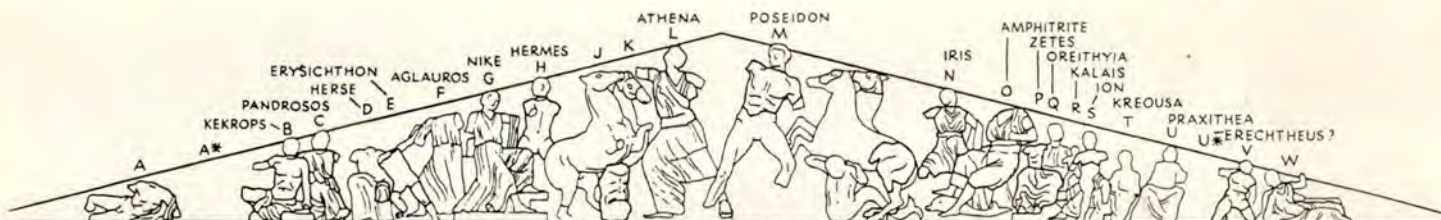
considered by team members in joint reports on early Mycenaean settlement in the region. The lack of settlement on the hill of Tsoungiza and elsewhere in the Nemea region during the Middle Bronze Age may be interpreted as a period of abandonment. New settlement appears suddenly at the very end of the Middle Helladic period, a fact well documented in Jeremy Rutter's detailed presentation and definition of late Middle Helladic pottery (*Hesperia* 1990). What, however, is the relationship of this resettlement to the rise of nearby Mycenae? Davis, in a consideration of the distribution of early Mycenaean remains in the area (*BICS* 1988), and James Wright, in an evaluation of the early Mycenaean settlement on Tsoungiza (*BCH Supplement XIX*, 1990), have explored this problem and suggested different possible explanations. Rutter's studies of the late Middle Helladic and also the Late Helladic I from the site (*Hydra* 6, 1989) demonstrate how closely the ceramics from Tsoungiza are related to local fabrics that show up in the Shaft Graves at Mycenae even though they lack the imported material or foreign imitations that show up in the graves. At the same time Rutter's studies provide a standard for assessing late Middle Helladic and Late Helladic I pottery without resorting to defining them according to imports from, for example, the Cyclades or Crete. A major point emphasized by Davis and Wright in their article is how continuing settlement on Tsoungiza through the Mycenaean period is tied into the market systems of the Mycenaean centers, presumably focussed in the Argolid. An article by Rutter, in press in *Hesperia*, will illustrate the ceramic evidence from the Late Helladic IIA period for this phenomenon.

When James Harland excavated the site in 1926-27 he uncovered extensive remains of the Early Bronze Age settlement. These remains, along with those from our recent work, are being studied and published by Daniel Pullen. Pullen has illustrated a



Early Helladic II vessel from a pit, Tsoungiza.

continued on page 12



West pediment of the Parthenon, drawing by Marion Cox.

Book Reexamines Parthenon Pediments

"Courage" is what comes to mind hearing of Prof. Olga Palagia's new work on one of the most studied monuments of antiquity, which she summarizes here for the Newsletter. Prof. Palagia, who teaches at the University of Athens, is a longtime Friend and associate of the ASCSA and spent spring of 1991 pursuing research in the United States on a program co-sponsored by the ASCSA, the Fulbright Foundation in Greece and Princeton University's Committee on Hellenic Studies.

The sculptures of the Parthenon have been studied almost continuously since the acquisition of the Elgin Marbles by the British Museum in 1816. Because of their fragmentary nature, our knowledge of them must remain incomplete and each study is of necessity an interim report. The original sculptures of the pediments are now in London, Athens and Paris and there are collections of plaster casts in the Center for Acropolis Studies in Athens, the Skulpturhalle in Basel and the British Museum. A large number of sculptured fragments from the Athenian Acropolis have been attributed to the Parthenon pediments over the years but there is no general consensus as to what may truly belong. The attribution of fragments is nevertheless of crucial importance for the elucidation of many points in any attempted restoration. In addition, the drawings of a handful of travellers in the 17th and 18th centuries are important records of the sculptures in situ before they were damaged in Morosini's bombardment of 1687 and then removed by Elgin in 1801-3.

Apart from vast numbers of scholarly articles, there are only a couple of comprehensive surveys of the pediments, published almost a century apart, by the German scholars A. Michaelis, *Der Parthenon* (1870-71) and F. Brommer, *Die Skulpturen der Parthenon-Giebel* (1963). The new impetus given to Parthenon studies by the current restoration program on the Acropolis shows that the time is ripe for a new evaluation.

My research has been conducted in Athens, London, Paris, Basel, Rome and the U.S. over a period of four years and has carried me as far as the Parthenon in Nashville, Tennessee, which is perhaps the most fascinating three-dimensional experiment at restoration. My aim was to describe and illustrate the individual statues of each pediment, as well as the principal fragments that may or may not belong, and to discuss questions of iconography and restoration with special emphasis on

scholarship postdating the publication of Brommer's monograph. All principal views on the Parthenon pediments are given a fair account and there are illustrations of the most recent restorations of the east pediment.

The main areas of uncertainty in the study of the pediments are highlighted by the gaps in Carrey's drawings of 1674 (middle of the east pediment and southern corner of the west pediment) and by the lack of consensus over the identities of certain figures. The extent of Roman repair to the sculptures, if any, is another vexing question. The question of authorship, vigorously debated by German scholars in the 1940's, is also considered.

My own conclusions are based on re-examination not only of all sculptures but also of the holes in the pediment floors. Technical considerations are given priority over Attic vase-painting, hitherto used as the main evidence for the restoration of the missing figures at the center of the east pediment showing the birth of Athena. Although Zeus is normally represented as seated in the middle, the cuttings in the floor and the narrow shelf of the pediment suggest that the Parthenon Zeus may have been standing. His newly-born daughter Athena is usually placed on his proper left, but the position of honor in archaic and classical pediments is always to the spectator's left of center. Zeus' left flank is in fact occupied by his consort Hera. This quietly standing group of deities corresponds to the central group of the east pediment of the Temple of Zeus of Olympia which was completed barely ten years before the inception of the Parthenon and must have exercised considerable influence on its conception. Although their quiet grandeur seems to form a contrast to the animated corner figures, their upright, rigid appearance is corroborated by the fragments of Hera in the storerooms of the Acropolis Museum. In addition, the recent attribution of chariot teams to the center of the east pediment as

a means of easing the scale discrepancy between the central and the corner figures is rejected for lack of evidence.

With regard to the figures in the right corner of the east pediment, the first of the so-called Fates (K) is found to lean so far out of balance that another seated figure is postulated on her proper right, supporting her right elbow on his knee. The group is identified with Apollo, Leto, Artemis and Aphrodite. Because of the unexplained ledge carved out of the back of Artemis' (L) seat, the addition of a wingless Eros standing on that ledge completes the composition. At the corner, the fragments of Selene's outer horse indicate that it knocked its eye against the raking cornice; it was therefore rearing its head by contrast to its neighbor, the celebrated horse head in the British Museum, which lowered its jaw over the horizontal cornice.

In the west pediment with the contest of Athena and Poseidon, the seat of Oreithyia, sometime priestess of Athena Polias, is suggested to be the goddess' altar. Erechtheus is restored in the right corner by analogy with Kekrops in the left. The attribution of the two seated figures Acropolis Museum 1363 and 888 is questioned on account of their style and scale.

Although the individual statues of the pediments were surely carved by a variety of hands, the uniformity of their compositions and the correspondence of motifs from east to west indicate that they were designed by a single artist, presumably Pheidias. Despite the fact that the west pediment is usually found more stylistically advanced, the fact that only the east pediment contains unfinished pieces suggests that the two were carved simultaneously with the east perhaps finished last. The building accounts of the Parthenon spanning the years of the construction of the pediment sculptures (438/7 - 433/2 BC) record that the quarrying of the blocks on Mount Pentelicon and the carving of the statues on the Acropolis were carried out simultaneously. The setting of the two pediments on Mount Olympos (east) and the Acropolis rock (west) draws a parallel between the abode of the gods and the sacred citadel of the Athenians. This betrays a certain arrogance also manifest in Pericles' speeches describing Athens as the most glorious city in the entire world. The remnants of the Parthenon pediments show that their pride was not misplaced.

New Excavations Underway at Halai

Professor John E. Coleman of Cornell University, and member of the ASCSA Managing Committee, recently began excavations at Halai in East Lokris, as he describes in the following note.

Fifty-five years after the last campaign at Halai by Hetty Goldman and Alice Leslie Walker Kosmopoulos, work has begun anew. The earlier excavations, which went on sporadically from 1911 to 1935, revealed an important Neolithic site under a flourishing town dating from Archaic times until late antiquity. Goldman, who was responsible for the Classical remains, produced a lengthy article on the acropolis in *Hesperia* for 1940. The Neolithic remains, the responsibility of Kosmopoulos, remain unpublished (Robert Bridges, Secretary of the School, is currently working on them).

Halai is on the North Euboean gulf at Theologos, at the eastern side of the bay of Atalanti. The sea was always important, both as a source of food and as a means of communication with other communities. Because relative sea level has risen since antiquity, possible harbor works must be sought in the shallow water around the site. Balloon photos have revealed the existence of a series of walls which we hope to investigate in future seasons.

In Archaic and Classical times Halai belonged to a league of East Lokrian towns centered on Opus, to the west. Later, probably in the 4th century BC, the town joined the Boeotian league. Plutarch tells us that Halai was destroyed by Sulla in 85 BC as a punishment for aiding Mithridates of Pontus, but our excavations suggest that it was soon rebuilt.

The present project, sponsored by Cornell University, began in 1986 with the study of the old finds and redrawing of the walls still visible on the acropolis. In 1988 and 1989, in collaboration with Professor William M. Murray of the University of South Florida, a surface survey was initiated in an area of about 180 square kilometers centered on Halai. The area includes all territory that might have belonged at one time or another to Halai and some of the territory of its nearest neighbors, in the hope of establishing the ancient boundaries.

For summer 1990, a permit to excavate at Halai was obtained through the auspices of the ASCSA. The project, which received a three year "gifts-and matching" grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities as well as support from the Townsend Fund of the Department of



Trench A2 at Halai, coming down to Archaic houses, with Cornell graduate student Sylvia Yu.

Classics at Cornell, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, and private donors, will continue for at least three seasons.

In 1990 we investigated the uppermost Neolithic levels beneath the "classical temple area" near the northwest end of the acropolis (our Area F). Tests beneath 4th century BC buildings near the north corner of the acropolis (our Area A) showed the existence of Archaic structures. Near the center of the acropolis, we found houses from the latest period of occupation.

The second campaign of excavations in 1991 provided real breakthroughs, and some surprises as well. Associate Project Director Mary Eliot reached Early Neolithic levels at the bottom of one trench and continued with the later Neolithic sequence in another. Nearby, Demetris Sagias, a graduate student at Indiana, cleared a scatter of stones at the top of the Neolithic levels, which continues to puzzle

us. Is it the base of a Late Neolithic boundary wall or simply the result of post-Neolithic erosion? Demetris also found part of a column capital from the Archaic temple and some interesting Archaic bronze jewelry and vases.

Trenches in Area A supervised by Cornell graduate student Sylvia Yu passed through Roman and Hellenistic layers to come down directly on Archaic houses. In Areas C and H near the center of the acropolis (ably supervised by Cornell graduate student Kerill O'Neill and Ohio State graduate student Ted Wygant respectively), the big news was the discovery of layers of debris possibly from the Sullan destruction. Although we have not yet fully explored these layers, that in Area H produced pots, lamps, and many loom weights of appropriate date. So far we have yet to find significant deposits of the Classical period anywhere on the acropolis. The latest remains of the town are now dated by Karen Carr, our Roman specialist, to the 6th century AD.

The 1991 excavation crew included over 35 North Americans and a dozen Greek workers, staff, student-trainees and 13 volunteers, most of whom had responded to our call in the *Archaeological Institute of America's Opportunities for Archaeological Fieldwork*. We will continue to need volunteers in future years, and welcome inquiries from readers of this Newsletter. For further information, contact Professor John E. Coleman, Director, Cornell Halai and East Lokris Project, Department of Classics, 128 Goldwin Smith Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 (607) 255-8335 or 8327 (offices); (607) 273-2654 (home).



Lamps from Sullan destruction levels, 85 BC.

"Odyssey" Exhibition at Bard

For over a millenium, stories from the Odyssey stimulated the fantasy of artists and audience as almost no other subject in ancient literature. Images drawn from a variety of media are now collected in the exhibition "The Odyssey and Ancient Art: An Epic in Word and Image" at Bard College's Edith C. Blum Art Institute through March 1, 1992.

Organized by Guest Curators Dr. Diana Buitron, ASCSA '72-'73, and Dr. Beth Cohen, ASCSA Fall '90, the exhibition brings together some 65 objects on loan from a number of major institutions including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Louvre, the Sackler Museum at Harvard, the Ashmolean at Oxford, the British Museum, and the Princeton University Art Museum. The show, which includes material from archaic Greece through imperial Rome, is organized around themes in the order in which they occur in the Odyssey; Nausicaa; the Polyphemus episode; the Sack of Winds; Odysseus and Circe; the Underworld; the Sirens; Scylla; and a variety of representations showing Odysseus in Ithaca.

Among the most significant objects on display is the Laconian Cup from the Cabinet des Medailles, showing the Blinding of Polyphemus. The exhibition includes materials from almost all ancient art media with the exception of wall-painting, which is represented by full-scale photographic reproductions of the Odyssey Landscapes in the Vatican.

Dr. Cohen is currently Andrew W. Mellon Fellow at the Metropolitan



Boeotian black-figure skyphos with Odysseus and Circe, from the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Museum of Art, working on a book on the iconography of armor and weapons in Greek art. Dr. Buitron is Guest Curator of the American School's exhibition on the archaeology of Democracy, due to open in Washington DC in March of 1993. She has also excavated for many years in Cyprus and was Guest Curator of "The Human Figure in Early Greek Art," which opened at the National Gallery of Art in Washington DC and circulated to several other major museums in 1987-1988.

The Odyssey exhibition will be accompanied by an illustrated catalogue. In addition, the curators have organized a Symposium set for Saturday Feb. 1, 1992, entitled "The Female Figures of Homer's Odyssey: Goddesses, Monsters, and Women."

For further information on the exhibition or Symposium, or to order the catalogue, Telephone (914) 758-7437.

Institute Receives NEH Funding

The University of California at Santa Cruz has received a \$170,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to fund a six week Summer Institute in 1992 on Athenian Democracy. Director of the Institute is Prof. Charles Hedrick, Co-Director of the ASCSA's "Democracy 2500" Project.

Scheduled for June and July 1992, the Institute is intended to enrich college and university-level teaching in fields which are either directly or peripherally concerned with the study of ancient political systems, including ancient history, political studies, anthropology, literature or art history. The Institute aims to help participants revise existing courses and develop new ones, through presentations

and readings which synthesize current understanding of the government and society which flourished in Athens some 2500 years ago.

Topics for discussion include foundations; institutions; society; culture; democratic ideals; and education. Among the instructors: Profs. Martin Bernal (Cornell); David Cohen (Berkeley); Peter Euben (Santa Cruz); John Lynch (Santa Cruz); Josiah Ober (Princeton); Martin Ostwald (Swarthmore and Pennsylvania); Cynthia Patterson (Emory); Jennifer Roberts (Southern Methodist); and Barry Strauss (Cornell).

The Institute offers 25 places for eligible college teachers, who will receive a small stipend and expenses. Applications are due March 2, 1992. For further information, contact Maggie Collins, Conference Coordinator, Division of the Humanities, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. Tel. (408) 459-4090; FAX (408) 423-2671.

Democracy

continued from page 1

Archives' project manager. Curators of the exhibition are Prof. John McK. Camp of the American School, and Dr. Diana Buitron. The exhibition will be accompanied by a catalogue which will serve as both a guide to the exhibition and a text on the workings of Athenian democracy. Contributors include Profs. Alan Boegehold, Carol Lawton, Alan Shapiro, C. Hedrick, Andrew Szegedy-Maszak, and Jennifer Roberts.

The conference, "Democracy Ancient and Modern," set for April 16-19, 1993 at Georgetown University in Washington DC, aims to bring together ancient historians and political theorists to examine the Greek experience of democracy. Currently the study of Athenian democracy is one of the major fields of classical history, resulting in an abundance of books explicitly concerned with issues in contemporary democratic theory. The conference, says Co-Director Hedrick, "will allow historians and theorists to gain a better idea of what scholarly issues have been (at least for the moment) solved, and which areas remain most problematic and thus most in need of further research." Each of six sessions will focus on a separate aspect of Athenian democracy and its distinctive ideology, with the participation of 24 speakers.

The Washington conference will be preceded by a two day symposium in Athens set for December 3-6, 1992, which will focus on new archaeological evidence for the history of democracy. The exhibition will open simultaneously for a two month period in Athens preceding its installation in the Archives Rotunda.

Representatives from over 40 democracies gathered in Athens September 25-27, 1991, as the government of Greece launched its celebration of democracy's 2500 years, the beginning of a chain of events planned in many countries over the next two years. Although no House or Senate members from the United States attended, President Bush's sister, Mrs. Nancy Ellis led a U.S. delegation to ceremonies culminating on the Pnyx with an address by Constantine Karamanlis, President of the Greek Republic. Among scholarly activities, the University of Athens organized a symposium on "Greek Democracy and its Message to Modern Societies," with similar conferences scheduled for the Universities of Thessaloniki, Ioannina, Crete, and the Aegean.



At the reception for "On-Site '91" in the School garden on June 14, participant **Maureen Richards** (above center) chats with **Doreen C. Spitzer** (right) and **Dr. Ione Shear**; **Dr. Lucy Shoe Meritt** (left) with **Prof. John Traill**, who led "On-Site."



Once again, both Summer Sessions were full in 1991. Under the direction of Profs. **John Fischer**, Wabash College, and **J.A.S. Evans**, University of British Columbia, some forty students explored Greece top to bottom during the six-week program. Next year's directors will be Profs. **Eugene N. Lane**, the University of Missouri at Columbia, and **Clayton M. Lehmann**, University of South Dakota.



Prof. Joseph Connors (left), Director of the American Academy in Rome, and his wife **Françoise** visited the ASCSA in June, in time to attend the party for Summer Session I on June 18. With them is **William Ammerman**, Executive Director of the Fulbright Foundation in Greece.

In spite of war, recession, and the cancellation of many other U.S. tour programs to the eastern Mediterranean, the American School's "On-Site" took place as usual in June with the participation of fourteen Friends of the School. Led by **Prof. John Traill** of the University of Toronto, and with the contribution of guest lecturers such as Profs. **David Mitten**, ASCSA Whitehead Professor in 1990-91, **Mac Wallace**, **Olga Palagia**, and **Dr. Lucy Shoe Meritt** - who was participant as well as valued speaker - the group travelled through Central Greece and a portion of the Cyclades examining the theme "Athens: Democracy and Empire."



The ASCSA's 1991-1992 Lecture Series in Athens began on November 5 with a talk by **Dr. Metaxia Tsipopoulou**, Ephoreia of East Crete, on "Recent Excavations at Petras, near Siteia." Also on the schedule: **Prof. Evelyn B. Harrison**, New York University, "Images of the Athena Parthenos, from Quatremere to Nashville," Dec. 3; **Dr. Marianne McDonald**, University of California at San Diego, "Ancient Sun, Modern Light: Greek Drama on the Modern Stage and a Look at the Endangered Classics," Jan. 16; **Prof. Ephraim Stern**, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, "Sea People, Phoenicians and Israelites at Tel Dor in the Light of Recent Excavations," Jan. 28; **Stewart Flory**, Gustavus Adolphus College, "The Death of Thucydides," Feb. 11; **Dr. Alexandra Karetsou**, Ephoreia of Central Crete, "Relations between Palaces and Peak Sanctuaries: The Case of Knossos and Juktas," Feb. 25; **Prof. Averil Cameron**, King's College London, "Syria and Palestine after the Arab Conquest: The Greek Population and the Fate of the Greek Language," Eleventh Annual Walton Lecture, March 10; Open Meeting on the Work of the School in 1991, with Lecture on Frankish Corinth by **Dr. Charles K. Williams II**, April 3; **Dr. Lucia Vagnetti**, University of Rome, "Mycenaean Finds in the West: A Survey of Recent Developments," May 5.



On September 26, the Hague Club, an organization of the directors of some of the most prominent European cultural and philanthropic institutions, met at the Genadios Library, followed by a lunch in Loring Hall. Their Annual Meeting this year was hosted in Athens by the Onassis Foundation.



After twelve years working at the ASCSA, Maria Sacha retired early this summer and was honored at a reception held in Loring Hall on June 20.



The presentation of Kostas Staikos' new book, *"Charta" of Greek Typography*, and the opening of an exhibition in the Basil Room of the Gennadius Library took place on June 10, with the participation of Mrs. **Anna Psarouda-Benaki**, then Alternate Minister of Culture of Greece. The book is the first volume in an exploration of the publishing activity of the Greeks and their contribution to the intellectual renaissance of the West.



Prof. **Timothy Gregory**, Ohio State University, who directs the excavations of the Roman baths at Isthmia, and Mrs. **Mary Lee Coulson**, wife of **William D. E. Coulson**, School Director, participated in the 18th International Congress of Byzantine Studies in Moscow in August; Mrs. Coulson to present "Mediaeval Re-use of the Early Christian Basilica at Kenchreai, Corinth," and Prof. Gregory to lecture on "Archaeology of the Byzantine Dark Ages: Problems and Prospects." Many Congress guests, including Mrs. Coulson, heard about the August 19 coup on a bus taking them on a tour of the region north and east of the city. While the countryside itself was quiet, the tanks and soliders in the streets back in Moscow told a different story. Fortunately, CNN crews stayed in the same hotel as Congress participants, who thus not only lived at the heart of 'breaking' news but could hear all about it first hand! Both Mrs. Coulson and Prof. Gregory left Moscow without incident, and heard the news of the coup's failure only after their return.



Anna Psarouda-Benaki, now Minister of Culture for Greece, opened the exhibition, *"Charta" of Greek Typography* at the Gennadius Library, organized by Kostas Staikos (left).

The ASCSA's fledgling Laboratory began operation on September 16, with Dr. **Tina McGeorge**, a physical anthropologist, as Laboratory Fellow for 1991-92. Dr. McGeorge is working on human skeletons from various excavations in west Crete and is in charge of setting up the new laboratory, with the assistance of **Lynn Snyder**, University of Tennessee, a Fulbright Fellow this year. Ms. Snyder, a zooarchaeologist attached to the Kavousi excavations, is specializing in the site's animal bones. The laboratory will begin with a concentration on bones, both human and animal, but may later assume other specialities, such as ceramic petrology.



Former President Jimmy Carter was introduced to the ASCSA excavations at Ancient Corinth by Director **Charles K. Williams II** on April 17. Mr. Carter was in Greece to receive an award from the Onassis Foundation.



On October 11, in a ceremony held at the School in Ancient Corinth, the Nomarch of the Corinthia, the Mayor and the President of Ancient Corinth honored the ASCSA and American archaeologists **Charles K. Williams II**, Director of the excavations at Ancient Corinth, **Oscar Broneer**, who excavated for many years at Isthmia, **Stephen Miller**, who directs the Nemea excavations, **Elizabeth Gebhard**, who currently works at Isthmia, and **Timothy Gregory**, who also excavates at Isthmia.

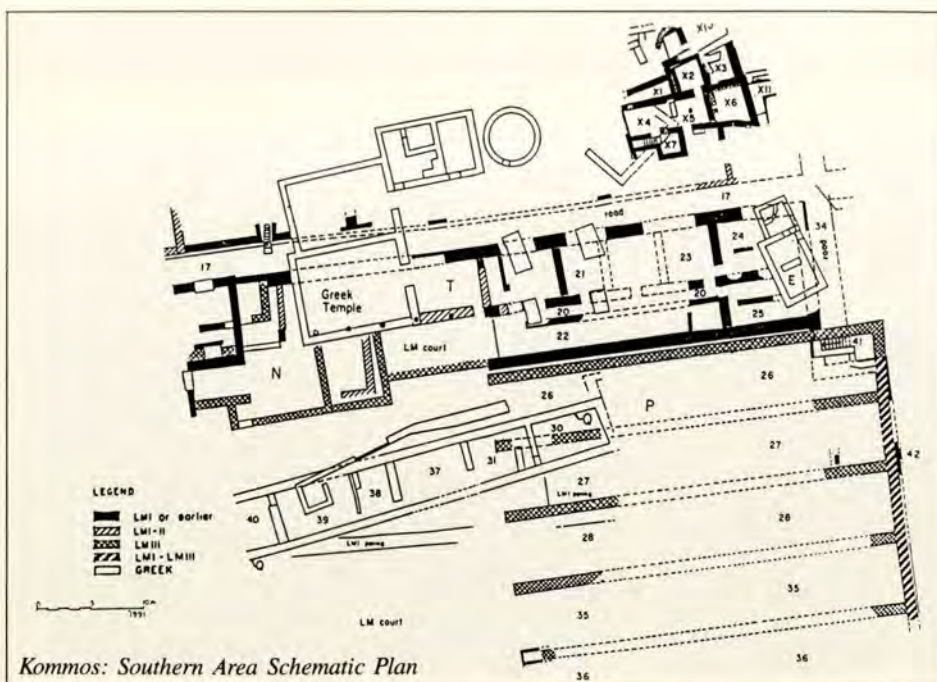
On May 25, the Friends of the ASCSA in Greece were guests of the School on a trip to Isthmia and Corinth, their first such excursion. After tours of the sites, offered by Dr. **Charles K. Williams II** on Corinth and **Fritz Hemans** at Isthmia, the Friends returned to a special viewing at the Gennadius Library of the *"Charta" of Greek Typography.*



Prof. **Robert Wallace** of Johns Hopkins University spoke in Loring Hall on September 23 on ancient and modern Greek viticulture and oenology, followed by a wine-tasting event featuring seven Greek wines from around the country.



Panayiotis Asiatides, ASCSA's courier for two decades now, celebrated his twentieth anniversary with the School at a party in his honor on April 30.



Kommos

continued from page 1

floor deposits discovered in Late Minoan Kommos houses. Of particular interest, however, is Room 7, in use until Late Minoan IIIA1. Its topmost level contained a small stone table with two trefoil-mouthed juglets and numerous decorative seashells on its surface and two graceful kalathoi neatly tucked underneath. Also associated with this floor were numerous intact handled braziers, a complete triton trumpet shell, a rhyton with perforated base, a steatite seal depicting a bird in flight, and conical cups. On earlier floors lay a similar pattern of pitchers, cups and braziers, the array suggesting that the small room had a consistent function during much of its history, perhaps of a religious nature.

We were also successful in achieving another of our major goals in 1991 — locating the northeast corner of the Late Minoan IIIA ashlar Building P, which previous excavations had shown to be a structure consisting of at least five broad galleries opening onto a broad area to the west. During 1990, extensive clearing operations had removed a portion of the thick layer of sand and clay alluvium, at various points measuring some eight meters in depth. As we excavated further this year, we uncovered Building P's corner, preserved to the height of three meters, and followed the trace of its eastern wall. Since we found no sign of an entrance on the east, it appears that the structure was built up against the alluvial slope at this point. This suggests that the only access to the galleries would have been from the west. A monumental structure, Building P measures now 39.43 m. in length (east-west) and 27.60 m. in minimum width, making it the largest and best-preserved ashlar structure known from this period.

We also cleared portions of the two northern galleries, and near and abutting the Building's east wall, uncovered well-preserved sections of their interior walls, constructed of mixed ashlar and rubble. The galleries' clay floors retained patches of burning, and an accumulation of Late Minoan IIIB burnt debris, found under wall collapse against the eastern wall, may indicate burning of the roof timbers. The debris included numerous fragments of transport/storage vessels. These, along with the Cypriot, Canaanite and other foreign pottery found above all in connection with the post-Late Minoan I history of the site, reinforce our interpretation that Building P is connected with trade. The exact use of its galleries still remains to be

continued on page 12

Blegen Bookshelf

ASCSA alumni and staff are also prolific scholars, as their burgeoning bibliography attests, and many have donated copies of their books to the Blegen Library. Beginning with this issue of the *Newsletter* we will publish a list of recent gifts on a regular basis.

- Aleshire, S.B. *The Athenian Asklepieion: the People, their Dedications and the Inventories* (Gieben, 1989)
- Betancourt, P. *Kommos II, Final Neolithic through MMIII Pottery* (Princeton University Press, 1990)
- Borza, E.N. *In the Shadow of Olympus* (Princeton University Press, 1990)
- Briggs, Ward W. & W.M. Calder III. *Classical Scholarship: a Biographical Encyclopedia* (Garland, 1990)
- Dabney, M. *Comparison of Correlations in Spatial Distribution of Remains from Prepalatial and Palatial Period* (Dissertation, Columbia University, 1989)
- Frazer, Alfred. *The Propylon of Ptolemy II* (Samothrace, vol. 10) (Princeton University Press, 1990)
- Gadberry, L. *Three 5th century BC Statue Bases from the Athenian Agora* (Dissertation, New York University Institute of Fine Arts, 1988)
- Goodlett, V.C. *Collaboration in Greek Sculpture: the Literary and Epigraphical Evidence* (Dissertation, New York University Institute of Fine Arts, 1989)
- Immerwahr, H.R. *Attic Script, A Survey* (Clarendon Press, 1990)
- Immerwahr, Sara A. *Aegean Painting in the Bronze Age* (Penn State University Press, 1990)
- Jentoft-Nilsen, M.R. *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum USA*, vols. 26 and 27: *The J. Paul Getty Museum*, fasc. 3 and 4 (J.P. Getty Museum, 1990-1991)
- Kaplan, Michael. *Greeks and the Imperial Court from Tiberius to Nero* (Garland, 1990)
- Miller, S.G. (ed.) *Nemea: a Guide to the Site and Museum* (UC Berkeley Press, 1990)
- Murray, W.M. & P.M. Petsas. *Octavian's Campsite Memorial for the Actian War* (American Philosophical Society, 1989)
- Nicol, D.M. *Ioannes Gennadios, the Man. A Biographical Sketch* (American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1990)
- Overbeck, J.C. *The Bronze Age Pottery from the Kastro at Paros* (P. Åström Förlag, 1989)
- Palaima, T.G. (ed.), *Aegean Seals, Sealings and Administration* (Univ. de Liège, 1990)
- Porphry. *On the Cave of the Nymphs*. Translation and Introductory Essay by R. Lamberton (Station Hill Press, 1983)
- Preziosi, Donald. *Rethinking Art History* (Yale University Press, 1989)
- Ridgway, B.S. *Hellenistic Sculpture I* (Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 1990)
- Sealey, R. *Women and Law in Classical Greece* (University of North Carolina Press, 1990)
- Segal, Charles. *Lucretius on Death and Anxiety* (Princeton University Press, 1990)
- Stadter, P.A. *A Commentary on Plutarch's Pericles* (University of North Carolina Press, 1989)
- Uhlenbrook, J.P. *The Coroplast's Art: Greek Terracottas of the Hellenistic World*. Exhibition in Honor of D.B. Thompson (Caratzas, 1990)
- Zerner, C. *In Search of the Homeric Heroes. The Development of Prehistoric Archaeology in the Aegean* (Catalogue of an Exhibition in the Gennadius Library) Privately printed, 1990

Return to Pylos

A team from the University of Minnesota has embarked on new exploration in and around the palace of Nestor in Pylos, as reported by Diane Fortenberry, ASCSA '82-'90, who serves as an assistant director to Minnesota's Archaeological Research in Peloponnesos.

The Americans have returned to Pylos! That's the word in Messenia these days as the University of Minnesota embarks on new explorations at and around the Palace of Nestor. Under the direction of Professor Fred Cooper, ASCSA Mellon Professor 1982-85, and Michael Nelson, the Minnesota Pylos Project has completed the second in a multi-year investigation of the architecture of the Bronze Age palace and the topography of the surrounding area.

The Project aims to create a state plan of the palace's excavated architectural remains. Although Carl Blegen's final publication of the site includes careful descriptions of buildings and finds, architecture as such was not a primary focus in his overall conclusions. The remains were never fully documented with state plans, but published instead in schematic line drawings. Since the Olympia Ephoreia, with authority over the site, plans to completely backfill the area outside the shed now protecting the building's remains, a detailed architectural record of Blegen's excavations is of immediate concern.

During the 1990 and 1991 seasons, team members completed plans and elevations of the walls of the central palace building

under the shed roof; the northeastern workshop; the area between that building and the wine magazine; the Belvedere area; the northeast gateway; and trenches which contained sections of a possible fortification wall.

Close study, stone by stone, revealed that architect and builders laid out the courses of the walls with great accuracy. Our observations also revealed that Blegen's half-timber reconstruction of the palace walls as "heavy rubble fitted into a framework of... horizontal and transverse beams" (*Palace of Nestor* I, 37) may be incorrect. The walls consist of heavy oblong piers made of compact rubble and clay, separated one from the other by slots filled with loose soil and sand. The state plan makes clear this spacing of modular piers. Tree roots did not penetrate the pier construction, but they did grow in the soft fill of the interstices. This growth created molds that are easily mistaken as transverse beams built in the original construction.

The 1991 clearing of backfilled walls to the northeast of the main palace building began with a 5 by 5 meter grid, oriented on the cardinal points and based in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system. Great care was taken to sift all removed soil, a time-consuming process which resulted, however, in the recovery of numerous fresco fragments, pottery (including Middle Helladic and Geometric wares), and one certain and several possible fragments of Linear B tablets. The state plan of the Northeast Gateway reveals the wall axis and returns

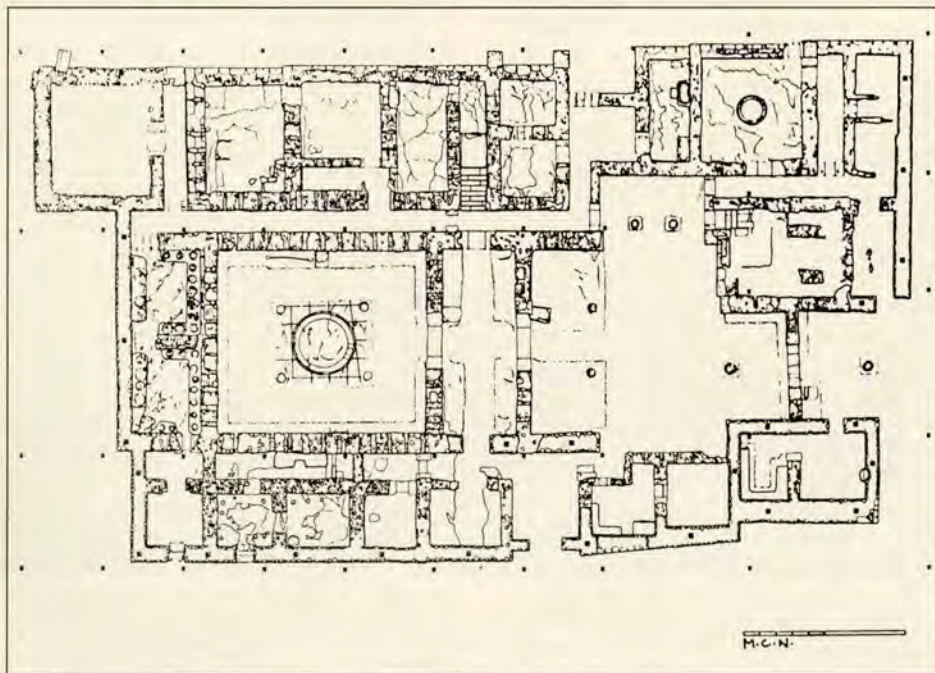
are congruent with the lines of the Late Helladic 111B palace.

The topographical survey of the area around the palace involved taking some 700 individual shots to plot the fields and terraces. A Trimble Pathfinder Global Positioning System (GPA) was used in combination with Blegen's published plans and descriptions to locate the numerous tombs excavated by Blegen. This handheld receiver computes its position by tracking up to eight NAVSTAR satellites in the navigation system operated by the US Department of Defense. Geographic coordinates for the location of a given tomb were derived from Blegen's descriptions and entered into the navigation feature of the Pathfinder, along with coordinates for our present position. The GPS then provided information to get from one point to the other, enabling us to locate quickly and to map accurately tombs now all but lost in the over-growth of terrace slopes.

In addition to the chamber tombs we also relocated, after some twenty years, the Late Helladic I-II Grave Circle which produced many of the richer finds during the Blegen excavations. The surrounding circle of stones is still largely preserved on a plateau to the south of the palace, although endangered by deep plowing of the surrounding olive grove.

Reconnaissance also revealed an extensive system of terracing walls around the palace, many with stone retaining walls of the type mentioned by Blegen (*Palace of Nestor* III, 10). With the use of phytoarchaeology, the team has established tentative dates as early as the Bronze Age for these terrace walls.

The Minnesota Pylos Project is currently in the initial stages of a long period of activity planned for the Palace of Nestor and the surrounding area. The creation of a state plan will for the first time permit a detailed architectural study of this important Mycenaean complex. Under the direction of Professor Jack Davis, a team from the University of Illinois, Chicago, hopes to initiate in 1992 the Pylos Archaeological Project, a regional survey which aims to reconstruct and interpret changes in settlement patterns and land use in the region, before, during, and after the palace's preeminence! The University of Minnesota will continue its exploration outside the palace walls, with further work being planned on topography, landscape archaeology and phytoarchaeology. The coordinated dual projects anticipate many seasons of productive investigations, under the aegis of the Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities at Olympia, whose support has been essential to our efforts.



State plan of the central palace building at Pylos.

Summer Session II Revisited

Director J.A.S. Evans recalls:

I have a little note attached to my memo pad for the last day of the ASCSA Summer School Session II: "Aigina: Mrs. Dekoulakou of the Second Ephoreia will arrange for your group to see the German 'Anastilos' on the 6th of August."

It is a reminder of one of the special aspects of the Summer School: we see a great deal that is now closed to the ordinary visitor, even one with good academic credentials. With special permission we entered the Parthenon and listened to a talk by Dr. Ione Shear as we stood inside the cella, on the concrete skin that protects the marble paving during reconstruction. At Piraeus, we boarded the trireme "*Olympias*," courtesy of the Greek navy, and were treated to juice and cookies afterwards. At Pella, the excavator, Dr. Yian-nis Akammatas, an alumnus of the

ASCSA, was waiting for us, and I hefted the bronze arm of a statue which had been found on the site. At Knossos, Colin MacDonald guided us around the Palace of Minos and then invited us to the excavation house for refreshment. In retrospect, a whole series of acts of kindness and courtesy.

The summer of 1991 was not a bumper year for Greek tourism, which did nothing for the Greek economy, but made for peaceful sites and museums. There were days when the temperature hit the stratosphere, and days when, as at Olympia, it rained! And there were glorious cool light evenings for relaxing after crowded days. The trip from Thessalonika to Volos was grueling; worse, the sites of Sesklo and Dhimini closed at 3 pm, and we couldn't see them both. Then, however, we spent the night at Makrynitsa, high above the Gulf of Pagasae, a mountain town which had adjusted gracefully to a new life as a tourist mecca.

And then there was Aigina. We visited it on the last day of the session. Next morn-

ing, the students would go their different ways; three had already left. It was probably our hottest day. Sandra Westover gave a report on the pediments of the Aphaia temple which David Gosky and Stacy Stoyneff attempted to illustrate, assuming the poses of the pedimental figures. Then the guard unlocked the German "Anastilos" for us, and inside we saw finds from the Bavarian excavations better displayed than in many museums.

Then, as we paused for a few final moments at the Aphaia temple before returning to the port, a few of us stood on the edge of the temple platform and looked down towards the sea. The heat rose in small convection currents from the pine trees beneath us, where the cicadas sang in shrill chorus. We stood there silently for a moment, over the Aegean which Odysseus knew and where the Persian and Greek fleets had struggled for mastery almost 2500 years ago, in silent farewell to our summer.



Kommos

continued from page 10

established, the most likely explanation remaining that proposed originally by M.C. Shaw, who suggests that they were connected with storage, in particular the winter storage of ships.

Although exploration in 1991 focussed on tracing the plan and stratigraphy of Building P, we also determined certain features of its Late Minoan I predecessor, Ashlar Building T, consisting, on the west, of a huge court 28.75 m. wide and at least 38 m. in length. A two-storey structure bordered the court on the west, while a colonnaded stoa ran along its north. Building P, set as it is due east of this large court, partly destroyed and obscured the earlier construction except for a series of rooms on the northeast of P, probably used for storage. Partially burned, they remained covered below collapsed masonry. It became clear in the course of our excavation that this corner of the earlier building is actually at the point of a jog south and then east, where it later served as the base for much of P's eastern wall. Building T's characteristic masonry, massive, elegant orthostates, occur below the later Late Minoan III Building P. Unlike P, however, which had its eastern flank built against the alluvial slope, the eastern flank of the earlier Building T was actually visible. As a result of our work this year, we are revising T's east-west dimensions to an impressive 77 m. in length at the least. In further exploration of the predecessors of P, we made a small sounding below the floor of one of its galleries, revealing a high wall

of fine Middle Minoan III (?) masonry under T's floor. This discovery, along with the possible contents of any neighboring rooms, will assist us in understanding the pre-T use of the southern, civic area.

In the process of our work in the eastern portion of the site, we also learned more about the character of the later Greek occupation of the area. North of the east-west Minoan road, near Minoan House X, we uncovered 7th century BC levels, while one of Building P's galleries also showed traces of re-use in the Archaic period. In addition, on top of two of these Late Minoan III galleries we found extensive Hellenistic use of the broad open space to the east of the Greek sanctuary, including the reworking of blocks from Building P as troughs for watering animals, beasts of burden or those brought for sacrifice and consumption.

During future seasons we hope to expand in the area of House X. We also plan to clear completely at least one of the immense galleries of Building P. At the same time we will try to trace more of the plan of Building T and the structures that preceded it. With its large court, overall size and monumentality of construction, T raises major questions concerning both the specific role of Kommos in the western Mesara Plain during Late Minoan I and, in general, the character of Minoan administrative structures during its second palatial phase.



Nemea

continued from page 4

schematic plan of Harland's excavations in a Swedish School colloquium on *Early Helladic Architecture and Urbanization* (SIMA 76, 1986), and focussed in particular on Harland's Building A, which Pullen argued in the *BCH* Supplement XIX (1990) was an early "House of the Tiles" type building based on its plan and the many terracotta roof tiles we have found. Pullen is presently publishing in *AJA* several terracotta figurines that represent pairs of yoked oxen, which he argues are evidence for early plowing.

These publications are only a sample of activities underway and results already published. On such fronts as the analysis of botanical remains Julie Hansen has made use of the Tsoungiza material in general studies of olive cultivation in prehistoric Greece (with Curtis Runnels in *OJA* 1986) and of interpreting the evidence for agricultural practices (*AJA* 1988). Kathleen Krattenmaker used the Hirsch Fellowship last year to finish her study of the ground stone tools from Tiryns and Tsoungiza and a comprehensive comparative study of these implements will soon be ready for publication. Anastasia Lambropoulou completed a dissertation on the Middle Helladic period in the Argolid and Corinthia that integrated the evidence from Tsoungiza into the wider regional picture. We hope in the next few years to see many more specialist studies come to light along with the first monographs publishing the final results of the excavations and survey in the Nemea region.

CAORC Meets in Athens

The Council of American Overseas Research Centers, under the direction of Dr. Mary Ellen Lane, held its second Field Directors meeting in Athens at the ASCSA Sept. 4-8 in combination with an international conference on "The State of Archaeology." The meeting drew Field Directors or their representatives from CAORC member institutions in Italy, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Tunisia, Morocco, Iran, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Yemen, Pakistan and India, as well as a representative from the American Research Institute in Baghdad, not yet a CAORC member.

The two-day meeting "The State of Archaeology" covered a broad range of issues affecting CAORC member institutions. On the agenda were discussions of the impact of local and regional politics on research and access. Representatives also shared information on technological innovations, the creation and standardization of data bases and data storage, the establishment of laboratory facilities, and the organization of library and documentation resources. Also of concern was the constant search for funding in a retracting economy.

Participants also visited the American School excavations at Isthmia and Nemea and toured the Athenian Agora and the Acropolis with the School's Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, John McK. Camp.

The Athens meeting follows on the successful first meeting held in Delhi at the American Research Institute in 1989. Present in Athens were Dr. Toni Cross, Overseas Director of the Ankara branch of the American Research Institute in Turkey

and Dr. Antony Greenwood, Overseas Director of the Istanbul branch; Professor Malcom Bell, Mellon Professor of Archaeology at the American Academy in Rome; Dr. Stuart Swiny, Director, Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute; Professor Robert J. Wenke, former Cairo Director, American Research Center in Egypt; Pierre M. Bikai, Director, American Center of Oriental Research, Amman, Jordan; Dr. Seymour Gitin, Director, Albright Institute for Archaeological Research, Jerusalem; Professor Gregory L. Possehl, American Institute of Indian Studies; Professor Eric M. Myers, President, American Schools of Oriental Research; Jeannne M'rad, Director, Centre d'études Maghrebines à Tunis and Thor Kuniholm, Tangier-American Legation Museum, both representing the American Institute for Maghrib Studies; Professor McGuire Gibson, past President, American Institute of Yemeni Studies, President, American Research Institute in Baghdad, and Treasurer of the Council of America Overseas Research Centers; Professor William Hanaway, American Institute of Iranian Studies, American Palestine Research Organization, and member CAORC Executive Committee; Dr. Mary Ellen Lane, Director, Council of American Overseas Research Centers; Dr. William D.E. Coulson, Director, and Ludmila Schwarzenberg, Director of Mayer House, American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Proceedings of the conference, which was partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, will be published in the near future.



Thucydides and Parthenon Focus of Whitehead Professors

Every year, the ASCSA invites two senior professors to teach and do research at the School as Whitehead Professors, for this year Evelyn B. Harrison, of the Institute of Fine Arts, and Stuart Flory, from Gustavus Adolphus College.

Evelyn B. Harrison, this year's Whitehead Professor in Archaeology, is Professor Emerita and Adjunct Professor of the History of Fine Arts, the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. Since attending the American School of Classical Studies at Athens as a first-year student in 1948-9, she has worked on the publication of sculpture found in the excavations of the Athenian Agora. Her interests range as widely as do the sculptures themselves, from Archaic to late Roman in time but centered geographically in Athens and mainland Greece. Special interests include the sculptures of the Parthenon. She will offer a course on the practical aspects of the study of Greek sculpture, using the museums of Athens and vicinity. In addition she will offer a public lecture on the Athena Parthenos at the ASCSA in December and in the British Museum in April. Besides advising students on projects involving sculpture, she will continue work on the Agora sculpture and related subjects.



Recipient of an NEH Fellowship for College Teachers this year, Stewart Flory plans to devote time in Athens as Whitehead Professor to his project "Narrative Voices in Thucydides' History of the Peloponnesian War." In addition to working on Thucydides (and offering a seminar on him for students at the School) he is developing a paper on the fourth book of the Odyssey and another on the aesthetic and psychological aspects of hoplite warfare. While in Greece, he also intends to examine closely the hoplite armor in Greek museums. As Professor of Classics at Gustavus Adolphus College in Minnesota, he recently directed an NEH Summer Seminar for School Teachers on "The Tragic Voice of Thucydides' History." In publication is an article "The Death of Thucydides and the Motif of 'Land on Sea,'" in *Nomodeiktēs: Greek Studies in Honor of Martin Ostwald* (University of Michigan Press, 1991) and a review of J.A.S. Evans' *Herodotus, Explorer of the Past*, for *American Historical Review*.



CAORC members go to the Acropolis: (Back row from left) Mary Turner Lane, Eric Meyers, Jeannne M'rad, Maria Pilali, Toni Cross, McGuire Gibson, Robert Wenke, Gregory Possehl, Gülen Aktaş, Anthony Greenwood, Thor Kuniholm. (Front row) William Hanaway, Lorraine Hanaway, Pierre Bikai, Mary Ellen Lane holding daughter Julia Davies by the hand, Stuart Swiny, Seymour Gitin, Malcolm Bell, Colin Davies. (Photo by L. Schwarzenberg)

Lyon Conference Assesses Falaika War Damage

Professor Joan Connelly of New York University, ASCSA '79-'81, traveled in May to Lyon, where she attended an international conference to assess war damage to the Kuwait National Museum and Failaka excavations. Prof. Connelly, a member of the French Archaeological Mission to Failaka, Kuwait, was also consultant for the design and installation of the Hellenistic galleries in the Kuwait National Museum.

"Archaeologists who have worked in Kuwait are now attempting to reconstruct inventories of excavated objects in order to establish what is missing and what may be destroyed," says Prof. Connelly. During the conference, attended by 27 historians and archaeologists, participants concluded that while Failaka Island's archaeological site was virtually untouched by the war, the Museum suffered extensively. The most important artifacts from the Failaka excavations as well as the outstanding Islamic collection were removed to Baghdad, and the Museum itself burned when the Iraqi troops withdrew from Kuwait City in February.

Excavations in Failaka, which lies 20 kilometers off the coast of Kuwait City, have revealed a Hellenistic fortress built by the Seleucid successors of Alexander the Great. The wooded island, with its fresh water springs and strategic position



"Temple of Artemis," fortress on Falaika Island.

80 kilometers off of the Shatt-al-Arab, where the Tigris and Euphrates empty into the Gulf, provided an ideal location for a military stronghold. For almost 200 years the Seleucid kings garrisoned the island to control the vital trade routes from Arabia and India via the Tigris and Euphrates to the Mediterranean.

In the course of 30 years of excavations, a succession of international teams, most recently the French excavators from the Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen in Lyon, have discovered extensive material evidence for the confrontation and interaction of Eastern and Western cultures on this small strip of land. Local divinities were worshipped next to Zeus Soter,

Poseidon, and Artemis "Tauropolos," and architecture of typically Greek plan lies next to the characteristically Iranian, figurines of Greek style next to terracottas of oriental character.

The most impressive objects, in particular the "Icaros Inscription" of 203 BC setting out Seleucid policy towards the local population, stone sculptures of Herakles, and terracotta figurines, were looted by the Iraqi invaders. Most apparently survived the war "in deep vaults in Baghdad," says Prof. Connelly, and their return was part of the cease-fire agreement. "However," she added, "to the best of my knowledge, as of now, late October, they are not back in Kuwait."

Library

continued from page 2

knowledge of the plant, and for his willingness to pitch in and help with any task at a moment's notice.

We also had help from our students, who as users of our facilities frequently had good ideas about individual areas. In particular, Chris Pfaff made some useful suggestions for the drafting and computer rooms, and Maria Liston supplied detailed practical advice for the laboratory.

Our colleagues at the British School, particularly Lisa French, Richard Jones, Sarah Vaughan and Penny Wilson, recently had gone through a similar construction process, and they always were willing to take time out to help us learn from their own experience.

We were very lucky in our construction staff. From the very first day, when the foundation trenches were dug, through the finishing touches on the neo-classical

mouldings, Mitsos X. Chronis and his crew were on the job every day, taking great pride in their work with the concrete, bricks, and plaster. Our carpenter, Nikos Marangkas, supplied us with exquisite bookcases and tables, specially designed for our rare books and large folio volumes.

Among our architects, we are grateful to Markellos Galanos, for his aesthetic inspiration, and to Michel de Landsheer, for his willingness to work out and perfect details: on not a few nights at the architects' offices, long after closing time, various approaches to design problems were tried out and discarded until Michel at last came up with the right solution.

Final, and most grateful, mention must be reserved for our chief architect, Nikos Zarganis. In the beginning, he took the lead in formulating the design of the second tower, made sure that it worked structurally, and then shepherded it through the long and complicated building permit process. From the first day of construction, he was on the job every day,

overseeing the workmen and answering their questions, responding to the inevitable unforeseen emergencies and never getting rattled by them. All along, he was committed to doing the job right, and on the one or two occasions where that meant that some work had to be redone, he always was willing to do so.

People who are affiliated with non-profit institutions often ask how the School works. With authority and responsibility divided among the Managing Committee, Trustees, and Director, how do we get things done? The answer is that we consult with one another, frequently, and we try to be as careful about plans, budgets, construction and other administrative details as we are about teaching, excavation and publications. As in scholarship, it is impossible to avoid mistakes entirely, but these have been kept to a tolerable minimum in this construction. For its ultimate success, we are grateful to careful teamwork by virtually every member of the School family.

New Gennadeion Director Sought

The ASCSA invites applications for a one-year position, from July 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993, as Director of the Gennadius Library. Qualifications include a record of scholarship in some area relevant to the Gennadeion collection. Experience or expertise in the field of conservation and preservation of library materials is highly desirable. Housing is provided; salary will be determined according to experience and rank. Send letter of application and a curriculum vitae by December 15, 1991, to Prof. Robert Lamberton, Chair, Committee on the Gennadius Library, Dept. of Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544 (Tel. 609-258-3951 or 258-6276; FAX 609-258-1943; Bitnet RDL@PUCC). Late applications received by January 10, 1992 will also be considered.

In Memoriam

J. Walter Graham 1906 - 1991

James Walter Graham, best known for his valuable studies on Greek houses and Cretan palaces, had a long association with the School. Starting in 1930-31 as a Fellow, he served as a Visiting Professor in 1959, a member of the Publications Committee in 1952-61 and of the Managing Committee 1946-68.

Born in Nova Scotia, Walter received his BA and MA degrees from Acadia University (1927, 1928). While a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins University (1931-35) he took part in the excavation of Olynthos under the direction of Professor David M. Robinson. A study of the Olynthian houses was the subject of his PhD dissertation, and this became the basis for *Olynthos VIII, The Hellenic House*, that appeared in 1938 under the joint authorship of D.M. Robinson and J.W. Graham.

There followed twelve years of teaching classical language and archaeology at the University of Missouri (1935-47). Walter then returned to his native Canada and a professorship at the University of Toronto. His appointment was two-fold: teaching in the Department of Art and Archaeology and serving as Curator of the Greek and Roman Department in the Royal Ontario Museum. There he remained until retirement.

ASCSA Admissions Deadlines

Jan. 5, 1992
Jan. 31, 1992
Feb. 1, 1992

Applications for Regular Membership and 1st year Fellowships
The Jacob Hirsch Fellowship; The Gennadeion Fellowship
Student Associate Membership
Anna C. & Oliver C. Colburn Fellowship Summer Session
The Oscar Broneer Fellowship

March 1, 1992

Please note the Broneer is for recent alumni of the American Academy in Rome and ASCSA for study at the opposite institution. Pre-tenured staff willing to participate fully in the intellectual life of either center are eligible to apply. As the Academy will be closed for renovations during the academic year 1992-93, applications will be accepted this year only from those who have been associated with the Academy and wish to study at the ASCSA.

Please contact the ASCSA New York office for full application details. Tel. (212) 861-0302, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021.

Terracotta Conference Set for December

As a sequel to the 1988 conference on Archaic Greek terracottas, Blegen Librarian Dr. Nancy Winter is organizing the Second International Conference on Greek Architectural Terracottas, dedicated to material from the Classical and Hellenistic Periods. The conference is set for December 12-13, 1991, at the School in Athens.

Papers in the two-day conference are organized geographically, beginning with mainland Greece, followed by sessions on

Northern Greece and Albania, the Black Sea, Aegean islands and Asia Minor, and South Italy and Sicily. Speakers include over a dozen scholars from universities and museums throughout Europe, as well as School staff and Greek colleagues. The conference will be followed by a weekend excursion to view architectural terracottas in Corinth, Olympia, and Elis. The final papers will be published by the ASCSA.

For further information, contact Dr. Winter at the ASCSA in Athens.

The Athens Gallery in the Royal Ontario Museum is a product of this dual role as curator and teacher. Created under Walter's direction and opened in 1962 the gallery provides a unique introduction to the ancient city with emphasis on the Acropolis and the Agora as centers of its religious and civic life. The room is dominated by a replica at a scale of 1:10 of the Athena Parthenos based on the research of Walter's colleague, Neda Leipen.

Whereas in his early years Walter's architectural interest had focussed on the houses of Classical Greece, in mid-career he turned to Minoan Crete. Repeated visits to the island led to a series of illuminating articles on special topics and culminated in a masterly handbook, *The Palaces of Crete* (1962 with a second edition in 1986). This book, like *The Hellenic House*, is marked by an inborn feeling for architecture and by robust common sense in the interpretation of ancient ruins.

In the 1960's, reverting to his first love, Walter responded to an invitation to study the ancient houses brought to light by the excavations on the borders of the Athenian Agora. Assisted by his wife, Anne, he began by cleaning and re-examining a sizable residential area between the Areopagos and the Pnyx that had been excavated by the German Archaeological Institute in the 1890's but had never been fully studied or published. In his penetrating new study Walter has shown

that this area is by all odds the best preserved and most characteristic residential district of ancient Athens yet known. Because of failing health Walter was unable to continue with the houses around the Agora, but his report on that one area will appear as a chapter in the comprehensive volume now being prepared by a younger colleague.

A few days after his 85th birthday Walter succumbed to a long bout with Parkinson's disease. He is survived by his wife Anne, daughters Christine and Margaret and son James.

Homer A. Thompson



Marie Farnsworth 1897 - 1991

Dr. Marie Farnsworth was Research Chemist at the Agora in 1938-1940 and 1961-1964. She taught "Science for the Archaeologist" at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and was recipient of the first Pomerance Award (1980) for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology. She is remembered especially for her research on the technique of Attic black glaze (1941), of fifth-century intentional red glaze (1958), and for her analysis of Attic and Corinthian clays.

The first Martin P. Nilsson Lectures on Greek Religion, at the Swedish Institute at Athens, were delivered in Fall 1990 by Prof. **Kevin Clinton**, Cornell University, ASCSA '66-'68. Prof. Clinton spoke on "Myth and Cult: The Iconography of the Eleusinian Mysteries." This November, Prof. **Michael Jameson**, Stanford University, oftentimes Member of the ASCSA and on the Managing Committee, will deliver the second series on "Greek Religion: The Public Record."

Dr. **John E. Rexine**, Chair of the Department of the Classics at Colgate University, ASCSA '51-'52 and '79-'80, has been awarded the Sidney J. and Florence Felten Teaching Award at Colgate. Dr. Rexine has been a member of the ASCSA Managing Committee since 1980.

On the lecture circuit: Prof. **Jerome J. Pollitt**, Dean of the Graduate School at Yale University, ASCSA '57-'58, is the Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson Lecturer for the AIA this year; Prof. **Mary B. Moore** of Hunter College of the City University of New York, long-time ASCSA associate, presented the first Louise D. Davison Memorial Lecture in September for the Washington, D.C., Society of the AIA.

Princeton University Press has just published *Herodotus, Explorer of the Past: Three Essays*, by Professor **J.A.S. Evans**, ASCSA '54-'55, '76-'77, and leader of Summer Session II, 1991. Prof. Evans heads the Department of Classics at the University of British Columbia. Also just published is *Kommos: Volume II: The Final Neolithic through Middle Minoan III Pottery*, by Prof. **Philip P. Betancourt**, Temple University, ASCSA Managing Committee and excavator at Pseira, a *synergasia* under the aegis of the ASCSA.

The British Academy's Kenyon Medal for Classical Studies, awarded biannually, was given in 1991 to Prof. **Homer A. Thompson** in recognition of his long and leading association with the excavation of the Athenian Agora, and its subsequent publications. Cited especially was *Agora XIV*, co-authored by **R. E. Wycherley**, "a magisterial book which presents very complex material with great clarity." Francis G. Kenyon was the distinguished papyrologist and librarian of the British Museum; the first Kenyon Medal recipient was Sir John Beazley, in 1957.

Martha Caroline Taylor, ASCSA '90 and a graduate student and instructor at Stanford University, has been awarded Phi Beta Kappa's Sibley Fellowship for the 1991-1992 academic year. A 1983 graduate of Bryn Mawr College, she is writing her dissertation on the geographical dimensions of the polis, with specific reference to Salamis, Marathon and Oropos, and has worked on the Panakton Survey under the direction of Prof. Mark Munn.

Professor **Susan Rotroff** of Hunter College in New York, Vice-Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee, presented "The Satyr System in the Athenian Agora" at the conference on Hellenistic pottery held at the Aristotelean University of Thessaloniki Sept. 24-27, organized by Professor **Stella Drougou**.

From the Perseus Project at Harvard University comes news that Dr. **Nicholas Cahill**, ASCSA '85-'86, has just been appointed Curator for Art and Archaeology. Dr. Cahill recently returned from another season excavating at Sardis under the direction of Prof. **Crawford H. Greenewalt, Jr.** and in the company of ASCSA alumni Prof. **Chris Ratte**, Florida State University ('84-'85) and **Gretchen Umholtz**, UC/Berkeley ('89-'90).



The American School of
Classical Studies at Athens

41 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021

Address Correction Requested

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N.Y.
Permit No. 2407