

Wiener Lab's First Year Active

The first year of operations in the Wiener Laboratory was both busy and productive. Susan Kirkpatrick Smith (Indiana University), the first Angel Fellow, completed her doctoral studies on the human skeletal remains of over 400 individuals from Late Bronze Age deposits at the Athenian Agora and contemporary tombs at Ayia Triada, near Olympia, excavated by the Ephor, Mrs. Arapouyianni. In her studies, Ms. Smith focused on the relationship between social status, assessed by traditional archaeological methods, and health, diet, and activity as reflected in skeletal features.

Walter Klippel, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, was resident in the Lab as Senior Faunal Fellow during 1992, and again during the summer of 1993. He continued his study of flock age structure during the Late Minoan III C in Kavousi, and assessments (with his colleague Lynn Snyder of the Smithsonian Institution) of the flotation deposits from the site. In addition to their research, Mr. Klippel and Ms. Snyder also helped prepare faunal specimens for the Lab's modern comparative collection.

Sarah Vaughan, Director of the Lab, continued her ceramic research, publishing a comprehensive material and archaeological study of Talc Ware with David Wilson (University of Western Ontario), in the Wace and Blegen conference volume. Her experimental study to establish criteria for the identification of grog (crushed pottery temper) in ceramic thin sections, in collaboration with Ninina Cuomo di Caprio, was published in *Archaeomaterials*, while her chemical analyses (by Inductively-Coupled Plasma Spectrometry) of Late Bronze Age Cypriot Base Ring Ware and Cypriot clays will appear in the Prehistory Press monograph by A.B. Knapp and J. Cherry, *Provenance*

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Looking down the valley of Gournia and on to the sea.

Gournia Again Focus of Exploration

Since 1992 Professor L. Vance Watrous (ASCSA Whitehead Professor 1993-94, SUNY at Buffalo), with Costis Davaras, the Ephor of East Crete, has been working on a survey of the Late Bronze age town of Gournia, as he reports here.

The Gournia Project is part of an American revival of interest in the archaeology of East Crete. One of the oldest American excavations in Greece, Gournia is important because it provides the most detailed picture we have of a town in the Late Bronze Age Aegean. Nevertheless, archaeology has changed since the site's publication (1908) and we now have new questions about Gournia that Boyd's excavation cannot answer. For example, how did the Gournia inhabitants exploit the environment in order to live? How did Gournia develop into a town during the Early and Middle Bronze Age? How did Gournia relate economically and politically to its region?

In 1992, in order to answer some of these questions, Costis Davaras, Ephor of

East Crete, and I began a three-year project of archaeological survey around Gournia in preparation for excavation of the site. The main goal of the survey was to document the natural environment of Gournia and the history of settlement in its region as a background for understanding the site and its economic and political relations with other settlements in the region. Our project consists of archaeologists, a geologist, and an ethnographer. After two field seasons, we have intensively surveyed an area of approximately 15 square kilometers in the valley of Gournia and the Isthmus of Ierapetra and have identified in excess of 70 new archaeological sites.

After surveying around the area of Gournia excavated by Harriet Boyd, we

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New Linear A Inscription from Pyrgos in Crete

Paul Rehak (ASCSA 1980-81, White Fellow) is Assistant Professor of Classical Studies at Loyola University of Chicago. John G. Younger (ASCSA 1969-70, Summer Session Director 1991) is Professor of Classical Archaeology at Duke University.

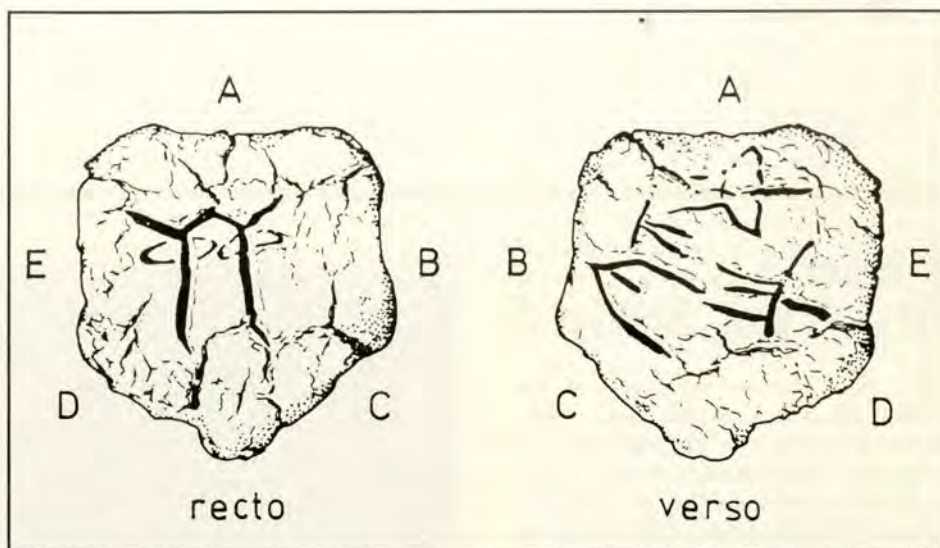
Pyrgos, a picturesque hilltop site on the south coast of Crete overlooking the Myrtos river valley and the Libyan sea, is the location of a small but elegant neopalatial Minoan "country house" excavated in the early 1970's by the British School under the direction of Gerald Cadogan. The house, but not the town, was burnt at the end of the Late Minoan I B period, ca. 1450 B.C., perhaps at the hands of Mycenaean invaders.

While visiting the site in August, 1993, we spotted an important surface find — a new Linear A roundel that had worked its way to the surface. After making a careful record of its findspot, we hand-delivered the roundel to Costis Davaras, Ephor of East Crete, who is graciously allowing us to publish it in *Kadmos*.

The roundel, a pentagonal disk of clay just 3 cm. long and about 1 cm. thick, is inscribed on both faces. One face carries on ideogram, while the other has a Linear A inscription of four characters. Around the sides of the pentagon are five counter-marked seal impressions, of special interest to John whose expertise is Aegean glyptic. Two are from a lentoid sealstone showing a pair of rampant lions attacking a bull; the other three are from a rare cushion seal, perhaps of gold, with a cult-scene involving at least one woman.

Less than 200 roundels are known from just ten sites, most on Crete itself. They represent administrative documents, along with tablets, nodules, and sealings. Roundels were not attached to anything and may have been stored in boxes. They probably served as tokens of transactions between a scribe and the seal-owners.

In studying the roundel, we tried to determine how the scribe might have created it, using a lump of plasticene rather than clay. The scribe's fingerprints show



Line drawing of the two faces of the roundel from Pyrgos in Crete, now at the Ayios Nikolaos Museum.

that he began by flattening his small clay lump into a pentagon with his hands; we have labelled its sides A-E. The right-handed writer held the roundel between the thumb and various fingers of his left hand.

He first used the cushion seal to impress sides D and E, then pivoted the roundel on its point to impress side C. Now he changed to the lentoid seal to impress sides B and A. Each impression was next counter-marked with a vertical stroke, probably to signify the number "1". Finally he inscribed the ideogram on one side, and with a flip of his wrist exposed the other side for his last and fuller notation.

After a little practice on our own, we realized that an experienced Minoan scribe could have performed this entire transaction from start to finish in less than a minute — and perhaps he did so on a routine basis. Three people were probably involved in this administrative procedure: the scribe and the two seal-owners, though the exact nature of their record remains obscure since Linear A has not yet been deciphered.

Even more important was our realization (on the basis of the way the scribe made his signs) that this document was probably made by the same individual who wrote one of the two tablets found at the site in earlier excavations. The existence of the roundel, in addition to the tablets, suggests that even a small site like Pyrgos may have been an administrative center in its own right and not simply the recipient of documents produced elsewhere, at

grander palatial centers like Knossos. The roundel thus indicates that the use of Linear A immediately prior to the Cretan destructions was more wide-spread than has been suggested, and the importance of this is far-reaching.

As a chance find, when we least expected it, the inscribed and stamped Linear A roundel from Pyrgos has certainly made an "impression" on both of us that we are not likely to forget!



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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NEWSLETTER

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A Charitable Deduction?

The Publications Office is looking for a used MAC computer to be utilized for disk conversion only. If you have one to sell, or much better yet, to donate, please call Marian McAllister at (609) 734-8386.

Wiener Lab

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Studies and Bronze Age Cyprus: Production Exchange and Politico-Economic Change.

A scheme of Research Associateships was established for the Lab in order to accommodate limited programs of study. Scholars interested in an Associateship need to apply well in advance to the Lab Director in order to ensure access to bench space and appropriate equipment. A sliding scale of bench fees for such work is applicable, but may be waived in lieu of



Gournia

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have found that the town is not confined to the hill upon which the excavated area sits, but extends as far as the seashore, some 500 meters away. This means that the total size of the settlement is much larger than previously believed. On the coast, our investigations of the so-called "Shore House," partly dug by Boyd, revealed that the cyclopean structure is a double-galleried shipshed, similar to the larger example at Kommos. We found the remains of one, or perhaps two, dams, constructed across the river next to the site, which would have provided a reservoir for the town. The fields around Gournia produced many internally scored, clay basins, similar to classical beehives. It is probable that the people of Gournia maintained extensive apiaries. Most surprising was the discovery of a small peak sanctuary set on the ridge immediately above the settlement. In the period following the eruption of Thera (and perhaps earlier), the inhabitants of Gournia climbed to the hilltop above their town, and laid down a carpet of sea pebbles (including Thera pumice from the coast) upon which they left vases containing food.

Thanks to the survey we can now see that Gournia did not sit in splendid isolation dominating the Northern Isthmus. Rather, it was surrounded in the countryside with settlements the size of villages, hamlets and farms. During Early Minoan II, Gournia was only one of three settlements in its immediate locale, which explains the existence of two cemeteries (at Gournia and Sphoungaras) in the area. During the Middle Minoan I - II period, Gournia was surrounded by large villages; this pattern of settlement apparently was reduced or consolidated in Late Minoan I. This trend continued during Late Minoan III and the area was totally abandoned from the Protogeometric until the early Roman period.



significant contributions to the Lab's permanent collections and databases. During the past year a variety of scholars have taken up these Research Associateships. Julie Hansen (Boston University) studied Late Bronze Age wood charcoal samples from Ayia Irini on Kea, while Chris Hayward (Department of Geological Sciences, University College London) undertook a petrological characterization study of the Hexamilian limestone quarries in and around ancient Corinth, in collaboration with C.K. Williams II, Director of the Corinth Excavations. Another systematic characterization of lithic resources used in antiquity is currently underway by Scott Pike, a Fulbright Scholar who is studying the marble quarries of Mt. Pentelikon. His study represents an analytical collaboration on marble studies between (in Athens) the Wiener Lab and the Archaeometry Lab at N.R.C. Demokritos, and (in the U.S.) the Geology Department of the University of Georgia, where Mr. Pike is a doctoral candidate. Representative hand specimens and thin sections from these lithic projects are retained (with descriptions) as components of the Wiener Lab's permanent reference lithic collections.

Other Lab Associates included Loeta Tyree (phytolith studies on olive and grape), and Ann Blasingham (experimental work on olive oil lamp fuels and wicking systems). A related program of organic residue analysis was initiated by the Lab, to identify Minoan lamp fuels (in the first instance), the ceramic materials, and to assess the degree of preservation for specific residues in containers of different composition. The residue analysis is being conducted by Richard Evershed (Lecturer in Geochemistry at the University of



Susan Kirkpatrick Smith, Angel Fellow of the Wiener Lab for 1992-93, working at the Athenian Agora on prehistoric skeletal material.

Bristol in England), a specialist on ancient residues analyzed by means of gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. Early results have demonstrated excellent survival of ancient residues in ceramic samples contributed by Jeffrey Soles (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) from his excavations at Mochlos on Crete. It is hoped to expand the research to encompass a variety of archaeological questions and vessel types. This work will be included at a one-day workshop sponsored by the Lab for members of American projects, which will take place in Ierapetra on Crete, where specialists will discuss preservation of long-term analytical options for human skeletal, faunal, botanical, geological materials and organic residues.



Prehistoric human skeletal deposits at the Athenian Agora storerooms.

Library News

Blegen Library Institutes Working Fellowship

Natalia Vogeikoff, an Associate Member who has finished her dissertation at Bryn Mawr College, has been given a fellowship as part-time assistant in the Blegen Library. Natalia is transferring newspaper clippings into their archival envelopes, helping to process book orders, replacing missing labels on book spines and providing general staff assistance. She will also begin editing the computerized topographical bibliography so that it can be made available to the public for on-line searches.

Volunteers Aid Library

The Blegen Library was very fortunate to have two volunteers who donated their time and energy during the summer. Marny Payne, ASCSA 1978-79, from Ball State University, spent several hours beginning the work of transferring newspaper clippings to archival envelopes and wrote a procedural manual. Iris Plaitakis, a Tufts undergraduate majoring in Classics and Fine Arts, volunteered some 20 hours a week in May and June, completing the installation of maps in hanging storage cabinets in the Vanderpool Map and Drafting Room. She also prepared a preliminary shelf list of books in the Rare Book Room, together with an inventory of those books. The Library staff would like to express their warmest thanks to these generous people!

Gennadeion Revives Library Newsletter

The inaugural issue of *The Griffon*, ser. 3, was published in June by the staff of the Gennadius Library, appearing in both a Greek-language and an English-language edition. The issue contains notes from readers in Paris, St. Petersburg, Ljubljana and Athens, as well as a catalogue of the exhibition that marked the 70th anniversary of Joannes and Florence Gennadius' original gift of their books. The Library hopes to produce two or so issues a year sharing with Friends and Philoi more news of special gifts, notable acquisitions and recent activities.

Gennadius Library Mounts Exhibition on Mani as Depicted in 16th-19th Centuries



Cape Matapan with its fortress. From Vincenzo-Maria Coronelli (1650-1717), *Courte description due Roiaume de la Morée ...*, Anvers, c. 1686.

On November 3, the eve of an international symposium at Gytheion on the importance of the study of early travelers' accounts, the exhibition, "The Mani in Rare Books in the Gennadius Library, 16th-19th Centuries," opened at the Gennadius Library.

Rania Polykandrioti and Ioli Vingopoulou, both from the National Hellenic Research Foundation, who prepared the exhibition and catalogue, have included some items of unusual interest and associations. One is a particularly detailed unpublished map of the Mani from the quill of Jean Denis Barbié du Bocage (1768-1825), in a volume that John Gennadius himself assembled from manuscripts of French geographers. From the *Expédition scientifique de la Morée* (Paris 1831-38), the visitor can see pages showing the records of the team of naturalists, archaeologists, and art historians who accompanied the French troops sent to occupy the Peloponnese after the battle of Navarino. A volume of 54 original ink and pencil drawings made for the expedition by one of its artists, Prosper Baccuët (1798-1854), and annotated by its director, J.B. Georges Marie Bory de Saint-Vincent (1788-1846), offers an *embarras du choix*: which of its unique views to show?

The exhibition was inspired by the Institute for Neohellenic Research's own display, "Travelers to the Mani, 15th - 19th Centuries," which opened in Gytheion this past summer and will run until December 1994. Under Director Loukia Droulia, the Institute brought together books which the travelers wrote, their early maps, views of what they saw, and special charts showing individual itineraries day by day.

The two exhibitions and the symposium point up the growing international recognition of these accounts by early travelers. Thanks to a grant from the Demos Foundation of Chicago, for the past three years the Gennadeion has been able to hire a Greek scholar to index the Library's collection. Demos Fellows Angeliki Bogiatji and Aliki Asvesta have now indexed almost all of the Library's travelers' accounts through the 17th century and recently began on the 18th.

At the same time, the Institute for Neohellenic Research has embarked on an ambitious program to create a computerized databank of these accounts, while Gunnar Hering of the University of Vienna reports that his students have collected data on the accommodation of travelers in the eastern Mediterranean up through the 17th century.

School Reports

Lebetes Gamikoi: Potters, Painters and Iconographic Traditions

The reconstruction of the context in which Attic pottery of the archaic and classical period was produced and used remains one of the principal objectives of modern day scholarship concerned with Athenian vase-painting. Due to the sparse character of other material evidence, the most valuable information we are able to find comes from the vases themselves. In fact, the most complete picture we have of the Athenian Potters' Quarter, a truly bewildering scene of complicated relationships between potters and painters, has emerged from the work of Sir John D. Beazley and of H. Bloesch. The former identified a significant number of painters on stylistic grounds; the latter was able to recognize the work of individual potters based on a close examination of the highly diagnostic features of vases such as lip and foot mouldings.

In addition to the identification of potters, shape studies focus on the typological classification of a particular shape in different classes, the objective being to detect possible workshop relationships between potters and painters and, through the

observation of changes, to establish a framework of relative chronology. My dissertation on the lebes gamikos, a shape of ceremonial character, attempts to deal with these issues.

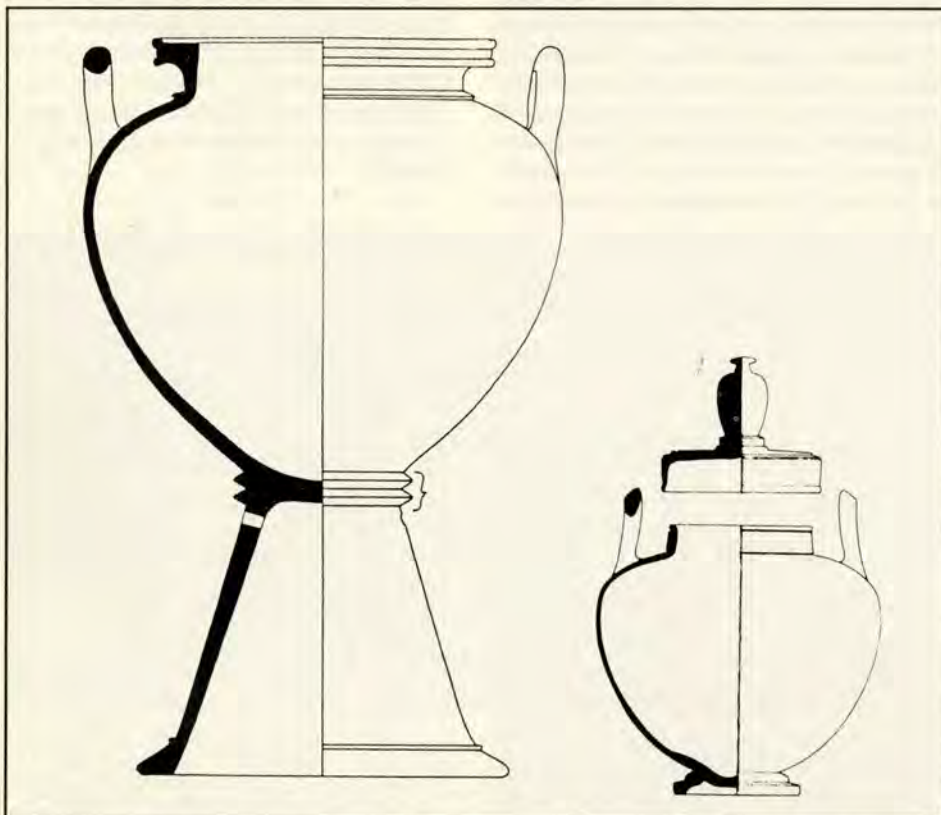
Lebes gamikos is the conventional name given to two types of vases that were used during the Athenian wedding, and were also used as grave goods. Type 1, consisting of an ovoid bowl with tall neck and vertical upright handles on a conical pedestal, was produced from the early sixth century B.C. Type 2, a variation of the common ovoid pyxis, begins to be decorated with wedding themes about the middle of the fifth century B.C. Although there are plenty of vase-paintings showing lebetes gamikoi of both types held by the bride or brought and placed next to her, only assumptions can be made about their precise function during the wedding ritual. It seems that miniature lebetes gamikoi had a dedicatory function since many were found in the Sanctuaries of Artemis on the Acropolis, at Brauron and at Mounichia.

Unfortunately, very few black-figured nuptial lebetes were preserved intact or

close enough to allow the full reconstruction of profiles and enable the study of the development of the shape in the sixth century B.C. During the fifth century B.C., however, especially in the second half, particular potting and iconographic traditions can be clearly traced. Destined for the home market and used on a limited number of occasions, during Athenian weddings and funerals, lebetes gamikoi were not produced in the workshops in which the main lines of red-figure pot-painting developed. Their representations, of repetitive character, tended to emphasize the stereotypical images of ideal womanhood and are not counted among the masterpieces of Athenian vase-painting.

The multi-faceted examination of a vase of specialized use, such as the lebes gamikos, can shed some light on several aspects of vase production in classical Athens. The development of the shape, the potting traditions as well as the way individual painters dealt with a more or less fixed iconography are all aspects which help us detect the dynamics and tensions between vase function, tradition and artistic originality. Thus, we can more clearly appreciate some of the parameters involved in the work of potters and painters.

*Marina Sgourou,
Associate Member*



Two shapes of Lebetes Gamikoi; on the left, the early sixth century B.C. Type 1; on the right, the mid-fifth century B.C. Type 2.

Reception of Aristophanes' Comedies in 19th- and 20th-Century Greece

At the Gennadius Library, I am investigating the reception and transformation of Aristophanes' political comedy in modern Greece since the War of Independence. Through the study of modern translations, adaptations, scripts, and actual performances of Aristophanic plays within their new cultural, historical, and sociopolitical context, I concentrate on the adaptation of Aristophanes' political humor as written and performed in different, and often traumatic, episodes of modern Greek history. Among them would be the language controversy between Demoticists and supporters of *Katharevousa*, the two World Wars, the ensuing Civil War, and the recent military dictatorship. My special focus is on the public impact of Aristophanic satire as a popular vehicle for the expression of attitudes towards political freedom. I am directly concerned with the conspicuous presence (or absence) of individual Aristophanic characters on the

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It's a jungle out there: wisteria on 72nd Street.

Remember the wisteria vine that climbs sturdily up the brownstone front of the ASCSA building at 41 East 72nd Street? One Saturday night in late August a wayward wind tore it loose and 500 pounds of branch, leaf and seed piled in a heap blocking our startled neighbor's front door. Picture the following drama: Sunday morning intrepid handyman, Gordon Douglas, investigates the now bare façade and is promptly attacked by a swarm of irate bees defending their home in the Mayer House cornice. Exterminators are summoned and soon capture the queen but her loyal subjects continue their determined angry patrol. Will they find a royal successor? and where? Monday Gordon hauls the jungle of fallen vine to our front garden under the ginkgo tree. The neighbor is pacified but the bees are still very much in charge for three more days. Thursday, wonder of wonders, silence reigns, the vine again gracefully festoons our façade. The historic wisteria hysteria is over.

D.C.S.

The ASCSA's 1993-94 Lecture Series at the School began on November 9 with **Yannis Sakellarakis**, National Museum, Athens, presenting "Archanes: A New Minoan Center. The Synthesis of 29 Years of Excavations." The full slate of lectures though the winter and spring includes: November 30, **Marisa Marthari**, Ephoreia of Classical Antiquities of the Cyclades, "Theran Pictorial Pottery in Late Cycladic I and its Relation to Theran Frescoes;" December 7, **Ronald Stroud**, University of California at Berkeley, "Thucydides and Corinth;" January 11, **Marianne McDonald**, University of California at San Diego, "Ancient *Catharsis* into Modern Opera: Theodorakis'

Medea;" February 1, **Edgar Pusch**, Pelizaeus Museum, Germany, "The Chariotry of the Ramesside Capital Pi-Ramesse and its Foreign Elements," with a discussion of the Mycenaean pottery from the site by **Penelope Mountjoy**, BSA; February 8, **Vassa Kontorini**, University of Ioannina: "A Contribution to the History and Prosopography of Rhodes in the First Century B.C.: the Family of Admiral Demagoras;" February 22, **Ilknur Özgen**, Bilkent University, Ankara, "Ivory and Silver Figurines from Bayındır/Elmalı;" March 8, Lecture in Memory of Saul Weinberg, **L. Vance Watrous**, State University of New York at Buffalo, "The Mirabello Region of East

Crete: its History of Settlement and Economic Role in the Aegean;" March 22, 13th Annual Walton Lecture; April 1, Open Meeting on the Work of the School in 1993 and lecture by **John Oakley**, College of William and Mary, "Myth and Weddings in Classical Athens;" April 12, Second Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture, **Mark Pollard**, Bradford University; "The Unquiet Grave: Information from Chemical Studies of Human Bones;" May 10, **George Huxley**, Director Emeritus, Gennadius Library, "Latest Treasures: Some Greek and other Rare Books in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin."

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On September 15, Artemis Nikolaidou, Secretary of the Gennadeion, retired after 26 years of services. In her honor, School Members and staff gathered at a reception held at the Director's residence. In the photo: Artemis Nikolaidou and her son, Lefteris.



Filming the story of Democracy: writer-director Gene Marner (left) and Charles Hedrick, Co-Director with Josiah Ober of the ASCSA's "Democracy 2500 Project," explored the theater at Delphi among other sites this past October. Together with Mr. Ober and Executive Producer Gail Jansen, they are working on the script for a TV production narrating the rise of democratic institutions in ancient Athens. The scripting has been partially funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Public Programs.



By late October, the U.S. staff of the ASCSA had completed its move to the Princeton area. The new line-up includes (second from left) U.S. Director, Catherine Vanderpool, flanked by (left) Margaret-Anne Butterfield and (right) Richard Rosolino, Assistants to the U.S. Director; and Nancy Wolfe, who produces the School Newsletter and other non-scholarly publications. Not in the picture, Christopher Jones, bookkeeper, and Jack Sproule, consulting chief financial officer.



At the May 8 Managing Committee meeting in New York, **Jane Burr Carter** (Tulane University), Chair, Committee on Committees, announced the following election results: to the Executive Committee, **Caroline Houser** (Smith College) and **Carol Lawton** (Lawrence University); to the Committee on Committees, **David W. Rupp** (Brock University), **Ann Steiner** (Franklin and Marshall College), and **Barbara Tsakirgis** (Vanderbilt University); to Admissions and Fellowships, **Darice Birge** (Columbia University); to Personnel, **Mary C. Sturgeon** (University of North Carolina); to Publications, **Leslie Threatte** (University of California, Berkeley); to Gennadius Library, **Diskin Clay** (Duke University) and **Carolyn L. Connor** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill); to Summer Session, **Daniel Levine** (University of Arkansas); to Excavation and Survey, **Geraldine Gesell** (University of Tennessee), **John G. Pedley** (University of Michigan), **Carolyn Snively** (Gettysburg College), and **Nancy Wilkie** (Carleton College).



Somewhat belatedly, our sincerest thanks are offered to **David Johnson** and the staff at **Princeton Polychrome Press** for the splendid printing of the "Birth of Democracy" exhibition catalogue and for all of their help in making it happen on schedule.

This fall the Managing Committee welcomed **Fairfield University**, and its representative **Katherine Schwab**, as a new cooperating institution, along with the following new representatives: **Charles Beye** (City University of New York), **Anne Laidlaw** (Hollins College), **Jodi Magness** (Tufts University), **Rosaria Munson** (Swarthmore College), **Paul Rehak** (Loyola University of Chicago), **Ross Scaife** (University of Kentucky), **Robin Schlunk** (University of Vermont), and **Joseph Scholten** (Michigan State University).

Ellen Herscher (above) led a group of School Friends and Alumni on the 1993 "On-Site" trip, which traveled to Cyprus in September. On hand at a party for On-Site held at the School was Stuart Swiny, Director of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute (lower right) and (lower left) ASCSA Trustee Bill Lucas.



"On-Site" Travels with Homer

For the seventh year in a row, "On-Site with the American School" is taking a group of Friends of the ASCSA on a study tour of Greece. This year's trip, which takes place between June 6-23, focuses on sites connected with the Homeric epics. Under the leadership of Cynthia Shelmerdine from the University of Texas at Austin, the group begins its tour in the Argolid and spends almost two weeks exploring in the Peloponnese and Central Greece before travelling to Troy itself.



Sixth Century Temple of Hera Akraia at Perachora

The Sanctuary of Hera Akraia at Perachora was excavated by the British School at Athens in the early 1930's under the direction of Humfry Payne. Payne, however, died before his manuscript for *Perachora I* was completed. One result of his untimely death is that full publication of the architecture from the site remains incomplete. There have been several subsequent detailed investigations of some sanctuary architecture, such as the stoas, waterworks and the dining room, but the late sixth-century poros temple has not been studied since the original excavations.

The poros temple was built in the late archaic period. Architectural moldings, the triglyphs, lewis holes in the cornice blocks and U-shaped holes in some wall blocks establish a construction date of ca. 525-510 B.C. The temple's narrow proportions (9.35 m. by ca. 33 m.) and the use of anathyrosis on the upper surfaces of wall blocks are two anachronistic features. The temple has a simple design. It was most likely *distyle in antis* with a cross-wall at about two thirds the length of the cella.

Because of the surrounding landscape, it lacks a peristyle. There is no associated decorative sculpture, but since the eastern part of the temple is completely missing, we cannot assume that it was undecorated.

The temple displays certain Corinthian traits. It is constructed of local poros stone which was coated with marble-dusted plaster, some of which is preserved in several thick layers on the west wall. At the north and west ends of the temple, native bedrock was quarried to provide both a level surface and building blocks for the construction of the temple. Similar bedrock beddings for temple foundations are found at Isthmia and in Ancient Corinth. It was probably roofed with terracotta tiles except for the sima and antefixes, which were definitely executed in marble.

The final publication of the sixth-century temple is inaccurate in several respects. Specifically, it lacks a state plan and measured drawings of individual blocks. The published plan omitted the small chamber on the northwest side of the cross wall, the euthynteria course of the cross

wall and the northern interior wall, and many cuttings on the upper surfaces of blocks. As research for my dissertation, *The Temple and Cult of Hera Akraia at Perachora in the Archaic Period*, I spent a month in the spring of 1992 measuring and photographing the temple architecture. I have also consulted Piet de Jong's 1932 field notes which are in the ASCSA archives. The notebook has proved valuable for checking my own results and for identifying blocks no longer *in situ*. At this point I have completed a state plan and catalogued the individual blocks from the temple. My goal is to combine a systematic architectural investigation of the sixth-century temple with the results of recent analysis of other sacred buildings in the sanctuary in order to provide a clearer picture of the Sanctuary of Hera at Perachora during the archaic period.

Blanche Menadier,
Associate Member

Εὐδρον ἄστρῳ Κορίνθου: “Well-Watered Corinth”

The city of ancient Corinth occupies one of the driest sites in southern Greece, with an average rainfall in modern times of only about 15 inches each year. In contrast, at the time of the Persian Wars the poet Simonides, in an epitaph for the Corinthians who fell in the battle of Salamis, chose “well-watered” above all other epithets to describe the city, and its springs and fountains remained famous throughout antiquity. The geology of the site, with its vast underground reserves of water lying close to the surface and immediately accessible beneath the soft and easily-worked overlying bedrock, has always encouraged the digging of wells, cisterns and subterranean conduits to supplement the copious natural springs. Many of these ancient waterworks have survived even in quarters of the city where other, more substantial architectural remains have perished, and together they form one of the most extensive local underground water systems known anywhere in the Greek and Roman world.

Although the American School of Classical Studies began conducting systematic excavations at Corinth nearly a century ago, and the monumental fountain houses in the area of the Roman forum were among the earliest architectural features to be discovered, many of the city's waterworks remain unpublished, and no general synthesis of the Corinthian



D.G. Romano and B. Menadier setting up survey equipment at the Heraion at Perachora.

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Corinth

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water supply has ever been attempted. The importance of the site during both the Greek and the Roman periods, and the vast quantity of information accumulated over the course of so many decades of excavation first suggested to me in 1991 that this particular aspect of the urban development of ancient Corinth deserved further study. This year, as the G.P. Stevens Fellow at the American School of Classical Studies, I am continuing work on a doctoral dissertation intended to bring the remarkable hydraulic facilities of the site into better focus.

My work over the past year has taken me from the Corinth Museum, which houses the original excavation notebooks (beginning with those of Rufus B. Richardson, the first Director of the American School and the founder, in 1896, of the Corinth Excavations), to the sludge-filled supply tunnels that permeate the broad natural terraces on which the ancient city stands and which offer, at least in modern times, highly-prized accommodation to a reclusive community of field mice, spotted slugs, and two small but excitable species of bat. The product of this research is a catalogue of Corinthian waterworks containing descriptions of over 500 wells, cisterns, manholes, conduits, supply tunnels and major drains, all within the ancient city walls or in the area immediately outside them, and ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to the middle of the nineteenth century. The material in this catalogue will form the basis of my study, which will include both a detailed discussion of individual elements of the Corinthian water system, and a general history of the development of the city's water supply from the beginnings of human habitation to the invasion of the Visigoths in A.D. 395.

Mark E. Landon,
Gorham Phillips Stevens Fellow

Aristophanes

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modern Greek stage, since they often functioned as public mouthpieces expressing a broad range of ideological stances. Thus they contributed to the development of a Greek national identity during the most turbulent decades in the history of the young state.

I am also trying to establish literary as well as ideological connections between modern versions of Aristophanes' plays and the ancient Greek original texts. During the four centuries of *Tourkokratia*, or Ottoman-Turkish rule, Greek scholars were deprived of access to the Byzantine manuscripts, which were known in the West. However, primarily through German scholarship, Aristophanes' comedies were reintroduced in modern Greek theater. The cultural and socio-political consequences of this "foreign inheritance" of authentic Greek material are part of my study.

The Gennadius Library possesses several exquisite Renaissance editions of Aristophanes' comedies, as well as important studies, monographs, and translations, especially those of modern Greek scholars. The Library also holds a unique collection of critical reviews featuring early performances of Aristophanic plays. These include newspaper critiques of the controversial 1959 production of *The Birds* staged by the "Theatro Technes," under the direction of the late Karolos Koun. This stage-production was based on a very liberal translation by the leftist author V. Rotas. It heavily parodied the Greek-Orthodox Church liturgy and criticized its connection with current conservative politics. The President of Greece, Constantine Tsatsos, immediately censored all further performances of the play, an incident remembered in following decades.

Gonda Van Steen,
Gennadius Fellow

Notes from the Archives



Gladys Davidson, student at the School from 1932-1939, astride her bicycle in 1934 (from the G.D. Weinberg Archive, ASCSA).

Archaeologists and the Bicycle in Greece

During my research into the lives and habits of early American archaeologists in Greece I have been struck by the recurring mention of the bicycle as a favored means of transport around the country. As illustration I offer here a few documents from the Archives of the American School.

The importance of the bicycle to the students of the School was vividly portrayed by Rufus B. Richardson, Director of the School from 1893 to 1903:

"It has been repeatedly suggested to me, by the requests of a considerable number of the members of the American School at Athens, that I should give some public expression to the utility of the bicycle in Greece. I put aside certain temptations to praise the bicycle generally, and speak of it only as a help here in the study of archaeology.

Archaeology does not consist entirely in the study of books and museums. That it

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ASCSA Admissions Deadlines

Jan. 5, 1994	Applications for Regular Memberships and 1st year Fellowships
Jan. 31, 1994	The Jacob Hirsch Fellowship; The Gennadeion Fellowship
Feb. 1, 1994	Student Associate Membership Anna C. & Oliver C. Colburn Fellowship Summer Sessions
Mar. 1, 1994	The Oscar Broneer Fellowship
Mar. 5, 1994	Larry Angel Fellowship and the Research Fellowship in Faunal Studies at the Wiener Laboratory
Mar. 15, 1994	Mellon Research Fellowships for Central/East European Scholars

Please contact the ASCSA U.S. office for full application details: Tel. (609) 844-7577, 993 Lenox Drive, Suite 101, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648.



Rufus B. Richardson, Director (from the School Archives, ASCSA).



Ida Thallon, ca. 1899 (from the I.T. Hill Archive, ASCSA).

Archives

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does largely so consist it must be confessed; but a legitimate and important part of Greek archaeology is the knowledge of the face of the country; the tracing out of its ancient routes, going over the passes and climbing now and then a mountain; the skirting its coasts; the visiting its places of great renown; the studying of its battlefields; and the seeing of the landscapes on which rested the eyes of Pericles and Epaminondas, of Sophocles and Pindar. Especially important is this for one who has but one year to spend in Greece. It is well for him, even at the expense of some time which might well be spent in the museum or in the library, so to fill his mind with the landscapes of Greece that, when he goes back and stands before his classes and speaks, for example, of Leuctra, he may be looking with the mind's eye upon the slopes down which the Spartans came charging, the opposite slope where the Thebans stood, and the valley between, where they clashed.

Granted that one wishes to see the country and to become familiar with it, so that he will read Greek history, and Greek poetry, too, with other eyes, the bicycle becomes evidently indispensable. Railroads will take you already to many parts of Greece, and one can now proceed by rail from the northern border of Thessaly to Kalamata at the southern end of Messenia. But even railroads cannot do all for us that the bicycle does. Exercise, open air, and, perhaps more than all, the delight

in propelling one's self, will make one prefer the wheel."

(From an article published in *Vacation Days in Greece* by R.B. Richardson, 1903)

* * *

Ida Thallon, student at the School from 1899 to 1901, described a trip she took to Mycenae in a letter to her mother, October 1899:

"Went on my wheel; the other girls had a carriage with three horses and took the wraps, cameras, etc. We made quite an imposing procession, and as for me, I was the sensation of the year. I don't suppose a woman on a wheel was ever seen there before, and when we were starting off, about two hundred [people] in petticoats, in uniforms, bootblacks, and all sorts of them lined up along the sidewalk to see us go. The ride was pretty hot, we had only our heavy golf skirts, which are too warm to ride in this time of the year and as I had been on my wheel only once since Göttingen, I was not in very good form, and very likely got hotter than I should have done. These old people had a mean trick of putting their buildings up on top of a hill so when you are all hot and tired, you have to scramble up the best you can. The ride was not much over 30 miles but back to the Heraeum and from there to Argos the road was fearful and I was pretty tired when we got home. The next day I decided to go in the carriage with the other girls." (Excerpt from the I.T. Hill Archive, ASCSA)

Carol Zerner,
Archivist



Charles Weller, student of the School, 1900-1901, pictured with his wheel in Munich, September 14, 1900 (from the Weller Archive, ASCSA).

Traveling with Blimp and Camera

J. Wilson Myers (ASCSA 1978-79, Michigan State University) reflects on the years he and his wife Ellie have spent taking low-altitude aerial photographs of excavation sites.

As a husband-and-wife field team, Ellie and I have spent twenty years alternating, as many do, between our life in America and the one that starts each spring in Athens. Here in the mountains of New Hampshire, we can look out our library window to see deer, moose, and even the occasional bear. In winter, temperatures drop to twenty below and snow reaches the windowsills. But when the last snows are melting we pack up and move to our base at the School. The change is abrupt; sleeping our way out of jet lag near an open window, we're conscious of the scent of eucalyptus leaves, the city noise of Athens, and the repetitive mourning coo of the doves.

Through the years at the School, it has been our special experience and privilege to travel from excavation to excavation in our field van making aerial photographs with a ten-meter blimp and radio-controlled cameras. Low-altitude aerial coverage helps make clear the relationships and continuities often hard to spot on the ground. By recording the state of a site at its present stratigraphic level or condition of erosion, we preserve data for later study. The images can also expedite drawings, illustrate site publications, and be used for lectures. In the humanities department at Michigan State University, I came to depend increasingly on aerial slides for my classes in Greek and Roman art and archaeology.

We have found, as others have who study low-altitude aerial photographs, that we now picture and remember sites in a new way. Names like Knossos, Tiryns, Epidauros, Sardis, or Corinth trigger in the mind's eye a layout or design. Aristotle cites the primacy of vision: we might suggest for archaeology a primacy of vertical vision. A photo-plan, like an architect's drawn plan, can lead us directly to intent of the builders.

As our collection of individual site recordings grew, we began to see the advantage of publishing groups of sites related by culture and geography, each group as an "aerial atlas." Encouraged by ephors and excavators and with NEH funding, we worked for five years on Crete and in 1992, together with Gerald Cadogan, published *The Aerial Atlas of Ancient Crete*. For the past two years we have been



The ten-meter blimp lifts its twin cameras for vertical site recording.

working in Jordan on a similar regional project and will also continue to work in Peloponnese, where we are close to having atlas-level coverage.

Having accumulated aerial photographs of over 150 sites, we are now starting to deliver the first photographic museum cases of aerial enlargements to the School. Mounted on 16 x 20 inch acidfree boards and protected by Mylar film, the prints will be easy to handle and examine. Furnished with a database for ready computer search, the collection will be available for scholar-

ly study under the care of Carol Zerner in the School's archive rooms.

Ours is an unusual sort of field work, both exhilarating and exhausting by turns—and sometimes quite misunderstood. Once on Crete our balloon was mistaken for a flying saucer and a photograph of a white lenticular object appeared in the newspaper. One November morning at Ancient Corinth our ground crew of five had the blimp inflated and up to 500 meters where the cameras were

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High above the Bema at Ancient Corinth: "I just wonder what Paul would think of y'all!"

Blimp

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barely visible. For proper centering, helpers out on the north-south and east-west axes waved their arms and shouted directions to us to sight in the balloon over our targets. A small cluster of chilly pilgrims had gathered by the Bema, learning no doubt from their guide that they stood on the very spot where the author of First and Second Corinthians had faced the Roman governor Gallo. A lanky Texan in broad-brimmed Stetson, determining that our activity was not only pointless but irreverent, strode over to us, his face red with anger: "Now I just wonder what *Paul* would think of y'all!"

We are grateful to the many staff members of the School, past and present, who have helped expedite our work—not always an easy task—and to the generations of volunteer assistants drawn from ASCSA ranks. They have camped with us through freezing nights, suffered wind storms along the shore that collapsed the tents, hauled the heavy gas cylinders, been up before dawn to hike with the balloon to peak sanctuaries, and taken turns at the tough job of pulling down on a half mile of tether cord. To all colleagues and helpers, our thanks.



Library Directorship Open

The ASCSA announces an opening for Director of the Gennadius Library for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1994 to June 30, 1997. The Director will be responsible for the development and administration of the Library. Publication in an area relevant to the Gennadeion collection (Greek history, literature and culture) is preferred. The Director is expected to be in close touch with the Athens community, and in particular with the intellectual life of the ASCSA by participating in its teaching program. The position reports to the Director of the American School.

The application deadline is March 1, 1994. The application should include a letter detailing the candidate's interest in the Gennadius Library, individual research plans, a curriculum vitae with a list of publications and two letters of recommendation. Please address applications and requests for information to Henry R. Immerwahr, Chairman, Gennadius Committee, Carol Woods, Apt. 176, 750 Weaver Dairy Road, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, Tel. (919) 967-9283, Fax (919) 918-3349.

Slides Sought

The American School would like to build up a slide collection. If you have slides and would like to donate them, please contact the Director, ASCSA, 54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Tel. 011-301-723-6313, Fax 011-301-725-0584.

In Memoriam

Lella P. Mylonas, 1901-1993, wife of George E. Mylonas, mother of Ione M. Shear, Eunice Hale and Daphne Marsh.

George S. Phylactopoulos, 1905-1993, Headmaster emeritus, Athens College, and longtime friend of the American School.



The American School of Classical Studies at Athens

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