



Stephen V. Tracy. Photo: J. C. Schlageter

ASCSA Managing Committee Elects New Chair

At its May meeting, the Managing Committee selected Stephen V. Tracy to succeed Alan L. Boegehold as Chair when he retires in May 1998. Mr. Tracy took his B.A. at Brown University and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard University. He first visited Greece in the summer of 1965 as a Harvard Traveling Fellow and wrote his dissertation, "A Letter-Cutter of Classical Athens," at the School in 1966-67 under a grant from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. He worked closely that year with his mentor, Sterling Dow, who was Visiting Professor, and with Eugene Vanderpool, who was Professor of Archaeology. "I was very lucky—there could not have been two better advisers," says Mr. Tracy. Thus began a fruitful association with the ASCSA. A member of the Managing Committee since 1974, he has directed the Summer Session, been Senior Research Fellow (Visiting Professor), chaired the Committee on the Summer Sessions and the Committee on Publications, and served on the Execu-

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Summer Sessions: Outward Bound!

Each year two groups of twenty high school and college teachers, along with undergraduate and graduate students, join the ASCSA's Summer Sessions. Its reputation as the "toughest holiday ever," or as a "high-speed odyssey," is counterbalanced by memories of an unforgettable and enriching experience. That every session is unique, judged as much by what one brings to it as by what one takes away, is clear in the articles that follow, from this year's Directors Karelisa Hartigan and Diane Harris-Cline, and graduate student, Alyssa M. Mandel.

Summer Session I: From the Director's Chair

An exceptional seventeen students made the 1997 Summer Session I very successful: These students (six undergraduates, seven graduates, four teachers) had taken their report assignments very seriously, fulfilling my directive: "Make us know why we are here!" Each and every one competently met the challenge of walking onto an unfamiliar site and explaining it clearly to the rest of us. With a broad range of interests, they were eager to learn about all periods of Greek history. While the Minoan sites of eastern Crete remained their all-

time favorites, they enthusiastically examined Roman ruins, Frankish castles, and Byzantine monasteries, and they all spent several hours at the Mt. Athos exhibit in Thessaloniki.

This was the initial Greek experience for almost all of them, and (as for all directors) it was my pleasure to see the enthusiasm and delight with which they viewed sites and objects long seen in pictures. Sometimes it was the orientation of a site in its landscape that made a particular

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At Mallia, Summer Session II Members Sarah Cullyer (right) and Ellen Sassenberg demonstrate bull-leaping.

Decline in Number of Students Under Examination

In preparing to chair the ASCSA Managing Committee's Committee on Admissions and Fellowships for the coming year I have been reading through a box full of correspondence provided by previous chairs, as well as other materials from the Princeton office. Since I have been promoted to *stratēgos* of this committee after only one year as a *peltastēs*, I want to make sure that things proceed as smoothly as they always have—amazing, considering the complex tasks to be accomplished!

Despite smooth sailing, there recently has been some concern about a decline in the number of those applying for the Regular Program. In 1995-96, for example, there were twenty-one applications for Regular Membership, with seventeen students actually attending; in 1996-97 there were fifteen applicants, of whom eleven went to Athens; and in 1997-98 there were fourteen applicants, with, again, eleven in attendance. Should we be doing something more to make our colleagues aware of the School and its program? Another repeated theme in the correspondence of recent years is distress at the difficulty of evaluating applicants who do poorly in the Greek translation part of the exam but often extremely well on other parts. Should we perhaps

change the Greek exam or even eliminate it—particularly considering wide varieties of other expertise some current applicants offer? The two problems, of declining applicant pool and difficulties with Greek, could be related.

To be sure, graduate enrollments in the humanities have declined nationwide, so our reduced numbers may not be as significant as they appear at first glance. Loring Hall seems always full, and the quality of fellowship awardees remains high. Still, Greek archaeology attracts more and more undergraduates, and classics programs that once focused on literature now need faculty qualified to teach the *realia* of the ancient world as well. The School needs to continue its distinguished tradition of rounding out the education of general classicists—in addition to training the next generation of specialized archaeological investigators. Particularly in the current difficult job market, one should not discount the value of a year at the School for any graduate student—in spite of the increased cost of living in Greece and the noise and smog of Athens. Study at the School gives young humanists an expanded "network," for students and faculty of the School do bond warmly, as one can observe

at annual reunions at the American Philological Association/Archaeological Institute of America meetings.

The facts tend to refute any notion that the School appeals only to a narrow group of specialists or only to those at a certain few institutions. The School now offers two new fellowships, and they and many other awards are not restricted to archaeologists. Indeed, the Edward Capps Fellowship is specifically for a philologist. A survey of the fifty fellowships awarded in the past four years shows five for Bryn Mawr College, four for the University of California at Berkeley, three for the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and Boston University, and one or two for a host of other institutions. Inevitably, those who have been to the School themselves recommend it to their students. We need, however, to reach out especially to a few large classics programs which ought to be making more use of the School than they do. I would include my own alma mater, Yale, perhaps still suffering from the aftereffects of the New Criticism which gripped it in my days there.

The current Committee, like its predecessors, remains committed to a Greek

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A Bouquet for Marian McAllister

Marian Holland McAllister, who retired on October 1 after twenty-five years as the School's Editor of Publications, has served the field of archaeology in numerous capacities, and always with enormous patience, diplomacy, devotion, and exceptional distinction.

She came naturally by her architectural/archaeological interests, her competence, and her quality. Her mother, Louise Adams, was a Greek major at Barnard and taught Classics at Smith. Her father, Leicester B. Holland, with a Masters in Medieval History and a Ph.D. in Ancient Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, went to Greece in 1920 for three years, as a Fellow and then Associate Professor of Architecture at the ASCSA.

In 1923, he met Louise Adams, a Fellow at the Academy in Rome, and in December that year they were married in Philadelphia. The young couple went to teach at Vassar, where Marian was born in 1927. Later, the family settled in Philadelphia, and Marian attended Bryn Mawr, graduating in 1947 with an A.B. in Classical Archaeology. She then spent four years at Columbia's School



Marian Holland McAllister. Photo: Sara George Figueira

of Architecture, taking courses in design, structure, history, and descriptive geometry, all of which have served her well.

In 1951-52, and again in 1952-53, with Fulbright Fellowships, Marian was a Member of the ASCSA. During those two summers she both received and gave a lot of hands-on experience. As Assistant Agora Architect in 1952-53, she took John

Travlos's place while he was in Princeton at the Institute for Advanced Study. She worked on the Ares Temple, one of the "wandering temples" that had been brought in from outlying parts of Attica. Her article, on the system of marks made by the masons who dismantled the temple for the purpose of reconstructing it within the city walls, superseded one by W. B. Dinsmoor, Sr., and was published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (AJA) in 1959. Marian also

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
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NEWSLETTER

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School and Gennadeion Boards Add New Members



New Library Trustee Apostolos Th. Doxiadis

At their May meetings, the School and Gennadeion Boards each elected one new trustee: to the ASCSA Board, Charles K. Williams, II, and to the Gennadius Library Board, Apostolos Th. Doxiadis.

Charles K. Williams, II, became Corinth Excavation Director *Emeritus* on June 30, and on July 1 became a Trustee, thus beginning a new chapter in his service to the School.

From the opening of the Corinth excavations in 1896 until 1966, the School's Director served a dual role as Director of the Corinth excavations. By 1963, Henry S. Robinson, who had served in both capacities since 1959, believed that a full-time Field Director was essential to the proper excavation and publication of Corinth. Charles K. Williams, II was appointed to serve as Assistant Field Director, and on July 1, 1966, Mr. Williams assumed full responsibility for the excavations.

McAllister

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assisted Alison Frantz with photography, drew amphora profiles for Virginia Grace, and, during the summers of 1965, 1967, 1968, and 1972, was staff architect at Halieis.

At home in Philadelphia in the fall of 1953, she met architect Louis E. McAllister, Jr., while apprenticing in an architectural firm with the intention of getting her license. They were married in 1954, and sons Alan and Bryan were born in 1957 and 1959. By 1969, the boys were old enough so that Marian, now planning to teach archaeology rather than resort to "architectural hours," could return to Bryn Mawr as a Ph.D. candidate. A welcome dissertation fellowship in the last year supported her thesis, "The Fortifications of Ancient Halieis," and Marian's doctorate was awarded in 1973.

Among his early directorial accomplishments were additions to the staff, a numismatist in 1969 and a conservator in 1973, paving the way for the organization of Corinth as the model of conservation and convenience that it is today. His skill as an excavator and administrator is equaled by his vision as a teacher. Seeing that many students came and went without field experience, in 1967 he initiated the two-week training sessions at Corinth, a landmark in the School's educational program. Lucy Shoe Meritt's history of the School and, more recently, the *Newsletter*, stand as the record of a man devoted to scholarship, and to Corinth. It is the American School's good fortune that, with the election of Charles K. Williams, II, to its Board of Trustees, it will continue to benefit from the vast experience and wise counsel of a trusted friend.

Widely known and respected in Greek business and social circles, Apostolos Th. Doxiadis is a member of one of Athens' most distinguished families, owners for four generations of the historic Grande Bretagne Hotel. Son of the noted physician, Thomas Doxiadis, Mr. Doxiadis graduated from Athens College, earned a degree in Economics from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and then studied Hotel Management at Cornell University before returning to Athens to make his career in the hotel business. He has served as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of Hellenic Hotels LAMPASA S.A., the Grande Bretagne's ownership company, since 1968, and was the hotel's Managing Director from 1968 until 1991.

Currently President of the Greek National Tourism Organization, he has also served as president of both the Greek

Chamber of Hotels (for fifteen consecutive years) and the Athens Hotel Association, and is a member of the Board of Directors of Commercial Bank.

Mr. Doxiadis and his wife Maria have two children, both of whom studied in the United States. Their daughter is a recent graduate of Boston University and their son graduated from Harvard University this past June.



Newsletter Marks 20th Birthday

The ASCSA *Newsletter*, founded by Elizabeth A. Whitehead shortly after she assumed the Presidency of the School's Board of Trustees, was, as she wrote in its first Fall 1977 issue, "... a new form of greeting to the family and friends of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens ... which hopes to communicate School events in a format accessible to those with all range of expertise and curiosity about American activities in Greece." And communicate it has, for within the pages of its thirty-nine issues can be found a wealth of information about the progress of American archaeology in Greece during the last twenty years, as seen through the eyes of the American School.

To mark the *Newsletter's* anniversary, the School has electronically published an index to its first twenty years, initiated by Doreen C. Spitzer, ASCSA President *Emerita* and the *Newsletter's* second editor.

The index can be found on the School's website at www.ascsa.org. It is also available at a cost of \$2.50 on floppy disk, or as hard copy, from the ASCSA's U.S. Office, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232.

In the meantime, on October 2, 1972, Marian had been appointed Editor of Publications of the ASCSA. She succeeded Lucy Shoe Meritt, who had been advised by J. J. Augustin, the School's printing firm in Germany, to "get someone who knows archaeology; she can learn the art of printing." Homer A. Thompson counseled Marian: "Don't move [from Philadelphia]. You can do it three days a week." (At the office, yes, but also two more at home, Marian remembers!) "You should have at least two months every summer to put your feet up on a desk or down in a trench."

Marian is certainly "someone who knows archaeology." Over these twenty-five years she has also become someone who knows printing, publishing, and editing techniques and systems. Her editorship embodies the traditional, invaluable hallmark of the School: the personal, hands-

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Newsletter founder, the late Elizabeth A. Whitehead

Library News

Blegen Librarian Returns

Nancy A. Winter returned to her post as Librarian of the Blegen Library on August 1 after a two-year leave of absence in Italy working on a new handbook of Etruscan architectural terracottas.

During her leave, Ms. Winter worked as a Visiting Scholar at the American Academy in Rome. In addition to using the Academy Library she served on its Library Committee and drafted a Library Disaster-Preparedness Handbook to be used by both the American Academy and Blegen Libraries. She also became familiar with the URBS database that contains the collective holdings of several libraries in Rome, and held frequent discussions with library staff on the progress and pitfalls of their computerization project. She also reported to fellow librarians in Rome on the progress of the ARGOS (Archaeological Greek Online System) Project to computerize the archaeological libraries of Athens, a project which she helped initiate in 1992.



Gennadeion Learns Exhibited in Thessaloniki

The organizers of the 1997 celebration of Thessaloniki as Cultural Capital of Europe, in conjunction with the Gennadius Library, mounted an exhibition of watercolors and sketches of Greece by nineteenth-century writer and artist Edward Lear. The exhibit comprised eighty works chosen from the Gennadeion's collection of over two hundred of Lear's Greek drawings. Fani-Marie Tsigakou, one of the world's Lear experts and Curator of Prints and Drawings at the Benaki Museum, curated the exhibition, which opened on June 12. The exhibition was housed in the National Bank of Greece's Cultural Centre, a fine villa built around the turn-of-the-century for rich bankers prominent in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Thessaloniki.

While he is perhaps best known worldwide as the author of the "Owl and the Pussycat," Edward Lear was by profession a landscape painter. His method was to sketch landscapes rapidly, add notes of details and record the date and time the sketches were made. Later, he would go over the sketches with ink and watercolors, using them as his portfolio to secure oil painting commissions. The Library's collection of 205 sketches are dated from 1848 to 1864, a period when Lear visited Greece many times and lived for four years on the island of Corfu. Although regarded as only adequate among Victorian oil painters, his drawings,

on the contrary, are prized for their spontaneity and almost impressionistic quality, as well as for their whimsical notes.



Incunabulum Added to Gennadeion Collection

Through the generosity of Lloyd E. Cotsen, Chairman of the Gennadius Library Board and President of the ASCSA Board, the Gennadeion has added to its collection of incunabula the *Sermones* of Saint Ephrem Syrus, a Syrian church father who lived from 306–373 A.D. The sermons were written in Syriac, translated into Greek, and then from Greek into Latin. The Library's new volume is a Latin translation by Ambrosius Traversarius printed in Florence in 1481 at the newly-established press of Bartolommeo Miscomini. Below the colophon at the end of the book is an inscription by its first owner, an Augustinian friar from Bologna.

Incunabula are books that were printed before the spring of 1501. Increasingly rare, they are highly prized on the occasions when they do appear on the market. The Gennadeion's enviable collection of incunabula now numbers thirty-nine in Greek and thirty-two in Latin.

Mellon Match Complete

In mid-May the School completed a one-to-one match for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation's \$600,000 grant, adding a total of \$1.2 million to endowing the Directorship of the Gennadius Library. For the first time in the School's and Library's fundraising efforts, there was substantial support from the Greek and Greek-American communities. According to the School's Executive Vice President and Gennadeion President, Catherine deG. Vanderpool, "over half the gifts came from these new sources, a tribute to the hard work of the new Gennadeion Board."

For two decades, the Mellon Foundation has contributed major support in areas critical to the life of the School. Thanks to the impetus it provided, in 1996 the School and the Gennadeion won a National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant for renovation, preservation and access, and endowment. The matching campaign has already reached one-third of its goal, with a deadline of July 1, 2000. Spearheading the campaign in the U.S. has been Gennadeion Trustee Ted Athanassiades, while critical support in Greece comes from Trustees Apostolos Th. Doxiadis and Constantine Leventis.

Blegen Bookshelf

ASCSA alumnae/i, staff, Managing Committee, Trustees, and friends are prolific scholars, as their burgeoning bibliography attests, and many have donated copies of their books to the Blegen Library. Among the donations in the past year:

- Calder, W. M. and S. T. Trzaskoma (eds.), *George Grote Reconsidered* (Weidmann 1997)
Cohen, Ada, *The Alexander Mosaic. Stories of Victory and Defeat* (Cambridge 1997)
Getz-Gentle, P., *Stone Vessels of the Cyclades in the Early Bronze Age* (Penn State Press 1997)
Herrmann, John J., *The Ionic Capital in Late Antique Rome* (Bretschneider 1988)
Johnstone, C. L., *Theory, Text and Context: Issues in Greek Rhetoric and Oratory* (SUNY Press 1996)
Neils, Jenifer, *Worshipping Athena* (University of Wisconsin 1997)
Oakley, John H., *The Achilles Painter* (von Zabern 1997)
Pritchett, W. K., *Greek Archives, Cults and Topography* (Gieben 1997)
Rotroff, Susan, *The Missing Krater and the Hellenistic Symposium* (University of Canterbury 1997)
Sakellarakis, Yiannis, *Digging for the Past* (Ammos 1996)
Shapiro, H. Alan, C. Picon and G. Scott III, *Greek Vases in the San Antonio Museum of Art* (Museum of Art 1996)
Shaw, Joseph and Maria (eds.), *The Kommos Region and Houses of the Minoan Town* (Princeton University Press 1996)
Stewart, Andrew, *Art, Desire and the Body in Ancient Greece* (Princeton University Press 1997)
Tartaron, G. F., *Bronze Age Settlement and Subsistence in Southwestern Epirus, Greece* (Dissertation, Boston University 1996)
Threatte, Leslie, *The Grammar of Attic Inscriptions*, vol. II (de Gruyter 1996)
Tzalas, Harry (ed.), *Fourth International Symposium on Ship Construction in Antiquity* (Greek Ministry of Culture 1996)

The Essential Karaghiozis

Last spring the Gennadius Library received a collection of Karaghiozis figures as a gift from Library Trustee Diskin W. Clay (ASCSA Managing Committee and Professor of Classics at Duke University) and his wife Sara. Mr. Clay, who treasures their own collection at home, writes about the figures below.

The Gennadius Library is now home to ten figures from the Greek *Theatron Skion* (Shadow Theater) and the workshop of the late Kostas Sokaras. Its center-piece is the dyed camel-hide *figoura* of the great Karaghiozis himself. With his articulated right arm he is capable, unlike his stern Turkish prototype, Kara Göz (Black Eye), of striking his adversaries and defending himself. Some visitors to the Gennadeion will find these figures hauntingly familiar. They are a small but essential part of the repertory of the Karaghiozopaiktes and come from 25 Adrianou, just across from the Stoa Attalou. They seem, for a moment, to represent the patrons of the Epirus Restaurant just down the street. Some of their siblings can be seen fading in the window of the shop of Mrs. Sokaras, now mostly closed after the death of her husband in March 1995. Kostas Sokaras's workshop was in the basement just under the store where the figures were sold. Once lovingly carved, his daughter Dora painted them.

They recall a world and popular culture that survived until a short time ago. The end of this culture might be placed at the moment when the great and well-named Charidemos retired and his *Theatron Skion* just above the Lantern of Diogenes (vulgarily known as the Lysikrates Monument) was converted into a pastry shop. (It is now

a restaurant.) For a short time, the original painted sign promising "Lots of Laughs for Young and Old" was allowed to remain, as was the faded name Charidemos. The laughter and Charidemos are now gone. Within the walls of his *Theatron Skion* the scene was once the City (Istanbul). Behind the screen, the puppeteer stationed to the left of the audience the hut of Karaghiozis, who lived in dire poverty with his wife (the Karaghiozaina), and his three sons, the Gluepots (Kolleteeria). Opposite stood the Palace of the Pasha, with the deep aromatic promise of its vast kitchen. In the center, appeared the intermediary between two cultures, Hatziaivates, who spoke flawless *katharevousa*.

The other characters now in the Library are all essential: Morphonios, Sior Dionysios, Barbagiorgos, Taksim, Megalexandros. Alas, we could not find in Mrs. Sokaras's shop the serpent or the mice. Framing these figures is the hut (*kalyva*) of Karaghiozis and the Seraglio (*Serai*) of the Pasha, given as gifts by Mrs. Sokaras. In making this selection of the Essential Karaghiozis to preserve the treasures of the art of Kostas Sokaras and his daughter, we were mindful of the character of the neighborhood. Rather than choosing Karaghiozis Archaialogos, we chose, as a last *figoura*, Karaghiozis Mangas.

Gennadeion Concert at Carnegie Hall

Composer and conductor Stavros Xarhakos and the State Orchestra of Hellenic Music plan to appear at Carnegie Hall in concert to benefit the Gennadius Library. Scheduled for April 29, 1998, the event is chaired by Gennadeion Trustee Ted Athanasias and New York businesswoman Della Rounick.

The union of Mr. Xarhakos's unique musicianship, the State Orchestra, and the Library came naturally. The orchestra itself was founded in 1994 to focus on Greek music from Byzantine times to the present, embodying in music the same period which the Library embodies in words and images. The program will feature an original composition by Mr. Xarhakos himself, entitled "Tsitsanis Dialogi" (Dialogues of Tsitsanis), in which he explores the musical conversation between the legendary musician Tsitsanis and the western and eastern traditions which influenced his work.

The night before the concert, on April 28, major benefactors and patrons of the event will be honored at a gala dinner at the St. Regis Hotel. Following the Carnegie Hall performance, Mr. Xarhakos has agreed to present concerts in several other major cities to benefit the Library.

The Benefit aims to raise money to help match the \$625,000 Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which will go towards the Library's renovation, collection conservation, computerization, and endowment.

Library Honors George Seferis

The Gennadius Library in collaboration with the Fulbright Foundation of Greece organized a George Seferis commemorative evening and exhibition at the Library on May 12. The events marked twenty-five years since the death of the 1963 Nobel Laureate for Literature.

Opened by Minister of Culture Evangelos Venizelos, the evening's main speaker was Gennadeion Trustee Edmund L. Keeley. The exhibition, later remounted in Patras as part of a summer international festival, was inaugurated by its curator, 1995-96 Gennadeion Fellow David E. Roessel.

The George Seferis Archive in the Gennadeion was recently completed by a gift from his wife Maro, and subsequently reorganized with funding from the A.G. Leventis Foundation.

The Library's second issue of the *New Griffon, New Series*, published in June, contains the speeches from the commemorative evening as well as unpublished material from the Archive.

Gift to Gennadeion

J.A.S. Evans, Visiting Professor of History at the University of Washington and Professor Emeritus at the University of British Columbia, has had close ties to the ASCSA ever since he first arrived as Thomas Day Seymour Fellow in 1954-55. A member of the Managing Committee since 1972, he was Chairman of its Committee on the Gennadius Library from 1977-79. Over the years, he has edited a fourteen-volume series, *Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History*, published first by the University of British Columbia and taken over for the later volumes by AMS Press in New York. A fifteenth volume is awaiting publication by AMS Press. Mr. Evans donated many of the volumes to the Gennadius Library as they were published, and this year, when it was noted that the Gennadeion's set was incomplete, he found and donated the missing volumes. The Library is grateful for his gift of the full fourteen-volume series, and, as well, for the donation in June of his most recent work, *The Age of Justinian, The Circumstances*

of Imperial Power, published by Routledge, London, in 1996.

ARGOS Project Progresses

The second phase of the ARGOS (Archaeological Greek Online System) Project's work in the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries was completed with the conversion of their entire catalogue of Greek-language books into machine-readable form. The next phase of the project, scanning the records of non-Greek holdings in the participating libraries, began in September with the arrival in Athens of personnel from Retro Link Associates, Inc. of Provo, Utah. Scanning will begin with the French School Library, to be followed by the Blegen Library and the remaining participants. Completion of this stage of the project is expected within the next year and a half.



New Director at Wiener Lab

Vanda Vitali, whose professional career has placed her at the forefront of archaeological science in the Mediterranean world, assumed the Directorship of the School's Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory on September 1. Scott Pike, Laboratory Research Associate 1993-95, had filled the interim position of Acting Director since October 1995.

Ms. Vitali, who comes to the Lab with a broad background in archaeological science, received a B.S. in Analytical Chemistry with a minor in Fine Art History in 1980, a M.S. in Applied Science in 1982, and a Ph.D. in Philosophy in 1985, all from the University of Toronto. Specializing in data analysis and ancient materials, her doctoral thesis, "Data Analysis in Materials Science—The Provenance of Ceramics: A Case Study," was based on her work with ceramics from the Zagros Mountains of Iran.

Since 1985, she has contributed to the areas of provenance studies, data analysis, and the analysis of pigments on prehistoric pottery. She has also engaged in the broader dialogue surrounding theoretical archaeology and the use of artificial intelligence and expert systems in the interpretation of archaeometric data.



Vanda Vitali. Photo: Marie Mauzy

Ms. Vitali has directed three large international projects. At the Museum of Carthage in Tunisia, she established a laboratory and salvage conservation program for the artifact collection. She also served as project director and developed the concept for the Multimedia Museum of Mediterranean Civilizations in Paris, and designed an international exhibition on deserts and desert populations for the Institute of the Arab World in Paris.

Ms. Vitali has undertaken extensive archaeometric research in collaboration

with a number of major archaeological science laboratories including the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris, the University of Toronto, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the Archaeometry Laboratory at the University of Minnesota. She has done field work on Crete and Cyprus as well as in Syria and Tunisia, and she has published more than thirty papers in journals such as *Archaeometry*, *Geoarchaeology*, *Paleorient*, and the *Journal of Archaeological Science*.

In her words, "one of the principal problems that archaeological scientists and archaeologists face is the assessment of the utility, scope, and role of these [new scientific] techniques in archaeological research." Toward a resolution, Ms. Vitali envisions, "a scientific laboratory that would focus on the development of methodological approaches to the scientific study of ecofacts and artifacts, and allow for the integration of scientific and archaeological methodologies."

In her assessment of the Wiener Lab, Ms. Vitali sees this as its ideal role, one which would make a significant and much needed contribution to the field. Under her direction, the Wiener Laboratory aims to develop a higher profile as an important scientific center recognized by the archaeological and scientific communities of the Aegean, Europe, and North America.

ASCSA Conservator Focuses on Filling in the Blanks

Given that the goal of conservation is preventing artifacts from deterioration while revealing their true nature, among the most important tasks is treating the gaps and lacunae, a process otherwise known as "loss compensation." At the June conference of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC), the main theme focused on options in filling the gaps. Representing the School was Alice Paterakis, head conservator of the Agora Excavations, whose paper, "An Overview of Loss Compensation in the Athenian Agora," presented case studies from sixty-five years of excavations at the Agora.

"Compensation" may extend from conservation to restoration, which aims at making the artifact understandable by replacing lost elements with new. Ms. Paterakis chose a range of objects which exemplified the decisions and materials selected throughout the history of the excavations, including objects in metal, marble, and clay, as well as human skulls from various periods.

In her review of the Agora's approach, Ms. Paterakis noted the lack of treatment

documentation in the early years of excavation, which can hinder the work of conservators today. She pointed out that some materials used in the past have actually contributed to the deterioration of objects, and the identification of these materials would aid the conservation staff now in their work. She emphasized the importance of recording the methods as well as the materials employed in filling the lacunae, and has created a database where the Agora now documents all treatments.

As Ms. Paterakis pointed out, there are numerous factors influencing the type and extent of compensation. Among these are the uniqueness of the piece as well as the degree of preservation, the availability of physical and literary evidence to support the compensation, and the destination and function of the object after treatment. For example, a geometric burial urn excavated in 1997 and dating to 700 B.C. presented a number of issues (see figure). During the conservation treatment it was mended with a reversible adhesive, filling in with plaster those missing areas strategic for its structural support. As Ms. Paterakis noted, the final decision regarding the extent of compensation will be made based on its uniqueness and on its ultimate destination, whether museum or storeroom. It may not be necessary to carry out a complete reconstruction in plaster or a pictorial restora-

tion of the painted decoration, using instead a neutral color over the plaster fills to harmonize with that of the ceramic fabric.

Ms. Paterakis's attendance at the meetings was funded by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, which has also funded a conservation intern at the Agora for a number of seasons. Her paper will be published in the *AIC Objects Specialty Group Postprints*, volume 5, 1997.



Geometric urn from 1997 excavation, under conservation. Photo: Alice Paterakis

School Reports

The Marathon Plain: Occupation, Site Density, and Land Use Established Through Reconstructions

The main objective of my research concerns the paleoenvironmental and paleogeographic reconstruction of coastal-alluvial plains, with emphasis on identifying former marine embayments. My work over the past year has focused on the Plain of Marathon, site of the battle between the Persians and Athenians in 490 B.C. Most authors place the battle in the vicinity of the Soros and the modern Charadra Rivers. Pausanias describes a lake and an estuarine-river at Marathon, and W. Kendrick Pritchett (1962-63 ASCSA Visiting Professor), among others, concluded that the northeastern plain was a swampy lake at the time of the battle. My field investigations were designed to establish, 1) whether there was indeed a "great swamp," and if so, its extent and whether it was connected to the open marine environment or land-locked; and 2) the nature of environmental change across the alluvial-coastal plain throughout the Holocene (the last 10,000 years).

Subsurface data from several hand-driven auger cores I collected have enabled me to reconstruct the sedimentary environments and geomorphologies that have existed across the plain during the Holocene. For several thousand years the Charadra River dominated the southwestern plain while the northeastern plain remained a shallow basin. Lateral shifting of the Charadra River, and the opening and closing of the northeastern plain to restricted marine conditions, led to rapid and widespread environmental changes, including fairly rapid shifts of back-barrier lagoon, shallow lake, and freshwater wetland environments across the northeastern plain.

At the time of the battle the southwestern plain was dominated by the Charadra River and its floodplain, but the northeastern area was an extensive swampy lake that was fronted by the Schinias beach and an estuarine-river in the far north of the area which led to the sea. It has been argued that the Persians landed on the Schinias beach, and that later, as they were being routed, their forced(?) retreat carried them through a swampy area. These accounts are probably accurate based on what we now know of the local geomorphology. It is exceptionally difficult to determine the position of the Charadra River in 490 B.C., but we do know that the river has shifted its course throughout the Holocene and that attempts to reconstruct the battle with the river as a reference point are inherently flawed.

Since the Neolithic period, changes in the environment and geomorphology of the



Richard K. Dunn takes hand-driven auger core sample from Marathon Plain.

Marathon Plain have been significant. Its use, as well as that of the surrounding hillsides, must have been tied to the nature of the plain (e.g., freshwater swampy lake, brackish lagoon). Detailed reconstructions of the plain, coupled with radiocarbon dating, will allow us to examine periods of occupation, site density, and land use within the proper environmental framework. For example, several Neolithic sites in the adjacent hills are associated with localized occurrences of freshwater: Surely if a large freshwater lake existed on the plain this would have attracted people to the area. Neolithic sites that were situated near this lake may now lie buried under alluvium north and west of the "great swamp" area. The next phase of the work at Marathon will be to apply the geologic information to the cultural record. It is my hope that our understanding of environmental change

will help guide further studies in and around the area.

During the upcoming year I will be working at Itēa-Kirra in an effort to establish the extent and geochronology of coastal change, with emphasis on a former marine embayment that served as the harbor for Delphi. Questions regarding stratigraphy and geomorphology are always welcome, and my auger equipment and back remain available.

*Richard K. Dunn
Geoarchaeology Fellow 1996-98*



The Goddess and the Polis: History and Development of the Panathenaia

At the end of Hekatombaion, the first Attic month, the Athenians celebrated the Panathenaic Festival in honor of their patron goddess Athena. The main focus of the annual ceremony was the dedication of a peplos to Athena Polias and sacrifices to the goddess. In every fourth year it was staged in a larger and grander form which included athletic and musical contests and a procession. The Panathenaia seems to have been reorganized in 566-5 B.C. and continued to be celebrated until the early fifth century A.D. Despite its duration of close to a millennium, the festival has never been studied systematically and diachronically. Scholars have instead focused on specific aspects of the festival relevant to their particular fields of interest, for example, Archaic and Classical vase painting, or sculpture, or fifth-century Athenian history. My dissertation, in contrast, focuses on the whole festival and how it evolved over nearly one thousand years.

That the Panathenaia expanded and developed is clear; in fact, our earliest evidence for the festival is of change: its reorganization in 566 B.C. At this point the local festival for the city's patron goddess was transformed into a pentaeteric affair aspiring to the status of the Olympia, Pythia, Isthmia, and Nemea, with an annual festival in the off-years. Further changes were introduced in the last decade of the sixth century when the new democracy co-opted the festival as a means of legitimizing itself. To this period belongs the establishment of tribal contests, the cult of the tyrannicides, the roles of two archons—the Basileus and the Polemarchos—and of the *demarchoi*.

In the middle of the fifth century B.C. we first hear of the cow and panoply presented by the colonists and allies of the

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Gennadius Library Director Haris Kalligas converses with Sir Steven Runciman at a luncheon held in his honor at her home on September 17, the day after he received the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation's prize for culture, arts, and humanities (a prize shared with Mrs. Dolly Goulandris, founder of the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art). Considered the foremost historian of Byzantine civilization, Sir Steven Runciman is perhaps best known for his three-volume History of the Crusades published in the 1950's, a work as remarkable for its scope and breadth as for its having been written by a single author. Photo: Marie Mauzy



The dancing lasted 'til 3 a.m. when the Institute for Aegean Prehistory's Study Center for East Crete celebrated its inauguration on July 19. Nearly 1,000 people came to the party, including the U.S. Ambassador to Greece, ASCSA staff, and members of the Greek archaeological community. The evening began with an open house, followed by a blessing, short speeches, and a buffet dinner. Photo: Kathy May



Attending the School's annual welcome party on September 16: Jeffrey S. Rusten (far left), Whitehead Visiting Professor; and students, Tebb C. Kusserow (left), Thomas Day Seymour Fellow, with Fulbright Fellow Brice L. Erickson. Photos: Marie Mauzy

At the May Managing Committee meeting in New York, **Katherine A. Schwab** (Fairfield University), Chair, Committee on Committees, announced the following election results: To the Executive Committee, **Carolyn G. Koehler** (University of Maryland Baltimore County) and **Rhys F. Townsend** (Clark University); to the Committee on Committees, **William R. Biers** (University of Missouri-Columbia), **Margaret S. Mook** (Iowa State University), and **Niall W. Slater** (Emory University); to the Committee on Admissions and Fellowships, **Glenn R. Bugh** (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University), **Kevin Glowacki** (Indiana University), and **Michael H. Jameson** (Emeritus, Stanford University); to the Committee on Personnel, **Carol Lawton** (Lawrence University); to the Committee on Publications, **Carol C. Mattusch** (George Mason University); to the Committee on the Gennadius Library, **Angeliki Laiou** (Dumbarton Oaks) and **Carolyn S. Snively** (Gettysburg College); to the Committee on the Summer Sessions, **Donald Lateiner** (Ohio Wesleyan University); and to the Excavation and Survey Committee, **Christopher Pfaff** (Florida State University).

Also at the May meeting, **John H. Kroll** (University of Texas at Austin), Chair, Committee on Personnel, announced the election of **Christopher Ratté** (New York University) and **Kenneth S. Morrell** (Rhodes College) as new representatives from their institutions.



School Trustee **Mary Patterson McPherson** presided over the graduation ceremonies at Bryn Mawr College on May 18, her final official act as its president of nineteen years. On October 1 Ms. McPherson joined the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in New York where she will "continue to work on programs to support liberal arts colleges, which I care about passionately, and on some new things, like working with museums."

“On-Site” ’98 Travels to Tunisia

In collaboration with the Centre d’Etudes Maghrébines à Tunis, in spring ’98 the School’s “On-Site” program will travel to Tunisia, home to a civilization which once challenged Greece and Rome for supremacy in the Mediterranean, and which later became one of the Greco-Roman world’s most prosperous regions. The program will be directed by **Richard S. Mason**, ASCSA 1970-74, who teaches at the University of Maryland Baltimore County and George Mason University, and **Naomi Norman**, Chair of the ASCSA Excavation and Survey Committee, Professor in the Department of Classics, University of Georgia, and Director of Excavations at Carthage. In addition to exploring Carthage, one of the ancient Mediterranean’s most prosperous and fabled cities, the group will visit Bulla Regia, home to glorious mosaics; the evocative Haidra, with its imposing early Byzantine fortifications; and Kairouan, one of Islam’s holy cities, along with many other sites. For more information about the tour, which runs from May 17 to June 3, please call the U.S. office at 609-683-0800.



Homer A. Thompson (right), pictured with School, Gennadeion, and Princeton Trustee Lloyd E. Cotsen, received an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from Princeton University at its June 3 commencement. Among Trustees honored at other institutions: P. Roy Vagelos, Honorary Doctor of Science, May 16, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine; Charles K. Williams, II, Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, May 19, University of Pennsylvania; and Malcolm H. Wiener, Honorary Doctor of Letters, July 25, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, England.

For a week in late spring, 1998, Friends of the School will be able to join **Alan L. Boegehold**, Chairman of the Managing Committee, and his wife Julie, on the legendary “Sea Cloud” as it sails from Catania in Sicily to Piraeus. The largest private sailing ship ever built, the “Sea Cloud” was a wedding gift from E. F. Hutton to heiress Marjorie Merriwether Post in 1931. It was refitted for a maximum of sixty passengers,

who, with the Boegeholds, will visit—in addition to Taormina and Syracuse—Ithaca, Olympia, Pylos, Gythion (to see Mistra and Sparta), and Monemvasia en route to Piraeus. Once in Athens the group will be guests of the ASCSA at a party in the School garden, and visit its excavations in the Agora and Ancient Corinth. For further information, contact Mr. Jim Lamont, Kalos Tours, Inc., Tel. 888-650-8687.

The ASCSA 1997-98 Lecture Series opens on November 25 with **Alpay Pasinli**, Director of the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul presenting “Newly Opened Galleries at the Istanbul Archaeological Museums,” followed on December 2 by **Elisabeth Fentress**, Mellon Professor and Director of Excavations at the American Academy in Rome, whose subject is “A Republican House on the Forum: the House of Diana.” The slate of lectures through the winter and spring includes: January 20, **John H. Oakley**, ASCSA Whitehead Visiting Professor, College of William and Mary, “Death and the Panathenaia: An Intriguing New Masterpiece by the Kleophon Painter”; February 17, **Jeffrey S. Rusten**, ASCSA Whitehead Visiting Professor, Cornell University, “The Birth of Comedy”; March 3, Sixth Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture; March 17, Seventeenth Annual Walton Lecture; and March 27, the Open Meeting on the Work of the School in 1997, and lecture by **Kathleen W. Slane**, University of Missouri-Columbia.



ASCSA U.S. staff held a party at the office to mark Marian McAllister’s last official day as Editor of Publications on September 30. It was the prelude to a gala retirement dinner on October 11, at which she was toasted as a “mid-wife” of scholarly books. Pictured from left to right: (bottom row) Tanna Roten, Marian McAllister, Carol Ford, Sara George Figueira; (second row) Patricia A. Tanner, Kerri Cox, Kathleen Krattenmaker, Mary E. Darlington; (third row) Michael A. Fitzgerald, Kathy Schulte, Richard Rosolino, Catherine deG. Vanderpool, and Robin Bentley. Missing are Linda Schilling, Nancy M. Wolfe, and behind the camera, John J. Sproule.

School Reports

Panathenaia

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Athenians. Additions in the Hellenistic period include new tribal contests, theatrical games, an annual peplos, and the participation of Hellenistic royalty in the festival. As in so many other areas, these kings were modeling themselves on Alexander, whose dedication to Athena of 300 panoplies after the Battle of Granikos took place at the Great Panathenaia of 344 B.C. In the early Roman period, we first see evidence of a contest for heralds.

The focus of my past year at the School has been the collection and analysis of the evidence for these developments, found among the 850 or so literary and epigraphical testimonia which relate to the Panathenaia. This work shows that a number of common assumptions about the festival are incorrect: It is not the celebration of the goddess's birthday but rather of her victory over the Giants, and it is only Erichthonios, never Erechtheus, who is connected with the Panathenaia. These discoveries have important implications not only for the history of the festival and for a number of Athenian monuments, but also for the interactions between the city's topography and the Panathenaia, a subject which forms the second part of my dissertation.

By the end of the fourth century B.C., if not before, the celebration had spread over most of Athens and thus the polis itself should have been an active player in the festival. This relationship, and the examination of the relevant inscriptions in the Epigraphical Museum, will be the focus of my work at the School during 1997-98.

Julia L. Shear

Eugene Vanderpool Fellow 1997-98



Red-figure vase with Nike carrying prize Panathenaic amphora, attributed to the Peleus Painter, ca. 440. Agora Museum, Athens. Photo: Agora Excavations



From the Agora's coarse ware, a clay grill and a cooking pot. Photo: Agora Excavations

Coarse Ware from the Agora: New Questions, New Answers

Following an exciting year as a Regular Member of the School, I spent the summer assisting Susan I. Rotroff, Vice-Chairman of the School's Managing Committee and Professor at Washington University, in her study of Hellenistic coarse ware pottery, both household and cooking fabrics from the Athenian Agora. The result of her work will be a new volume in the Athenian Agora Excavation Series establishing a much-needed typology and chronology of Hellenistic coarse ware vessels.

Although coarse wares are plentiful in any archaeological exploration, including surveys, their chronological power has not yet been fully exploited. With thorough study we have recognized changes over time in clay types and pot forms that will ultimately make household wares more powerful dating tools. In our study of cooking wares we also noticed form and clay changes, albeit conservative ones. In addition to chronology, these cooking pot developments and innovations raise fascinating questions about cultural and culinary interactions. Developing a typology and chronology is the first step in addressing larger issues relating to use, users, and the motivation for changes in form and fabric.

This season's research was mainly devoted to the examination of coarse ware from about one hundred Hellenistic deposits within the Agora. Pottery from the deposits was examined in chronological order based on dates assigned to each well or cistern by Ms. Rotroff in her recently published *Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material* (The Athenian Agora XXIX). The task at hand entailed sorting fragments and recording the shapes and number of each type present in a given deposit. When a new form was recognized, it was inventoried and drawn. We also set aside pot fragments representing both typical and unusual clay fabrics for detailed visual description. The anticipated addition of fabric analysis to this project will add a new dimension to the study of a class of pottery generally deemed difficult to characterize.

The summer provided me with an excellent opportunity to work with exciting scholars while getting to know the Agora's record system and material. I look forward to working with the staff and the pottery of the Agora again in the future.

Kathleen Lynch

John Williams White Fellow 1996-97

ASCSA Application Deadlines

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|---------------|--|
| Dec. 15, 1997 | Athenian Agora Volunteer Program |
| Jan. 6, 1998 | Applications for Regular Memberships and First Year Fellowships |
| Jan. 31, 1998 | Student Associate Membership; The Jacob Hirsch Fellowship; The M. Alison Frantz Fellowship (formerly The Gennadeion) |
| Feb. 1, 1998 | The Anna C. & Oliver C. Colburn Fellowship |
| Feb. 15, 1998 | Summer Sessions |
| Feb. 28, 1998 | The Oscar Broneer Fellowship |
| Mar. 4, 1998 | Mellon Research Fellowships for Central/Eastern Scholars |
| Feb. 5, 1998 | Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory Fellowships: |
| | The J. Lawrence Angel Fellowship, Research Fellowship in Geoarchaeology; Research Fellowship in Faunal Studies |

For full application details, visit our website at www.ascsa.org or contact the ASCSA U.S. Office, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232; Tel. 609-683-0800; Fax 609-924-0578.

Early, Earlier, Earliest: Chrysokamino '97

Excavation Directors Philip P. Betancourt, Laura H. Carnell Professor of Art History and Archaeology at Temple University and Executive Director of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP), and James D. Muhly, ASCSA Director, report below on the success of the 1997 season at Chrysokamino.

The second season of excavations at Chrysokamino revealed some exciting discoveries. Consisting of a Minoan farmhouse and nearby copper smelting workshop, the site is located on the Bay of Mirabello near the modern village of Kavousi in eastern Crete. Under the direction of the authors and codirector Cheryl R. Floyd, the excavations are sponsored by Temple University in collaboration with the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. The authors thank the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, whose financial support made the excavation possible.

The 1997 season clarified the history of the farmhouse. Only its final phase, from Late Minoan IIIA to IIIB, survives in good condition. At that time the farmstead comprised a substantial building of over a dozen rooms and an associated courtyard which provided outdoor work and living space.

Its penultimate building phase began in Late Minoan I (before the middle of the second millennium B.C.) and lasted until Late Minoan IIIA, an unusually long period of continuity in this part of Crete. The residents during this period owned many fine objects, including stone vases, bronzes, and other objects, some of them inherited from the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

Excavation did not uncover earlier architecture because the Late Bronze Age builders dismantled existing buildings in

order to reuse their stone blocks. However, low strata under the later architecture revealed pottery from several preceding periods. The earliest, found along with pottery evidence from the Early and Middle Minoan periods, dates from the Final Neolithic period (ca. 4000–3200 B.C.), making Chrysokamino one of the oldest habitations in this part of Crete.

The metallurgical workshop also yielded new information in 1997. Founded in the Final Neolithic period, it is the oldest known copper smelting site in Greece, and remained in use until Early Minoan III (ca. 2000 B.C.). This long period of activity, probably not continuous, produced a large deposit of copper smelting slag mixed with furnace fragments covering an area of about one thousand square meters.

The workshop processed secondary copper ores (malachite and azurite), smelting them in small furnaces made of clay with numerous holes for draft (taking advantage of the strong winds that blow almost every day at the site). After the smelting operation the furnace was broken apart to remove the copper slag, which was then crushed to extract the tiny, entrapped prills of metallic copper. The use of each furnace for only a single smelting operation accounts for the thousands of furnace fragments found at the site. By the end of the workshop's long life, in Early Minoan III, workers used pot bellows to force air into the furnace, a

technology known throughout the eastern Mediterranean (including Egypt) in the second millennium B.C. The pot bellows from Chrysokamino seems to be the earliest example known to date.

In 1997 the excavation staff was able to work out of the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete, the newly completed American facility for archaeologists and other scholars working in eastern Crete.



New in Publications Office and in Print

Kathleen "Kerri" Cox (ASCSA John Williams White Fellow 1990-91) was named Editor-in-Chief as part of a restructuring of the School's Publications Office after the retirement of Marian McAllister as Editor of Publications. Ms. Cox joined the staff as Managing Editor in 1995, coming to the School from Columbia University Press.

The position of Editor of *Hesperia* will be filled by Associate Editor Kathleen Krattenmaker (ASCSA 1986-87, Jacob Hirsch Fellow 1990-91), a member of the publications staff since 1993. New to the staff is Michael A. Fitzgerald, formerly an editor with the Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A & M University, who was appointed Assistant Editor effective September 1.

The office continues to explore potential uses of computer technology in its production process and is now generating its own plate proofs from scanned photographs in PageMaker on a new Power Macintosh system. The new system improves efficiency and speed of production with no loss of quality. Plans are underway for several electronic publications.

The School's latest volume, A. G. Woodhead's *Inscriptions: The Decrees* (Athenian Agora XVI), appeared in September. A December publication date is expected for Nancy Bookidis and Ron Stroud's volume *The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: Topography and Architecture* (Corinth XVIII, iii) and for the late Isabelle Raubitschek's *Metal Objects* (Isthmia VII), as well as for the revised guide *Lerna and the Argolid*. Work also proceeds on several other volumes, with more submissions on their way. The Publications Office is publishing the papers from the Corinth Centennial conference held in Athens in December 1996, with the volume set to appear in the Corinth series.

ASCSA publications are now being distributed by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Philadelphia. For information and orders (which can be paid by credit card), call 800-306-1941.



James D. Muhly examines pot bellows shards at Chrysokamino. Photo: Philip P. Betancourt

From the Archives

First Impressions: Carl Blegen on Life at the School

The late Carl W. Blegen, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Cincinnati and, consecutively, Member, Secretary, and Assistant Director of the School from 1910 through 1926, and its Director in 1948-49, is best known as the excavator of Troy and Pylos. As his nephew Robert Blegen pointed out, his "professional achievements are well catalogued." Robert Blegen's recent publication of two small volumes of his uncle's letters to family in Minnesota reveals a personal side of the man.

Both sides of Carl Blegen are also seen in the Archives of the American School, which house archaeological papers, correspondence, and personal diaries. While organizing the papers, I became interested in Carl Blegen's early years at the School, especially those as Secretary (1912-1920). His daily activities are recorded in a series of diaries which reveal a very effective Secretary whose duties included cataloguing books, accounting, as well as supervising the School's enlargement in 1913-14 in collaboration with architect W. Stuart Thompson. His diaries are filled with re-

vealing anecdotal stories, all humorously presented. Here, I have selected three episodes related to the building addition of 1913-14.

In the first, he refers to "one curious lack" in the building plan before the enlargement: "there was no bathroom anywhere in the building. . . . This does not mean that we had to forgo bathing altogether. Every student's room, in addition to its washstand with basin and pitcher, was equipped with a large shallow circular tub of zinc which, when not in use, could be pushed out of sight under the bed. In the evening, or mornings we used to stand in our tub and pour water over ourselves; or one could call his neighbor in the next room to do the pouring, a service which was duly reciprocated in kind." Of course, we should add that, in those days, rooms in the School were assigned only to men.

In the second story, he refers to his dealings with the plumber and the carpenter who came from the U.S. with Stuart Thompson to work on the new addition. "[They] made constant demands for American food and American accommodations, which they insisted were guaranteed in their contracts. It was not only, they complained, that the breakfast coffee was undrinkable, the toast inedible, and the bacon burnt to

cinders (we ourselves rarely had bacon), but as a crowning insult the maid who waited on their breakfast had actually appeared in bare legs without stockings!"

In the last story he records an episode with a soldier from the military camp situated where the Gennadeion stands today. In the entry for October 1, 1913, he writes: "As I take my bath this morning I look out [the] window and see a soldier taking one of the bags of cement piled outside. I wave him off. Later I dress and hurry out. He is still in the yard by the lime. Kyriakoula [the maid] is giving him a good lecture and Kosta empties his wheelbarrow which is in the street across the wall. The man is quite shameless. Says his name is Ιωάννης Κωνσταντίνου of 1st Σύνταγμα. Declares he is getting material for repairing the church in the monastery near by. The Ηγούμενος [head monk] told him he might take it from us. Admits he has come several times before, 'δεν πειράζει [doesn't matter],' he says. I tell him it does 'πειράζει' and give him good talking, too. He leaves disappointed but not ashamed. . . ." However, on October 2, 1913, he writes: "In the morning a whole bag of cement is gone. There are now 14 left."

Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan
Archivist

On-Site '97 Tours Mediterranean Crossroads

Elaine Godwin, four-year "On-Site" veteran, shares here the highlights of the School's tenth study tour:

"Energetic" is just one of the good adjectives describing my wonderful companions on "On-Site" this year. We gathered in Rome on June 8 for an early morning flight to Catania to begin our tour of Sicily and Malta under the skilled leadership of Barbara Tsakirgis, Associate Professor at Vanderbilt University, and Richard Mason, who teaches at the University of Maryland Baltimore County and George Mason University. True to its title, "Mediterranean Crossroads," the trip took us to sites and monuments which chronicled not only the passage of Greeks and Romans through these lands but also Normans, Moors, Spaniards, and others.

Perhaps appropriately, we began with Mt. Etna, a restless force of nature which has always dominated the land and people of eastern Sicily. One of the highlights of the tour was our visit to the site of Morgantina, where Ms. Tsakirgis has worked for sixteen years. After a visit to nearby Aidone and its museum, we admired the stunning mosaics of the Villa del Casale at the Piazza Armerina. Visits to the temples at Agrigento, Selinus, and Segesta were balanced by examinations of ancient houses



Examining a colossal capital of Temple G at Selinunte, "On-Site" leader Richard Mason (left), with participants Doreen C. Spitzer and Eugene Cotter. Photo: Elaine Godwin

(Barbara's specialty) at Agrigento, Heraclea Minoa, Soluntum, and Tyndaris. Our sojourn in Palermo gave us the opportunity to visit Palazzo Ugo to see the restoration work and treasures of the Ugo family, and to enjoy dinner with them on their terrace.

No Mediterranean tour is complete without the prerequisite swim in its azure blue

waters and a boat trip or two. The former came as welcome respite from the hot southern sun, the latter as we were ferried to Motya, the Aeolian Islands, and across the Straits of Messina to see the celebrated Riace bronzes in Reggio Calabria.

Our Sicilian adventure ended as it began,

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Fifth grade students prepare for roles in Greek chorus. Photo: Barbara Moore

A Touch of Ancient Greece in Brooklyn

This past spring the ASCSA received an unexpected donation for its excavation work in Greece from the fifth grade class of the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn. Barbara Moore, Fifth Grade Head Teacher at Packer, tells how her students decided to become School benefactors.

The ancient Greeks are alive and well at Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, New York, a private pre-K through twelve school, where fifth graders spend several months each year learning about Greece. Our study of Greek history begins with Crete. The possibility that Minoan civilization was destroyed by the eruption of a volcano on nearby Thera is a natural way to pique fifth grade curiosity. The Greek gods and heroes, in many ways the original superheroes, hold a strong attraction for ten-year-olds, so that reading aloud the story of Theseus and the Minotaur, and, when we get to the Myceneans and the Trojan War, part of *The Iliad*, is another easy way to appeal to their interest.

The bulk of our time is spent learning about Classical Greece. Through a variety of whole-class and individual activities, students investigate its geography, government, culture, and everyday life. As we compare Athens and Sparta, they are amazed and indignant at the rigors of Spartan military life and the lack of freedom of Athenian women. Later, each child writes and illustrates a story about a journey to Delphi, Olympia, or Epidauros, after researching how and why ancient Greeks might have traveled there. Meanwhile, as part of the English curriculum, students read Greek myths and learn English vocabulary derived from Greek words.

Our Greek unit culminated this year with a presentation of six original plays for the students' parents. With the help of another

member of Packer's English faculty and his ninth graders, the children in the four fifth-grade classes learned about the origins and conventions of Greek theater and heard readings from *Oedipus Rex* and *Antigone*. In groups of ten to twelve, they got together to write their own Greek-style plays, three tragedies and three comedies. After deciding on a general plot and characters, including a chorus, they worked in groups of two or three to write the scenes. Each child also made a chiton and a mask to wear in the play. Those who had originally been disappointed to be in the chorus without what they considered a major role soon realized how demanding it was to be on stage the entire time and to speak in unison. It took a lot of practice with the masks to be sure the audience could hear the lines, but when "Greek Day" arrived, the thespians couldn't have done better and performed to rave, albeit favorably predisposed, reviews.

Our connection with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens came about totally fortuitously when one student this year suggested raising money to help support archaeological excavations in Greece. The rest of the class responded enthusiastically to his idea. The Greek Consulate in New York directed us to the School, and we were delighted to send a check for \$245, raised through a bake sale on "Greek Day," to Ms. Vanderpool, who has been most gracious and generous in her response. I hope that this is only the beginning of an exciting association.

Numbers

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translation exam, while exploring changes which might make it easier to evaluate applicants who are only beginning their studies. We take into account the amount of Greek applicants have studied, and some fellowships have been awarded to relative beginners. Nevertheless, we are a school of *classical* studies. We want our students to be more like Themistokles, who spent a year learning Persian before visiting the Great King, than like Pausanias, who made no such preparations and met a sad end.

What inspires this Committee is the certain knowledge that as a result of its sometimes arduous work a group of bright, eager, and well-prepared new students will be showing up at the doors of Loring Hall on September 11 of next year and will early on the morning of September 22 be climbing expectantly onto the bus for the first trip to the Peloponnesos.

Stewart Flory

Gustavus Adolphus College

ASCSA Positions Open for 1999

The ASCSA announces openings for the following positions: two Elizabeth A. Whitehead Visiting Professors, September 15, 1999 to June 1, 2000, application deadline February 15, 1998; two Directors of the Summer Sessions (Gertrude Smith Professors), Summer 1999, application deadline February 15, 1998; Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies at the ASCSA, July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2002, application deadline March 1, 1998; and Secretary of the ASCSA, July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2002 (the incumbent is eligible for reappointment), application deadline February 15, 1998.

Applicants for Visiting Professor should send a *curriculum vitae* with a list of publications, a statement of current and projected research, and an account of the frequency and length of earlier visits to Greece, to John H. Kroll, Chair, Committee on Personnel, ASCSA, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232.

Candidates for Directors of the Summer Sessions should send a letter of application, a *curriculum vitae*, and three letters of support to Jenifer Neils, Chair, Committee on the Summer Sessions, Case Western Reserve University, Department of Art History & Art, 10900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106-7110.

A cover letter and *curriculum vitae* constitute the applications for Mellon Professor and Secretary of the School, and should be sent to Mr. Kroll at the address above.

Full descriptions of the positions may be obtained by calling the School's U.S. office at 609-683-0800.

impression, sometimes the size of a building or an artifact; the experience varied for each student, but for all the key element was the opportunity to see a familiar object in actual context. We visited sites that were unfamiliar to some (or in one case all) of us, and the joy of discovery was as exciting as that of recognition. The “new” site achieved perhaps an ASCSA first: new and without brambles! I refer to the “School of Aristotle” (and Mieza nymphaion) at Kephavorisi near Naousa.

My goal as leader was to give the students a broad but not overwhelming experience. We saw all the big sites and many small ones, but I also scheduled time for swimming (especially in Crete) and individual exploration. Some days were very full and we worked hard, others were lighter with time to relax and absorb. We travel, after all, in a vital and vibrant country, and the students’ individual encounters are as much a part of the experience as the group ventures. Perhaps this schedule and pace contributed to the important fact that at the end of the six weeks we all remained friends.

The group was totally fluid, and while trip roommates often explored together, dinner companions varied daily. To maintain this atmosphere, at the last night party I presented a small program, giving each



Summer Session I at Lato: (front row) Director Karelisa Hartigan, Matthew McCarthy, Paul McBreen, Brian Warren, Amy Rountree; (second row) Ariel Loftus, Meredith Banasiak, Chris Marchetti, Mark Mash, Peter Parisi, Sarah Knowles, Alex Sherman; (third row) Karen Wang, Elizabeth Beckwith; (fourth row) Erin McCarthy, Lorita Morrow, Olga Levaniouk, Glynnis Fawkes, Brian Trial; and (far back) Matthew Canepa. Photo: Kevin McCarthy

student a “certificate of successful completion” with an identifying (and humorous) sentence. This was a nice way to remember our mutual impressions of each other

and to recall the times that were for all of us a truly rewarding experience.

*Karelisa Hartigan
Summer Session I Director*

Summer Session II: A Student's Perspective

The journey to Athens gave no indication of the adventures that lay ahead, but truly, an uneventful flight is always the best sort. I retrieved my luggage and went out into the gasping heat, and then convinced a taxi driver to take me, and my bags, to a cheap hostel in the Plaka. As we rocketed through the streets, while I reflected on my poor decision not to make a will leaving what little I have to loved ones, he said offhandedly, “There’s the Acropolis.” And there it was, in the heart of the city, existing casually in Athens’ midst the way strip malls do in the suburbs of Ohio.

The next day I checked out of the hostel and by coincidence another woman checking out was also on her way to the School. We shared a cab, and so I made my first of many friends in Athens. Arriving at Loring Hall, after a long bewildering trip, I had a vague sensation of feeling a little like Alice arriving in Wonderland. As I unpacked, interesting people with remarkable backgrounds and histories began to congregate in the halls. Immediately I felt at ease and quite looked forward to six of the most important weeks of my life.

My cheerfulness was later punctured by

a dizzying march straight up Lycabettus Hill at an alarming pace, but the view from its summit was more than a reward for the effort, and I soon realized that either I would learn to keep up or risk missing out on everything I had come to Greece to experience. On our return, we were greeted with a well-prepared meal and ate it in the company of various ‘crowned heads of academia, the first of many such repasts, I was to learn.

The following day was the first of a series of treasures—a lecture and tour of the Hephaisteion with John McK. Camp II. On another day—the Stoa of Attalos and the conservators working there. Then, the Agora, the Erechtheion, the Library of Hadrian, and the queen of them all—the Parthenon. And Athens was just the beginning.

The rest of Greece proved to be equally fascinating, in its ancient history as well as its contemporary culture. Our director, Diane Harris-Cline, did a remarkable job of integrating work with play, the past with the present. Each day she balanced visiting monuments or museums with Greece’s beaches and quaint villages and cafes.

Whenever possible, she introduced us to aspects of local culture—regional customs, traditional foods, and out-of-the-way places that made Greece more than just a series of archaeological digs.

At the end of the six-week session I felt ready to leave and could not imagine spending months, or even years, at the American School, so far from home and everything familiar. I longed for Chinese food, for cul-de-sacs and split-level ranch homes, and for post offices open on Saturdays.

I am glad to be back in the States, and each day I enjoy modern conveniences with the glee of one who has been removed from them long enough to realize their value. However, I admit that lately I have had twinges of—what do you call homesickness for a place that is not your home? Nostalgia, I suppose. I wish that once more I could venture out into the hot Athens night, slightly weary after walking back from the Acropolis, and sit in a cafe with a new friend watching the world go by as we sip our lemonade and discuss the day’s adventures.

*Alyssa M. Mandel
1997 Summer Session II*

Summer Session II: From Another Director's Chair

Summer Session II went as smoothly as one could hope. We visited approximately sixty-five sites and thirty-five museums, taking in virtually everything on the scheduled itinerary and more. The participants ranged in age from twenty-one to fifty-one, consisting of four high school teachers, one professor, eight graduate students, two recent college graduates, and four undergraduates.

What makes this program different from (and better than) any others in Greece are the guest speakers, who are either doctoral students, professional archaeologists, or professors working in the field. While students in the School's regular program have the luxury of visiting sites at a more relaxed pace, the Summer Session visits excavations during the field season, which means that archaeologists are on site to speak about their latest discoveries and to share their research strategies and plans, which can be intriguingly different from what one might expect.

But our most memorable moments sometimes were unrelated to archaeology—moments when we could drink in the feeling of being in Greece. We stopped the bus in the Taygetos mountains to buy homemade olives, oil, honey, and herbs, wandered through the site of Ithome-Messene at dusk, saw Aristophanes'

Lysistrata at Epidauros and Euripides' *Trojan Women* at the Odeon of Herodes Atticus. In Thessaloniki, the Cultural Capital of Europe for 1997, we saw the exhibition on Mount Athos, a once-in-a-lifetime experience. And where else but in Greece (Polygiros in the Chalkidike) could you dine on "wild billy-goat fresh from the mountains roasted with zucchini"?

Many friends and colleagues have asked what it is like to direct a Summer Session. As professors, we tend to be reluctant to sacrifice a summer of research and wonder whether the hassles of being a tour guide can be justified. First, let me say that most arrangements are made by the ASCSA staff and the bus drivers are experienced in finding even the most remote sites. Secondly, as far as the sacrifice of a summer goes, I had applied to direct a Summer Session with one main goal in mind: to be brought up-to-date, in as effective and intensive a way as possible, on the archaeological projects and changes occurring in Greece. I can't imagine a better way to accomplish this than as a Summer Session director. Furthermore, it was one of the most personally rewarding and enriching experiences I have ever had.

Diane Harris-Cline
Summer Session II Director



Summer Session II at Aegina: (front row) Zino Papakonstantinou, Edward Brunner, Edward Seeks; (second row) Alyssa Mandel, Director Harris-Cline, Jessica Gelber, Sarah Cravens, Jonathan Ready, Helen Cullyer, Erin O'Connell, Adriene Cunningham; (back row) John Rathgeb, Thomas Adamescu, Jean Sorabella, James Quillen, Ellen Sassenberg, Jerome Haines, Jessica Moss, and Carrie Galsworthy. Not pictured, Andreas Anagnostopoulou.

"On-Site"

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back at the airport in Catania, this time for a flight to Malta that took us farther out into the Mediterranean and even further back in history. Two intense days on Gozo and Malta, filled with the contrast between prehistoric temples and a Greco-Roman

Museum and pygmy elephant fossils and the Museum of Fine Arts, were a prelude to the return to Rome on the first leg of our journey home. "On-Site" came to a close as it always does, with a bittersweet farewell dinner, this year in the beautiful gardens of the School's sister institution, the American Academy in Rome.

In Memoriam

Sara E. B. Aleshire 1947–1997

Sara E. B. Aleshire, whose long association with the School began when she was a Summer Session student in 1974, died May 2, 1997, while working in Athens as a Senior Associate Member of the School. An independent scholar whose field was Greek Epigraphy, she earned her Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1986, and was a Senior Associate Member of the School in 1990-91, 1992-93, and 1993-94. A remembrance will appear in the Spring 1998 *Newsletter*.



Tracy

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tive Committee (both *ex officio* and as an elected member). He is currently a member of the Committee on Committees.

Mr. Tracy's scholarly work, particularly on hands in Greek inscriptions, is highly acclaimed. He has published four books related to epigraphy—*The Lettering of an Athenian Mason*, *Hesperia Supplement XV* (Princeton, 1975), *IG II² 2336, Contributors of First Fruits for the Pythais* (Meisenheim, 1982), *Attic Letter-Cutters of 229 to 86 B.C.* (University of California Press, 1995), *Athenian Democracy in Transition: Attic Letter-Cutters of 340 to 290 B.C.* (University of California Press, 1995) and a large number of articles on historical and epigraphical subjects. Less known is the fact that he also writes on literary topics. His book, *The Story of the Odyssey* (Princeton University Press, 1990), has been very well received; indeed, as university press books go, it is something of a best-seller.

Among numerous honors, Mr. Tracy has held fellowships and grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, American Council of Learned Societies, Archaeological Institute of America, the Institute for Advanced Study, and the Ford, Mellon, and Woodrow Wilson Foundations. He is currently taking part in a survey project on the coast of Rough Cilicia funded in part by the National Science Foundation.

Mr. Tracy has just completed service as chairman of the Department of Greek and Latin at Ohio State University where he is Professor of Greek and Latin and Adjunct Professor of Ancient History. On his election to Chair of the Managing Committee, he noted, "I feel privileged to be a part of the School's leadership at this important juncture. The School has a glorious past; the challenge is to see that it has a similarly glorious future. This will require, among other things, imagination, flexibility, and discipline."

on, individual touch, *fait à main*. Mabel Lang has found an appropriate bit of Homer which makes this point: "καὶ τόσα Marian ἔρξε βιβλους μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσα" (and so many things Marian did having books on her hands). Probably the crowning triumph of her career came just before she retired, with the publication of A. G. Woodhead's *Inscriptions: The Decrees, Athenian Agora XVI*. This is *indeed* an elegant book. Every one of its 527 pages, and every word and character on those pages, like those of its predecessors, has been read and edited, not once but many times, red pencil in hand, by Marian.

"We've been waiting for the perfect technology to emerge, to rise to the top and maybe even stay there for a while," Marian says. "I'm glad I got into all this in time to learn the old traditional methods which now seem so primitive by comparison. Obviously, for such specialized material as ours, those methods were impractical, frustratingly slow and costly. When you remember that *Hesperia* was published first in Athens, then in Germany, then by Harvard, then by us, and we used to have to write every Greek word and letter by hand . . . you realize what a long way we have come!" Marian has made it an impressive, dedicated, and rewarding journey.

Says James H. Ottaway, Jr., Chairman of the ASCSA Board of Trustees and the Board's Publications Committee, "Marian has set the standards for accurate archaeological publications for the past twenty-five years. Hundreds of scholars owe her great thanks for her careful attention to every detail, for her scrupulous reference checking and for the attractive appearance of their work to the archaeological community."

Marian McAllister, we salute you for a splendid job well done.

Doreen C. Spitzer

Keep Those Cards and Letters Coming

The *Newsletter's* "News and Notes" column is devoted to ASCSA alumnae/i and friends, a place to announce honors, publications, achievements, new appointments, etc. If you have news to share, please send it to the *Newsletter* Editor, ASCSA, 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, NJ 08540-5232.



Funded by a gift from **Lloyd E. Cotsen**, President of the ASCSA Board and Chairman of the Gennadeion Board, the Cotsen Children's Library at Princeton University was dedicated on October 30. Housed within Princeton's Firestone Library, the Children's Library contains one of the world's most extensive collections of rare children's books, including Mr. Cotsen's private collection, and an interactive exhibition which, among other activities, invites children to step into the world of *Alice in Wonderland*, *Charlotte's Web*, and the *Chronicles of Narnia*.

Also as part of Mr. Cotsen's gift, the University has established an endowment for research on children's books and education, and for scholarships and conferences. The first conference, "Playing with Knowledge: Text, Toys and Teaching Children in Georgian England," was held following the dedication of the Library.

The Newark Museum is currently sponsoring an exhibition, "Artisans of Ancient Rome: Production into Art," curated by **Susan H. Auth**, ASCSA Fulbright Fellow 1964-65 and Curator of the Museum's Classical Collection. Slated to run through December 1998, the exhibit brings together works of art and artisanship in a wide range of materials to illustrate the role of the artisan and the interplay between craftsman and patron during the Roman Empire.



The ASCSA was well represented at a conference, "KERDOS: The Economics of Gain in the Ancient Greek World," held at Darwin College, Cambridge University, May 28-30, 1997. Of thirty distinguished scholars from Britain, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, and the U.S., seven had connections with the School. One of the three organizers was Trustee **Edward E. Cohen**, who presented one of the six lead papers, on "Prostitution in Fourth-Century Athens: Sexual Economics or Erotic Politics?" and one of the two moderators was Managing Committee Member **Michael H. Jameson** (Stanford University). The first lead paper, "The Sociology of Knowledge," was presented by Managing Committee Member **Ian Morris** (Stanford University). Response papers were presented by Trustee **William T. Loomis** (University of Michigan), "Athenian Prostitution Fees"; Mellon Professor **Ronald S. Stroud** (University of California at Berkeley), "The Family of Kallistratos: An Aristocratic Fortune Based on Commerce"; alumni **Victor D. Hanson** (Fresno State College), "Land and Egalitarianism in the Classical Polis," and **Edward M. Harris, III** (CUNY, Brooklyn), "Specialized Professions in Athens."



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