

American
School
of Classical
Studies
at Athens

Newsletter

Spring 1983



Stephen G. Miller, Director of the School, discusses a Corinthian column from the Temple of Zeus at Nemea with Melina Mercouri, Minister of Culture and Sciences, Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Prime Minister of Greece, and George Mangakes, Minister of Justice, at the opening of the exhibition at the Benaki Museum on April 3, 1983

Dedication of Canaday House

On Friday, April 1st, 1983, the residence of the director of the American School, formerly known as Gennadeion West House, was dedicated to Ward Murphey Canaday. The festive ceremony took place before a gathering of the School's trustees, family and friends.

Ward Canaday was honored for almost 40 years of service to the School, during which he served as its President and then its Chairman. Canaday, who was chairman of Willys-Overland Motors, is particularly remembered for his energetic support of the excavations in the Agora and the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos, a project which satisfied both his interest in Greek archaeology and his desire to assist in promoting Greek tourism. Because of his outstanding work for Greece through the American School, he was awarded the Grand Cross Order of the Phoenix and Honorary Citizenship of Athens.

Before cutting the ribbon on the door and welcoming guests into "Canaday House," the honoree's daughter, Doreen Canaday Spitzer, spoke the following words:

In 1948 I came back to Greece, after an absence of 10 years, with my husband. It was his first visit and we had a room here in Gennadius West House. He confessed he had always wanted to live in a marble palace, and here was his boyhood dream come true!

In the catalogue of my father's activities and accomplishments, one item is missing which was actually, in a sense, the genesis of our purpose here today. Fifty years ago, almost to the very day, in fact, my father—and my mother and I also—first set foot on Greek soil. We were on what was called, in 1933, the Odyssey Cruise, and we visited all those wonderful places—Delphi, Olympia, Mycenae, Corinth, Mt. Athos, Santorini, Crete, Delos—which are now even more crowded with tourists than they were at that time.

We were all impressed with the intrinsic beauty and unparalleled antiquities of

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Temple of Zeus at Nemea Exhibit at Benaki Museum

On the evening of April 3, 1983, in the presence of ambassadors, members of the American School of Classical Studies, its trustees, a large number of local villagers from Nemea, and many Athenian dignitaries, the Benaki Museum opened its exhibition entitled: "The Temple of Zeus at Nemea: Perspectives and Prospects." The opening ceremonies included speeches by

Angelos Delivorrias, Director of the Benaki Museum, Melina Mercouri, Minister of Culture and Sciences, Stephen G. Miller, Director of the American School, and Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Prime Minister of Greece. Mrs. Mercouri formally inaugurated the exhibition, and the reception following featured Nemean Wine.

The involvement of the American School of Classical Studies with Nemea has been a long one, beginning with excavations conducted by B.H. Hill and C.W.

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Temple of Zeus at Nemea Exhibit

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Blegen in 1924. Mr. Hill's work on the Temple of Zeus, as supplemented and completed by Charles K. Williams, II, *The Temple of Zeus at Nemea*, (1966), marked a high point in that involvement, and reflected the enduring interest in a possible physical reconstruction of the remains of the Temple.

It was, however, only during the course of excavations by the University of California at Berkeley under the School's aegis, that the momentum for a reconstruction grew. Funded by "The Friends of Zeus," a team of architects led by Professor Frederick A. Cooper has, during the past three years, examined and measured every surviving block of the peristyle of the temple, and reassigned each to its original position in the structure. This is clearly an essential prerequisite to any reconstruction attempt.

The Benaki exhibition traces the history of scholarly (and sometimes not so scholarly) interest in the Temple of Zeus from 1766 until today, and culminates in the drawings by Cooper and his colleagues. Its purpose is to focus attention upon the reconstruction project and, thus, to bring new support to it. There has already been considerable success in this effort, and Mr. Miller announced at the opening that Mr. Alex G. Spanos of Stockton, California, "a man true to the highest ideals of the cultures of both Greece and America," has given \$250,000 for the physical reconstruction of the Temple of Zeus at Nemea.



Mrs. Margaret Papandreou and Mr. Alex G. Spanos

The Temple, originally constructed about 330 B.C., is remarkable for the slender proportions of its Doric columns, for the use of both the Corinthian and the Ionic orders in the interior of the cella, and for the large quantity of its surviving ancient material.

Mr. Miller concluded his introductory remarks with the reminder that the Temple, erected more than 2,300 years ago, once served as the focal point of the idea of peaceful coexistence, and the plea that it might stand again as a monument to that ancient, but enduring, hope.



Opening of the exhibition "The Temple of Zeus at Nemea" at the Benaki Museum on April 3, 1983. Stephen G. Miller points out detail of a watercolor by William Haygarth to (left to right) Petros Litsas, Mayor of Ancient Kleonai, Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Prime Minister, and Melina Mercouri, Minister of Culture and Sciences.



Stephen G. Miller points out detail on aerial photograph of the Temple of Zeus at Nemea to the Minister of Culture and Sciences, Mrs. Melina Mercouri. In the background is Maria Asime, President of Archaia Nemea



Professor George E. Mylonas comments on the architectural study for the Temple of Zeus at Nemea to Mrs. Mercouri. In background is Vangelis Zaimis, Mayor of Archaia Nemea



Frederick A. Cooper discusses with Melina Mercouri a proposed reconstruction system for the Temple of Zeus at Nemea. Listening at left are Professor George E. Mylonas and Vangelis Zaimis

Excerpts from Speeches at the Opening of the Temple of Zeus at Nemea Exhibit at the Benaki Museum

Angelos Delivorrias, Director of the Benaki Museum

"The present exhibition at the Benaki Museum breaks new ground—at least in Greece—by pioneering a new route and enriching the established thematic repertoire of museum exhibitions with new perspectives. For the first time a specifically organized exhibition is dedicated exclusively and entirely to one of the major remains of our cultural heritage, and specifically to an architectural monument. One can hope that it is but the first of a succession of similar exhibitions concerning any one of the other important ancient architectural monuments, such as the Erechtheion and the Parthenon, so that their significance and problems will become more widely known. There is an additional point to be made by this means. That is to bring to the awareness of the general public the admirable work of Greek scholars concerned with the protection, the maintenance, and the restoration of our wealth of monuments. This is an unglamorous task which often takes place without proper economic or technical facilities. It is a task, however, which is always characterized by great knowledge, boundless veneration, personal dedication, and self-denial on the part of these who so devote their lives."

Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Prime Minister of Greece

"I was happy to hear from Professor Miller that the ancient Greeks also had a panhellenic movement. It makes this evening an even greater pleasure for me. The ancient panhellenic movement was an attempt to allow all men to live in peace with their neighbors. Our panhellenic movement is a movement of political activity, but of peaceful activity with one of its main goals being international peace. But if, as Professor Miller has said, the Temple of Zeus at Nemea represents an early attempt for man to forget politics, at least for a brief period each year, so too for me the Temple of Zeus has another symbolism. The site of Nemea, and especially the Temple of Zeus, stand to me for the best sort of international cooperation. For the past ten years, a group of scholars from the University of California have been working side-by-side with the people of the Nemea region. Their goals—a deeper understanding of ancient Greece and an improvement in the Nemea valley—have overlapped to a remarkable degree, and it is a great joy to see so many Nemeans here this evening. Mayors past and present—Parmenio Demetriou and Michales Velentsas, Ioannes Malakos and Vangelis Zaimis—testify to the work which

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Melina Mercouri, Minister of Culture and Sciences

"I am very pleased that the Benaki Museum (always at the forefront in the organization of lively and creative cultural displays) gives us the opportunity with the present exhibition to gather together, Hellenes and Philhellenes, architects and archaeologists, artists and art historians, people of thought and of action, and all together to consider and confront a common project which lies directly in the heritage of all of mankind.

"The subject is how to revive the present ruins at Nemea, one of the most splendid architectural monuments of the 4th century, the famed and beautiful Temple of Zeus with its tall Doric columns.

"The materialization of such a project embodies both a multiple purpose and a rich symbolism. At the Panhellenic sanctuaries of antiquity, at their athletic contests and their festivals, the immortal spirit of "the beautiful, the great and the true" blossomed. It was here that the lofty ideals of equal development of body and mind, of courteous rivalry and of honest competition took shape—ideals which activated and nourished the creative elements of the Hellenic character.

"Here the principles of unity and

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Dedication of Canaday House

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Greece, but my father, as an advertising man, looked beyond these ready attractions to such practical matters as the extension and improvement of roads, the establishment of more and better hotels, and in general the convenience and the encouragement of future visitors. He was grateful when he came upon a clear explanation—either on a site or in a museum—of what he was seeing; he knew that tourists would be more likely to come, and to come again, if they could be sure of comfortable accommodations and reliable transportation, and clarifying interpretations of the exhibits and monuments. He had read about Schliemann and been impressed by that extraordinary man's phenomenal financial successes as well as by his linguistic achievements. As a businessman himself, he equated the accessibility and the understanding of important archaeological discoveries with the economy and increased financial revenue of the country.

Fifty years ago, in 1933, the American School's excavation of the Agora was just beginning its third season. Greek archaeologists of the 19th century had already located the foundations of the Stoa of Attalos, but many, many more significant buildings and objects were yet to be uncovered in the ancient city before the Stoa would be rebuilt in the 1950's to serve as the Museum of the Athenian Agora.

When my father was asked, by Rodman Peabody in 1938, to be a trustee of the American School, he said, "Every cultural organization ought to have one barbarian; I guess I qualify for this one!" It was a new experience for him to work with scholars in a field in which he was only a layman. He delighted in the opportunity, for example, to visit Akroteria with Spiridon Marinatos, in the early days of that remarkable excavation. John Papadimitriou took him out to see the cave of Pan at Marathon, and down to the Piraeus when those splendid 5th century bronze statues were found under the pavement there. Carl and Libby Blegen introduced him to the Palace of Nestor. Oscar Broneer showed him Ancient Corinth; Jack Caskey, Lerna. Homer Thompson, John Travlos, Eugene Vanderpool brought ancient Athens to life for him and he was thrilled. He enjoyed the warm friendship of Aristeides Kyriakides and Athanassios Adossides, two great supporters of the School. He worked closely with Charlie Morgan, Dick Howland, Jack Caskey and Fred Crawford; and he played too! He delighted in both ends of the spectrum: the high social and political levels, and the grass-roots contacts—dancing, with the workmen who were rebuilding the Stoa of Attalos, under the olive trees at Porto



Doreen Canaday Spitzer delivers remarks at the dedication of the director's residence to her father, Ward M. Canaday, on April 1, 1983. With her at the entrance to the house (left to right) Richard H. Howland, Trustee, Stephen G. Miller, Director of the School, Charles Morgan, Trustee, William Kelly Simpson, Chairman of the Trustees, and Frederick C. Crawford, Chairman Emeritus.

Rafti, to the compelling whine of the bouzoukia. As a trustee for over thirty years he was enthusiastic, optimistic, energetic, persuasive, and effective.

I have just come from Florence, in Italy, where we are living while my husband is giving a series of lectures—incidentally in the same observatory where Galileo first observed the phases of the moon. In that lovely city, of course, one sees on all sides the influence of Greek antiquity, the vigorous Renaissance of classic Greek art, architecture, literature and philosophy. It took nearly 20 centuries for the rest of the world to catch up, to rediscover, what had been created first right here in Greece. These Renaissance humanists knew where to put the emphasis in order to produce, or rather to retrieve and reproduce, to salvage and save, to study and appreciate, a culture that was worthwhile and enduring. "Men will perish," said Cosimo il Vecchio, "but my buildings and my books will live on." These Florentines were men in industry, in business, in commerce, in politics, in finance—the Medici, you remember, were the leading bankers of Christendom in the 15th century—yet a memorable number of them were at the same time patrons of

literature and the arts. They recognized, beyond their personal pride and glory, the vitality, the quality and the durability of human thought and creativity at its best.

A few days ago I sat on a hard bench in the Laurentian Library, a building designed by Michelangelo, which houses, among other treasures, the oldest manuscripts of Herodotus, and the basic source for the texts of Aeschylus and Sophocles. Now we are not all in the happy pecuniary position of the Medici Pope, Clement VII, who was responsible for the creation of this building, nor of Cosimo the Elder who collected these manuscripts and had them copied. But Greece through the ages has had its humanists, benefactors, generous patrons and supporters of cultural heritage. Hadrian was one, Attalos of Pergamon another. Mr. Rockefeller was surely one. I think of the Totsitsa-Averof family in Metsovo, the Benaki family in Athens, the Stathatoi. And particularly here of course, among so many Friends of the Gennadius Library, of Ioannis Gennadius who formed this unique, splendid and constantly growing collection, and gave it to the Greek State, under the administration of the American School. It seems to me that what

we are celebrating today, really, is the concept that men of taste, who have an abundance of energy, an abundance of wealth and substance beyond their own needs, men of great heart, may—if they will—contribute to the good of mankind, far beyond the duration of their earthly sojourn, by their support of scholarship, of research, publication, and of preservation. In the long run, these things are, and should remain, above political constraints and geographical boundaries, a heritage for all mankind.

My father would be enormously pleased, I am sure, with what we are doing today. But he would remind you, as do I, that it takes a cooperating team to accomplish these things—as those bronze stelae in the Stoa testify. He was glad to be a part of that team, proud to have had a share in bringing truly historic events to pass. He would have felt most rewarded to see how the presence of the American School of Classical Studies in Greece, which he served long and hard, continues to provide immeasurable benefit to both our countries. He would have been pleased that this “marble palace,” now the residence of the Director of the School, will henceforth bear the name Canaday House.



Ward Canaday (second from right) photographed by Alison Frantz during the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos in the early 1950's. With him in the courtyard of the old excavation house in the Agora are (left to right) John L. Caskey, Director of the School, Charles Morgan, Chairman of the Managing Committee, and Homer Thompson, Director of the Agora Excavations.

Three Major Grants to School

Atlantic Richfield Foundation Provides Leadership Gift

The Atlantic Richfield Foundation has given the School's corporate giving program a major boost with a \$50,000 leadership gift to the Centennial Fund. This gift, the largest to date from a corporation, will provide us added credibility with members of the corporate community and should encourage further gifts. As part of the School's expanded annual giving campaign, an appeal is under way to all American corporations who conduct major business in Greece.

Other major gifts received this year include a \$25,000 award from the Charles Culpeper Foundation to the School's Centennial Fund. This grant follows last year's award of \$30,000 which supported the School's administration and fund-raising office in the United States.

The L.A.W. Fund awarded a grant of \$30,000 to be paid over a three-year period which will support the work of the Agora Study Center.

All of these grants are particularly welcome because they bring the School additional matching funds from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. The School has now raised \$680,000 of the \$1,000,000 which is required in order to receive the full \$500,000 grant from the Mellon Foundation.

Nicholas Van Doros Retires as School Maintenance Manager



On December 31, 1982, after 19 years of service to the School, Nicholas Van Doros officially retired. As many alumni will remember, Mr. Van Doros was the handy-man who was called upon to fix the many breakdowns in the School. Above is a scene from his retirement party with familiar faces from the staff of the School (from left): S.G. Miller, N. Van Doros, Despoina Anastasiou (maid), Ioanna Driva (business manager), Andreas Vasilaros and Ioannes Karathanasis (gardeners), Panayiotis Asiatides (courier), Maria Katsanou (maid), Maria Papafranga (secretary to the Director), Vayos Blotsos (cook), and Aimilia Kokka (maid)



Peter H. von Blanckenhagen, Robert Lehman Professor Emeritus of Fine Arts at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, Member of the Managing Committee, and Visiting Professor of the School in 1976, receives the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement from Machteld J. Mellink, President of the Archaeological Institute of America

Friends of the Gennadius Library: A Tribute to Linos Politis

During the past year a new group of Friends of the Gennadius Library has been born. Like the long-standing group, its single purpose is to raise funds to support the Gennadius Library. The new group, however, is largely for members of the Greek community. Many people have been involved with the creation of the new Friends, and their willingness to give of their time and themselves has been most encouraging. It was, however, the tireless efforts of the original president of the group, Linos Politis, that the group has come into being. At this point in time the efforts of the group are along two basic lines.

First, the legal steps are complete for the total incorporation of the Friends of the Gennadius Library as a non-profit organization in Greece. This will allow Greek citizens to make tax-deductible contributions to the group which will then use the funds, in accordance with the guidance of the Director of the Gennadius, for specific purposes including endowment. The success of this effort is due to the work of Linos Politis and, especially, the legal advisor of the School, Zacharias Bikakis.

Second, a series of lectures and concerts has been undertaken with the purpose of increasing membership in the group. The first of the series was a lecture by Professor Epaminondas Panagopoulos on November 10 entitled "The Classical Roots of the American Constitution." (See article page 7.) The second event, sponsored by Mobil Oil Hellas on the evening of November 30, was a concert of chamber music. The wood paneling, gilt ceiling, and book-lined walls of the Gennadius Library provided an excellent setting for this concert which was a tremendous success. The next event was a recital in memory of Helene Stathatou and sponsored by members of her family on the evening of January 26. This, too, was a considerable success and consisted of a soprano, Ioulia Troussa, and a tenor, Konstantinos Paleatsaras, accompanied on the piano by Iannes Papadopoulos. The program included selections from Purcell, Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Schumann.

On February 11 Professor Manolis Andronikos spoke on "The Recent Finds at Vergina," and on March 9 there was a lecture by Beata Panagopoulou on "Notables' Houses in the Balkans during the Ottoman Period: Eclecticism and Sources of Inspiration." The season will close with a final concert sponsored by Mobil Oil Hellas. Each event has been attended by increasing numbers starting at about 90 and reaching some 140 for the recital in memory of Mrs. Stathatou.

These efforts have resulted in an energetic group of nearly ninety members which will soon be holding its first



The beginning of the first concert supported by Mobil Oil Hellas on behalf of the Friends of the Gennadius Library on November 30, 1982. At left the then president of the Friends, the late Linos Politis. At right center the Director of the School, Stephen G. Miller, and Mrs. Miller. Photo courtesy of Mobil Oil Hellas



Katerina Ktona at the harpsichord and Fita Valenti on the cello during the November 30th concert in the Gennadeion. Photo courtesy of Mobil Oil Hellas

assembly and electing its Governing Board. This is a group of seven including, ex officio, the Director of the Gennadius Library. Funds are beginning to be gathered and we can anticipate, with the right leadership, a very real benefit to the Gennadius Library and the School.

It is, then, with real sadness that we must report the death of the original leader of the Friends of the Gennadius. On

December 21, 1982, Linos Politis suddenly passed away at the age of 76. He was a well known and highly respected member of the intellectual community of Greece, Professor Emeritus of Modern Greek Philology at the University of Thessaloniki, and author of many works including the *History of Modern Greek Literature* (Oxford 1975). During the past year his attention had turned increasingly to the problems of the Gennadius Library, and his patient leadership and counsel will be sorely missed. We can all hope that his efforts on behalf of the Friends of the Gennadius Library will bear fruit.

*Stephen G. Miller
Director of the School*

New Agora Picture Book

Bronzeworkers in the Athenian Agora, Picture Book #20, is now available. For a complete list of publications write ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540.



Beata and Epaminondas Panagopoulos

Beata Panagopoulou Elected Director of Gennadius Library

Beata Panagopoulou has been elected Director of the Gennadius Library, giving the Library its first director since the retirement of Dr. Francis Walton in 1977. The appointment is for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1983. Dr. Panagopoulou has been serving as Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies in the Gennadeion since 1982 (See *Newsletter*, Fall 1982, page 15) and will continue in that position through the academic year 1983/84.

In being able to provide once again adequate leadership for the Library, the School is very grateful for the generous help of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation.

The Cretan Painter Theophanes

The following article is adapted from the second annual Walton Lecture, delivered on March 30 in the Gennadius Library by Manolis Chatzidakis, former Director of the Benaki Museum and member of the Academy of Athens. The translation from the Greek is by Beata Panagopoulou.

Byzantine religious paintings continued in Greece, and in other orthodox countries of Southeastern Europe, after the fall of Constantinople in the hands of the Turks (1453). One of the most outstanding personalities in paintings of this period is the monk Theophanes Strelitzas, called Bathos. His work marks a significant point of departure for the development and survival of Greek orthodox ecclesiastical art.

For the life and art of Theophanes, two factors were decisive. The first, that he was born in April, 1490, into a family of painters and that he learned his art in Herakleion, Crete, a Venetian dominated town. At the time in all the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean Herakleion was the most important artistic center in producing and exporting portable icons and woodcarvings. Naturally its social and cultural life was urban and in direct contact with the culture of Western Europe.

The second decisive factor was that Theophanes, although provided with an artistic background of such high level, worked all his life in the monasteries of Meteora and Mt. Athos, that is, in lands dominated by the Ottoman Empire and consequently culturally inferior. There he had the good luck to decorate with wallpaintings a series of large churches, usually with three apses and with a dome. One must note that during this period, at the beginning of the 16th century, painting in those areas of Greece was at a lower level, since it did not surpass the character of rural provincial art. Of the

E.P. Panagopoulos Lectures on Classical Roots of the United States Constitution

One of the highlights of the series of events sponsored by the Friends of the Gennadius Library was a lecture by Dr. E.P. Panagopoulos on the relationship of ancient Greek political thought and practice to the U.S. Constitution.

Dr. Panagopoulos, who holds a Law Degree and a Degree in Political Science and was awarded a Ph.D. in American History by the University of Chicago, is professor of History at San Jose State University. He is currently doing research in Athens where his wife, Dr. Beata Panagopoulos, is Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies at the American School of Classical Studies.

The lecturer was introduced by the late professor and member of the Academy of Athens, Linos N. Politis, whose recent sudden death is still mourned as a great loss for modern Greek scholarship, as well as for the Friends of the Gennadius Library whom he served with dedication as their current President.

Dr. Panagopoulos in his lecture dealt with the constitutional idea of checks and balances, which constitutes an outstanding characteristic of the U.S. Constitution. He traced the long history of this idea from its first appearance among the pre-Socratic philosophers, especially the Pythagoreans, through the centuries to the Philadelphia Convention of 1787.

He analyzed the views of such thinkers as Plato, Aristotle, Polybius and others on the significance of a balanced government

fortified with a system of appropriate checks; and he discussed the practice of such a government in Sparta and in classical Athens. The adoption of this idea by the republican Rome and Carthage was pointed out, as well as the causes of its disappearance during the Middle Ages.

Checks and balances were resurrected during the Renaissance in both theory and practice (Venice), and reached the peak of their development in seventeenth and eighteenth century England. Then, powerful thinkers, such as James Harrington, John Milton, Algernon Sidney, and later the Whig theorists made a contemporary version of the old Greek idea, and it was thus that it was transmitted to the framers of the U.S. Constitution.

Dr. Panagopoulos then made an analysis of the circumstances in the country that made the adoption of this idea expedient for the establishment of governmental stability. He also discussed a number of factors that contributed to this end, such as, the impact of neo-classicism, then in vogue in the United States; the empirical and pragmatic disposition of the Founding Fathers; the influence of Newtonianism; the predominant conservative climate of opinion in the Constitutional Convention; and the humanistic background of its members. The lecture concluded with a review of the development of checks and balances during the last two hundred years.

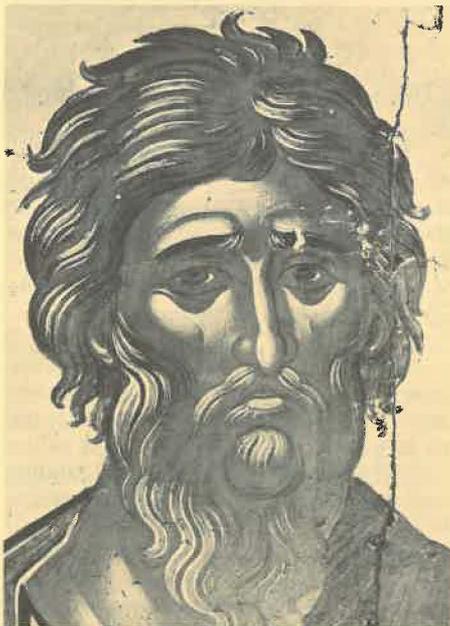
The lecture was attended by a large crowd, among whom were members of the Academy of Athens, professors of the University of Athens, and many Greek and foreign scholars.

works of Theophanes, the only known frescoes are in the monastery of Saint Nicholas Anapausa in Meteora (1527), and in Mount Athos the central church and the refectory of the monastery of Megale Lavra (1535), and the church and refectory of the monastery of Stavronikita (1545/46). In these monasteries he also painted on wood a whole series of portable icons for the iconostasis. Theophanes died in Herakleion, Crete, in 1559.

The art of Theophanes in his monumental paintings, which cover large areas, follows skillfully a long tradition, both in the technical and in the iconographical field. Stylistically, Theophanes followed the Hellenistic trends of earlier Byzantine painting of Constantinople. For the representation of religious scenes he



The second annual Walton Lecture, March 30, 1983. (From left) Francis Redding Walton, Stephen G. Miller, Manolis Chatzidakis. (Background) Trustess John Dane and Richard Howland.



(Left)
St. Andreas. Portable icon by Theophanes from the monastery of Stavronikita, Mt. Athos (1545/46)

(Below)
Virgin of the Apse (detail). Fresco by Theophanes in the monastery of Stavronikita, Mt. Athos (1545/46)



always followed the characteristic manner that had developed in Crete in the 15th century.

Theophanes, however, had the unique ability to adjust every theme to the given area with special care so that the composition would stress the constructive purpose of the buildings. In his composition a calm and discrete classical spirit dominates. There is a central axis and a relative symmetry in the masses which spreads over the foreground. The figures, distinct in appearance, restrained in movement, and gentle in gestures are stressed by the classical folds of their garments. The colors, earthy and subdued, obtain a special harmonic light as they appear on a dark background in the wallpaintings or on the gold grounds of the icons.

Theophanes, who certainly knew how to paint in the Italian manner (a l'italiano), uses in secondary compositions, as in the Massacre of the Innocents, the Last Supper, or The Visit at Emmaus, Italian contemporary examples, but he first adjusts them stylistically so that they will not clash with the visual expectations of the Greek orthodox viewer.

In traditional Byzantine art, it was not easy to introduce new compositions into the iconography. Even so, Theophanes, who was recognized as the best Greek painter of the period and whose fame was preserved until the 18th century, had enough self-confidence to introduce certain new compositions such as the Dormi-

tion of Ephraim of Syros, Adam giving names to the animals, and others.

In the life of this monk and painter there must have been hidden some unknown personal drama. We know that this citizen of the town of Herakleion became a monk after he had had two children, Symeon and Neophytas. He took them with him when he settled permanently in the Monastery of Lavra and raised them as monks and painters. The art of Theophanes had an impact on the following generations not only of Greek painters, but also of other orthodox people.

A New Gift of Books for the Gennadius Library

In an evening memorial reception, held in her downtown Athens apartment on January 22, Mrs. Andreas Stratos, widow of the late politician and historian Andreas N. Stratos, donated the books of her husband's library to the Gennadius Library and to the Library of the Greek Parliament.

Andreas Stratos (1905-1981), was the son of Nicolaos Stratos, a former Prime Minister of Greece. He studied law and economics. For many years he served as a member of the Parliament and held several ministerial positions, including the Ministry of Northern Greece, 1952-1954 and the Ministry of Social Welfare, 1958-1962. In 1963 he retired from the political stage, and till his death he devoted his energy to the study of the Byzantine history, specializing in the 7th century A.D. His six-volume monograph *Byzantium in the seventh century* is still considered an indispensable source of information by historians. The work has been translated into English and French.

In his will, Andreas Stratos left the historical books of his magnificent library, which was formed by his father and grandfather and further enriched by himself, to the Gennadius Library in admiration and respect for this institution, which he considered the only one in Greece properly organized and oriented to serve scientists. The rest of the books, mainly legal and economic, including the Acts of the Sessions of the Parliament (which the Gennadius Library possesses), were left to the Parliamentary Library. The whole collection has been published in a handsome volume; an asterisk indicates the books donated to the Gennadeion. Some of the most interesting and valuable items are volumes of the *Migne Patrologia Graeca*, missing from the Gennadius Library collection.

Accepting the books on behalf of the Gennadius Library Professor Stephen Miller, the Director the American School of Classical Studies, said: "Despite the wealth of the Gennadius Library's holdings, there are always gaps and it is always a joy to see some of them filled. In addition to the



Mrs. Andreas Stratos presents to Stephen G. Miller, Director of the School, a catalogue of her late husband's library which was given to the Gennadius Library and the Greek Parliament. At the far left is Sophie Papageorgiou, Librarian of the Gennadius. Behind Mr. Miller is Dr. Speros Mazarakis. Seated at the right is Sir Steven Runciman



The library of Andreas Stratos, who left his historical books to the Gennadius Library

name of Ioannes Gennadios, over the years, the archives and books of people such as Philippos Dragoumis, George Seferis, and Odysseas Elytis have enriched the collection. To those names tonight we add that of Andreas Stratos."

The reception was attended by the President of the Hellenic Democracy, Konstantinos Karamanlis, the former President of the Hellenic Democracy and Mrs. Konstantinos Tsatsos; the President of the

Greek Parliament, Ghiannis Alevras, many members of the Academy of Athens and a good number of noted political personalities and scholars. Mrs. Andreas Stratos spoke briefly, but very movingly, about her late husband, and Mr. Karamanlis gave an inspired speech about his old friend and colleague, Andreas Stratos.

*Sophie Papageorgiou
Librarian of the Gennadius Library*

Stanford University Explores the Ancient Argolid

The value of archaeological surface reconnaissance to augment excavated evidence has long been recognized by archaeologists. Continuing in the tradition of Richard Hope Simpson and William MacDonald, members of the Argolid Exploration Project have sought to discover and record archaeological sites of all periods still visible on the surface in the Southern Argolid. An additional goal has been to gather information about the environmental history of the area and to correlate this with the cultural sequence being established.

The Argolid Exploration Project was first organized by Michael Jameson and grew out of his long interest in the history of this part of Greece. Two excavations, at the Classical city of Halieis (directed by Jameson, C.K. Williams, II, and W.W. Rudolph) and at prehistoric Franchthi Cave (directed by T.W. Jacobsen), were undertaken as part of the project, and in 1972, an extensive archaeological survey covering approximately 200 square kilometers was begun by Indiana University and the University of Pennsylvania (under the direction of Jacobsen, Jameson, and J.A. Dengate). For a variety of reasons, it was not possible to continue this effort in the following years. Beginning in 1979 and continuing through 1981, an intensive archaeological and environmental survey focused upon a more limited area resumed under the directorship of Jameson, Tjeerd van Andel, and Curtis Runnels of Stanford University.

Three years of field survey were followed in 1982 by the first season of study in preparation of the final publication of the many thousands of artifacts that have been collected, especially pottery which is being studied principally by Mark Munn, Daniel Pullen, Susan Landgon, Mary Lou Zimmerman Munn and Tim Gregory. Research has been carried out under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies and the Ephoreia of Antiquities for the Argolid and Korinthia, and has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, the National Geographic Society, and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

In three seasons of systematic field-walking, two Stanford teams, each consisting of four undergraduates and a staff archaeologist, covered 24 square kilometers and discovered 181 new archaeological sites, bringing the total of known sites for the whole area to around 300. Environmental investigations conducted at the same time by van Andel and Kevin Pope have established, among other things, the alluvial history of the study area. In 1982, in collaboration with the underwater archaeology branch of the Greek Archaeological Service, van Andel also carried out a marine geophysical survey around the



Map of Greece with the area of the Stanford survey in the S. Argolid indicated



The Stanford survey team in 1982. (left to right, bottom) Janet Douglas, Mark Munn, Dan Pullen, Elizabeth Skartvedt, Curtis Bohlen, Nick Kardulias, and Steve Mannheim. (left to right, top) Laura Heisler, Karen Hutchinson, Mary McKinnon, Mary Lou Munn, Michael Jameson, Margi Fetter, Mike Arnush, Mary Swan, Hamish Forbes, Pat Mason, Priscilla Murray, and Curtis Runnels

southern Argolid. This survey has put the nature and location of the now submerged shores of the past 20,000 years on a firm footing.

Some of the sites discovered are very significant. Two or three Middle Paleolithic sites, perhaps 50,000 years old, represent

the evidence for the earliest inhabitants of the Argolid, presumably Neandertals. In the Fournoi valley there is a large site nearly 900 by 700 meters in extent, with material representing all phases of the Bronze Age, comparable in significance to Lerna. Near the modern village of Iliokastro, a small



A field team walks a "transect" near Ermioni



Michael Jameson (left) and Iakovos Pikros examine an inscription at Ermioni

Classical town was discovered by Thomas Boyd to be orthogonally planned, one of the few such planned towns known on mainland Greece.

Of the many Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman sites discovered, including rural sanctuaries and hilltop refuges, the numerous small farmsteads are of special interest for the light they throw on ancient agricultural practices. Of equal interest are the Late Roman sites, at least three of which are located on the coast and are associated with the remains of kilns. These sites may have been engaged in a considerable local production of pottery.

In addition to strictly archaeological investigation, a number of ethnographic studies, some begun in 1972, have studied the relationship between culture and environment in modern contexts. These studies, which include land use practices, demographic patterns, and a modern site survey, are intended to aid in the interpretation of the past cultural and environmental relations and have been conducted by Hamish Forbes, Susan Sutton, Priscilla Murray, and Nick Kardulias.

Though the analyses of the archaeological, ethnographic, and geological data have not yet been completed, some patterns have begun to emerge. It appears that the history of settlement in the southern Argolid may be described as an alternating pattern of settlement nucleation and dispersal. For example, during the upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Early, and Middle Neolithic periods, there was only one site in the area: Franchthi Cave. Beginning in the Late Neolithic, about 6,000 years ago, the number of sites increased dramatically

from one to over twenty. The number of sites reached peaks in the Bronze Age, Greco-Roman times, and the Late Medieval to Modern period. These peaks alternated with periods when there was frequently only one or two sites in the southern Argolid, or even evidence of virtual depopulation.

Such patterns of alternating dispersal and nucleation can be correlated in part with the local phases of alluviation in the Southern Argolid as well as other cultural factors. There have been many alluvial phases over the last 300,000 years separated by long periods of soil formation. A period of stability and soil formation ended with a phase of alluviation at the end of the Neolithic which resulted in the deposition of up to ten meters of alluvium in some valleys. The entire Bronze Age, and subsequent Classical through Late Roman times, again witnessed a stable landscape at the same time as there was a growth in the numbers of settlements. After 600 A.D., however, many brief but torrential alluvia-tions can be identified, which testify to a destabilization of the landscape at a time when there were no sites recorded in the area. The last of these can be observed on a small scale today as land is deserted and terrace walls are neglected. Some periods of soil stability, therefore, appear to coincide with a dispersed settlement pattern and some alluviation episodes coincide with a nucleated pattern. One hypothesis to explain this phenomenon suggests that the stability of sediments was the result of the maintenance of terrace walls and other techniques for erosion control in agriculture, and periods of erosion occurred when terrace walls were abandoned. Thus human factors have contributed to the recent geological history; neglect and land abuse following periods of economic and demographic decline may be partly responsible for the alluvium now to be found in the valleys of the Southern Argolid.

This hypothesis will be tested and other analyses of the data will be undertaken when the Stanford team returns to Greece for another study season in 1983.

Priscilla Murray
Curtis N. Runnels



McCredie Named Director of NYU's Institute of Fine Arts

James R. McCredie, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, has been named director of New York University's Institute of Fine Arts. He had been serving as its acting director since September, 1982.

Mr. McCredie has had a close association with both the American School and the Institute of Fine Arts for many years. He was first a student at the School in 1958 and joined the Institute staff in 1963. In the 1970's he took leave of the Institute to become director of the School in Athens for 8 years. But again in 1978 he returned to the Institute as a full professor. He has served as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School since 1980.

A further tie between the School and the Institute is the excavation of the Sanctuary of the Great Gods on the island of Samothrace in Greece. Mr. McCredie directs these excavations which are conducted by New York University under the auspices of the School.



James R. McCredie

On November 9, 1982, Virginia Grace was presented with a leather bound copy of *Hesperia*, vol. 51, no. 3, which was dedicated to her and Dorothy B. Thompson. A group of some 70 of Miss Grace's friends gathered in the Director's Apartment for the celebration and all signed the presentation copy. Here Carolyn Koehler makes the formal presentation to Miss Grace



Craig Mauzy, Agora photographer, at work in the Museum. Here he is photographing the scale model of the buildings in the Agora. He works in the upper floor of the Stoa which overlooks the site. In the background right is the Temple of Hephaistos

Photography at the Agora

Photography has played an important role in documenting the archaeological evidence of the Ancient Athenian Agora since the initial excavations began in 1931. The Agora Excavations' photographic archive has grown during the past 52 years to a present collection of approximately 200,000 negatives. The majority of these record the nearly 80,000 inventoried objects but there are also 22,000 35mm negatives of outdoor documentary photographs and 17,000 large format negatives. The continuing value of our photographic archive is based on the fact that we have recorded, for the future, archaeological evidence some of which is no longer visible or preserved.

As photographer for the Agora Excavations, an archaeological site that excavates as well as maintains an important collection of antiquities, my responsibility is to aid the archaeologist and researcher in their efforts to preserve and present the archaeological evidence. While we are excavating I am called upon to photograph interesting features and distinct layers as they are uncovered in order to assure a photographic record to supplement the detailed written and drawn observations recorded in the notebooks. These documentary photographs are most often made with the large format Linhof view camera.

However, I do not work exclusively in the field, and, in fact, the majority of my work is conducted in my studio inside the Agora Museum. Soon after the excavation has concluded and the inventoried finds have been conserved and catalogued they arrive on my shelves for photography.

The catalogue system as designed by Lucy Talcott requires that a 35mm black and white photograph of the object accompany the written and measured observations. Six copies of each photograph are required for the six different locations in the catalogue system from which information can be retrieved on a particular object. This catalogue system can then be used by visiting scholars to aid their research; the negative number of each photograph is readily available if an enlargement is desired.

Very often at the end of a scholar's visit to the Agora he asks for a photographic order to be printed and here I am ably assisted by Koula Moustakis who makes the necessary enlargements. Frequently the existing negatives are not satisfactory because other views are desired. In these instances the object is retrieved and I make another photograph. The photographic orders that we receive are not restricted to those given to us by visiting researchers. We receive over 100 requests every year for photographic orders from individuals who have seen those photographs printed not only in our publications but also in various other journals and books.

The School has published 22 volumes to date on the Agora Excavations. This growing set of volumes presents material excavated from the Ancient Athenian Agora and provides a valuable source of reference for researchers. Currently there are three volumes in preparation: we are currently concluding the photography for a volume on terracotta figurines by Dorothy Thompson, work has begun on the photography of 2,000 coins for a volume that John

Kroll is preparing, and the initial orders for another volume by Susan Rotroff on Hellenistic pottery have been received. In addition to these academic publications, twenty "picture books" have been published which are designed to appeal to the general public's broader interest. There are several more in preparation.

Aside from these continuing projects, there is one which I wish to begin immediately and I believe is most important in terms of the preservation of the photographic archives. Approximately 800 negatives from our archives have been destroyed. The problem originated when glass negatives were replaced by more flexible negative material and film manufacturers chose as a film base a chemically unstable material, cellulose nitrate. Even with optimal storage conditions cellulose nitrate-based film has been found to slowly disintegrate (the movie industry bears witness to this fact) and we have discovered this film with its symptomatic signs of deterioration in our archives. The problem was made strikingly apparent when an earthquake caused air conditioning equipment to malfunction and water soaked into our archives and hastened the destruction of the affected negatives. The negatives have been lost, but fortunately we have photographs from which copy negatives can be made. Unfortunately the magnitude of this problem is still unclear as many more negatives are suspect since cellulose nitrate-based film was manufactured into the early 1950s. There is a great need to review the collection and ferret out the affected negatives.

Although my work as photographer concerns primarily documentation, I have had the opportunity to introduce to the Agora new materials and techniques as tools for research. There are several films which enhance areas of interest that are normally invisible to the eye and to panchromatic films. In the spring of 1982 Stephen Tracy, a visiting epigraphist, and I photographed a series of inscriptions using infrared film in hopes of revealing traces of paint. I have also used this film to photograph geometric pottery whose fabric retains hints of the original drawings. These experimental rolls which proved rather preliminary in conclusion, show promise for future exploration.

Photography has become an indispensable tool serving the excavator and researcher. Its intrinsic value lies in the fact that it can convey information quickly and concisely. Given the immediacy of execution and result, the excavator appreciates photography in its supporting role of documenting the archaeological evidence as it is being excavated and the researcher values the wealth of detail provided by photographs produced in the studio.

Craig Mauzy
Photographer, Agora Excavations

A Day in the Life of a Summer Volunteer Archaeologist

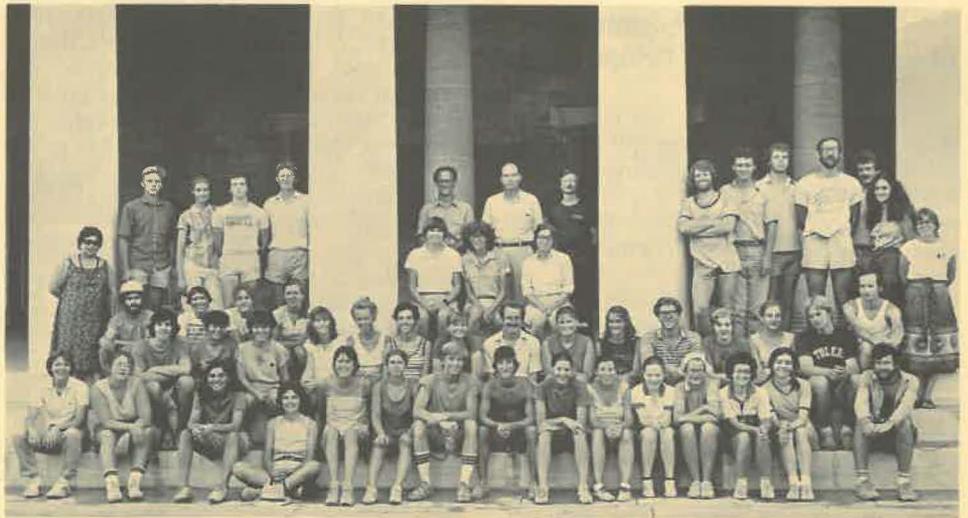
At nine o'clock, the first rays of sunlight were breaking over the western scarp. The dampness of the trench was slowly being suffocated in the morning dust as the second hour passed by. Over on the Panathenaic Way Maria and Martha were struggling with their zambeli full of road gravel. A circuit of planks and artificial terraces of dirt provided a path for them to travel. En route they would pass the forty other diggers busily at work uncovering remnants of the ancient Agora of Athens.

Probably the hardest part of carrying a zambeli, a double-handled leather bag used to carry excavated material, is finding a partner of the same size. In this respect Maria and Martha were fortunate. Their equal height enabled them to lug their heavy load across the circuitous path towards the dirt-dump. By the time Maria and Martha gained their balance and were walking with ease they would have passed by a recently excavated Byzantine well, a Classical marble altar, and a late Roman drain.

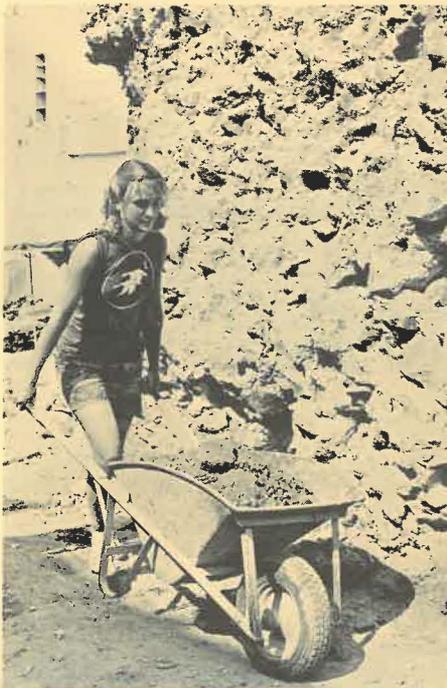
Seven centuries and thirty odd feet would bring Maria and Martha to the edge of the most exciting find of the past decade: The Painted Stoa. To the crowd of observers who lingered daily at the edge of the scarp, the tracings of this magnificent building, treasured by the citizens of Periclean Athens, were of little interest. It could hardly compare to the multi-colored T-shirts, songs, and exuberance of the volunteer diggers. Maria and Martha knew otherwise. Dexterity and concentration were necessary to get over the surface area of the Stoa.

In addition to the pitfalls of the classical site Maria and Martha were required to avoid the privileged retreat of the supervisors; a large, blue umbrella, whose shade provided a temporary respite for anyone who was lucky enough to find a small treasure in need of cataloguing.

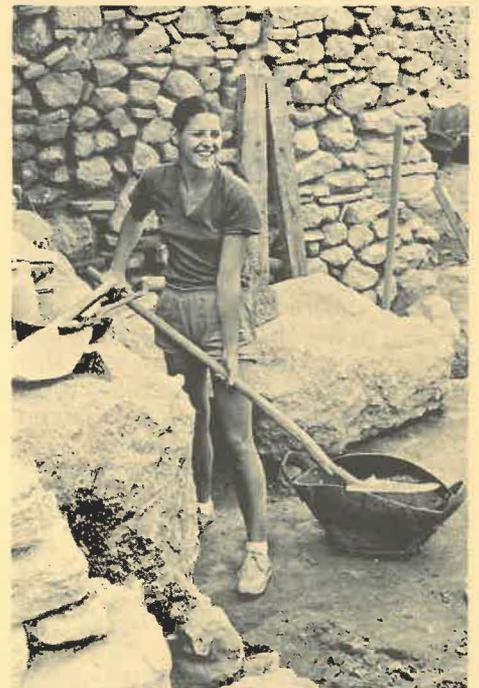
To the north of this twentieth century intrusion lay the northern boundary stone of the Agora, a small marble stele proclaiming "I am the boundary stone of the Agora." Jammed between the marker of the Agora and the Painted Stoa was an alley which in Classical times would have been dark and poorly ventilated. Yet here in the hot, arid sun of modern Athens, the Alisons were uncovering the technological achievements of the ancient city, its plumbing. About a foot and a half below the soil the painted surface of a classical drain was slowly coming to light. With the aid of water from the still functioning Byzantine well, it was possible to make out the colors and geometric drawings on the pipe which seemed as fresh as they had been on the day they had been painted nearly two thousand years ago.



The Agora Excavation Staff, Summer 1982



Cynthia Griffin



Alison Trimpi fills a zambeli

As Maria and Martha cautiously stepped over the drain they began their ascent to the "North 40"! The North 40 was a region rich in spirit and poor in classical finds. Here, where morales were kept up with songs and costumes, the hours and dirt moved rapidly by.

The last few feet of Maria and Martha's journey would be eased by the hilarity of the North 40 crowd. On a good day Jani, a local Greek workman who was ever the ladies' man, would have offered to empty the zambeli full of dirt. Today, however, Jani only stood by and watched Maria and Martha heave the road gravel onto an ever growing pile of dirt.

With only a moment's pause Maria and Martha were able to detect *sovlaki* frying in the adjacent Flea Market, the cries of ice-



A secondary use of the zambeli: Geoffrey Wilcox and Anne Kenner

cream vendors, and the bustle of the awakening city. Now, with empty zambeli they would make their way back across the site to their trench along the Panathenaic Way.

*Karen Smith
Cynthia Griffin*

The Survival of Paganism in the Tenth-Century Peloponnese

Anyone familiar with ancient Greek religion must wonder when the old cults finally became extinct. Compelling evidence exists to show their survival at least until the tenth century, well beyond the date usually given for the christianization of the Mediterranean world.

In the cities of Greece Christianity took firm root by the end of the fifth century, as evidenced by the numerous Christian basilicas excavated in recent years in nearly every urban center. Even a smaller city like Phthiotic Thebes (near Volos) could have four of them in close proximity. Many of these churches had mosaic dedicatory inscriptions and from these we can often tell who had paid for their construction. In most cases the benefactors were members of the local aristocracy and in this activity they were continuing a tradition of proud community service begun by their ancestors in the classical period.

While Christianity gained ground in the cities of Greece, progress was much slower in the countryside. In other parts of the empire monasteries played a crucial role in the spread of Christianity among the rural population, but there is no archaeological or epigraphic evidence for monasteries in southern Greece until at least the ninth century. In the absence of monastic missionary activity urban bishops did what they could to christianize the countryside, and they sometimes ordered the erection of small basilicas beside rural temples. Such a church (dated to the sixth century on numismatic evidence) lies near the temples of Despoina and Pan at Lykosoura in the Arcadian Peloponnese. Presumably, the clerical staff of such churches performed the Christian liturgy, watched the temple precincts, and discouraged pagan cult practices.

Nevertheless, despite this attempt to bring Christianity to the Greek countryside, pagan communities apparently existed well into the Middle Ages. Evidence of one such community can be found in the *De Administrando Imperio* (DAI), compiled from earlier documents by the Byzantine emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus (913-959). This text mentions a town of Maina which was inhabited by "ancient Greeks, who are until the present day called *hellenes* by the local inhabitants, because they were idolators in ancient times and were worshippers of idols in the manner of the ancient *hellenes*. They were baptized during the reign of the glorious Basil [emperor 867-886], and became Christians."

Considerable difficulty surrounds the identification and location of Maina, which was apparently a pagan stronghold in the Peloponnese. Many scholars, however, have assigned it to the Mani, the middle of the three peninsulas which extend to the

south of the Peloponnese. Constantine, however, notes that Maina lay in a district which was "arid and inaccessible, but suitable for olives," and "on the point of Malea, that is, past Erzeron towards the coast." Cape Malea, of course, lies to the east of the Mani, and Constantine thus suggests that Maina lay somewhere in that area, and not in the Mani.

The only other contemporary mention of Maina is in the *Life* of St. Nikon, who died in 998. This work describes Nikon's tour of the southern Peloponnese which was designed to convert the pagan communities in the area. The text notes that he departed from Argos and then "went on from Sparta. He reached the land of the Dorians, built two churches, proclaimed conversion to all, and went on to Maina. He crossed over from there to Kalamas."



Map of the Peloponnese

Kalamas is the modern Kalamata and it lies on the Messenian Gulf to the west of Mt. Taygetos. Since St. Nikon first visited Maina, then "crossed over" to Kalamas, this would suggest that Maina was located to the east of Mt. Taygetos, perhaps somewhere on the Dorian plain.

The evidence of the *Life* of St. Nikon thus appears to confirm that of the DAI as far as the location of Maina is concerned. But what about the tradition that the inhabitants of Maina were pagans and the



The walls of Mystra with the Taygetos mountains in the background. Photo by T. Gregory



A church at Sparta dedicated in the 10th century to St. Nikon. Photo by T. Gregory

descendants of the ancient *hellenes*? Is it possible that these people had been converted earlier and simply lapsed into paganism through contact with the pagan Slavic invaders? In fact, the text of the DAI appears to be based on an official report contained in the archives in Constantinople. This report speaks of the taxes paid by the people of Maina "since ancient times." Thus, tax registers apparently existed which went back, perhaps, hundreds of years. These registers probably contained information about ethnographic conditions and religious cults, a common practice in Byzantine religious documents.

There is, thus, every reason to believe the story told about the inhabitants of Maina in the DAI. They probably were pagans who had preserved their religion since antiquity in their "arid and inaccessible" location. Missionaries such as St. Nikon arrived in the tenth century to bring the teachings of Christianity, but there is evidence that even they were not initially successful and paganism lived on in this area until at least the end of the millennium.

Frank Trombley
Ohio State University

Major Grant from NEH Supports Lerna Publications

The American School of Classical Studies has been awarded a major three-year grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The grant of \$149,920 will support research and preparation of final reports on the finds from the excavations at Lerna. At the same time, a fund being raised by the School in memory of John L. Caskey and to help with printing of the volumes has grown to over \$15,000.

The Lerna excavations were carried out in the years 1952-1958 under the direction of the late John L. Caskey of the University of Cincinnati, who was at that time also director of the American School of Classical Studies. Professor Caskey published preliminary reports in *Hesperia* and a series of significant articles on his discoveries. His work is now being carried on by a team of scholars: Elizabeth C. Banks is responsible for the small objects of the Neolithic, Early and Middle Helladic periods, and for the architecture and stratigraphy of the Neolithic and Early Helladic III periods; Curtis Runnels for the lithic material of the Early and Middle Helladic periods; Jeremy B. Rutter for the pottery of the Early Helladic III period; Karen D. Vitelli for the Neolithic pottery; Carol Zerner for the architecture, stratigraphy and pottery of the

Middle Helladic period and for the Shaft Grave pottery. Elizabeth Tucker Blackburn, Miriam E. Caskey, and Wallace E. McLeod will contribute studies, respectively, on the graves, the geometric and classical finds, and the marked pottery. Martha H. Wiencke is responsible for the Early Helladic II pottery, architecture and stratigraphy, and for the Mycenaean finds, and will also serve as director of the project.

The new evidence from Lerna changed the framework of prehistoric research. The site still remains the type-site for the Early and Middle periods in the Peloponnese. Its situation on the coast of the Argolid, not far from Mycenae and Argos, and its long sequence of deposits, from Early Neolithic through the Middle Helladic period, undisturbed by much later construction, make it one of the most significant prehistoric sites in Greece.



The site of Lerna with the Argolic Gulf in the background and village of Myloi foreground. The concrete structure (center right) protects the palatial 3rd millennium B.C. building known as the House of the Tiles

The outline of prehistory at Lerna is widely known: the simple settlement of Neolithic farmers in Early and Middle Neolithic times; some later Neolithic occupation; a phase of new construction in the long Early Helladic II period, culminating in the large Building BG and the House of the Tiles, and the fortification of the site with heavy stone walls; the destruction of the House of the Tiles and the occupation of the site by a new cultural group, producers of Early Helladic III pottery; the peaceful development of the un-walled settlement into a considerable town of the Middle Helladic age; and the continued occupation in the Mycenaean and later periods, indicated by the two emptied Shaft Graves, a few Mycenaean houses and graves, and wells, graves, and other scattered evidence of the post-Bronze Age eras.

The long-awaited publication of the finds will fill out this picture in detail, and will contribute materially to scholarly understanding of pre-Mycenaean Greece.

Martha H. Wiencke

Report from the Director

This past year, and especially the summer months, saw considerable activity at a variety of sites. At some of these study and research for final publication were the main goals. This was particularly true of older School sites such as Halieis-Franchthi, Isthmia, Kea, Lerna, and Samothrace.

Active excavation work in the Athenian Agora, directed by Professor Shear, focussed on the area immediately west and north of the Painted Stoa. Among the results were further evidence for the construction of the Stoa in the second quarter of the 5th century B.C., the discovery of a terracotta aqueduct of the same date running behind the building, and the foundations for a gate at the southwest corner of the Stoa which dates to the very early 3rd century B.C. and may be that gate mentioned by Pausanias (I.15.1). In Corinth, Dr. Williams directed excavations in the district just northeast of the theater and retrieved substantial evidence for residential activities in the Roman period, and less substantial evidence for habitation in the Neolithic, Early Helladic, Geometric, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic periods. At Nemea, excavations directed by the undersigned revealed tantalizing evidence for the Early Stadium, and more information about the date and functioning of the Bath House south of the Temple of Zeus, as well as the remains of a large Early Christian house in the same region. Professor Shaw directed a combined study and excavation season at Kommos in Crete. Perhaps the most significant result was the discovery of a part of a building of Middle Minoan date constructed of huge ashlar masonry.

In addition to these larger team efforts, individual scholars from the School worked throughout Greece. Perhaps the best indication of the extent of their activities is the processing of 107 applications for study permits by the School during the past nine months.

Renovations in the Main Building begun more than a year ago and with the purpose of expanding the Blegen Library, are essentially complete, although little problems linger on. The result has been a considerable change in the internal appearance and functioning of the building. Both stack and reading space have been expanded, as has library office space. A reception area, including a security check, has been established, and the new systems including expanded open hours seem to be working reasonably well. Perhaps the most important result of the innovations has been the ability to offer our holdings to a larger audience which has, in turn, bred increased and improved scholarly contact with our non-American colleagues.

Stephen G. Miller
Director of the School

Letter from Minnie Bunker

Minnie Bunker was born in North Anson, Maine in 1867. She later moved to California to be near a married sister and was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of California at Berkeley in 1889, one of six girls in her class. She taught Greek, Latin and the Classics in Denver for a few years and in Oakland for nearly thirty years. Though she travelled all over the world, Greece was always her first love. She died at 91 in January, 1959.

Minnie Bunker was a member of the School in 1900/01. Her grandniece, Nancy P. Watson, has thoughtfully provided some of her correspondence, photographs and memorabilia for the School's archives. The following excerpts are from a letter written during her year at the School in Greece:

Grand Hotel, Athens
Nov. 9 (1900)

Dearest Home People,

I must tell you of my grand Boeotian trip before my enthusiasm cools. . . . You should have seen us driving away in the dawn with all the little bells jangling on the horses' heads and every man and boy in the hotel service bowing and waving us farewell. We were not "Seven against Thebes," as in the old days, but Thirteen besides the driver, five of us "a-coach" and eight of us "a-wheel," four Greek professors, one Catholic priest, an Englishman who puts an "a" in all his "o's," three women students—and the others young

men of the school. If you have a good map of Greece, you should feel inclined to follow our route, so I will give it in order.

The road leads first along the old Sacred Way to Eleusis where so many processions have made their riotous way to celebrate the mysteries. No one knows what they were, but the wisest and best of the ancients were among the initiated and declared that the visions and disclosures, though awful, were soul-enlightening. I wish the garrulous old Pausanias, who is a greater guide than Baedeker, had seen fit to disclose the rites that took place there in the temple. No doubt the priests resorted to all sorts of devices to cause awe and fear, with serpents, subterranean thunders and all the uncanny ceremonies that would make a man credulous.

The beautiful Bay of Eleusis is almost landlocked by big Salamis and the encircling plain of Attica. It is hard to make clear the particular beauty of Greece to one who has not seen it; one seems to take away all possibilities of charm when she says that Greece is a mass of barren, little-wooded hills, but the outlines are clearly-cut and seen under this clear air assume beauties of shape and color that change with every passing hour. Bleak old Cithaeron where Edipos was exposed to die, opened its arms in an unexpected pass and gave us a grand view of the historic old Boeotian plain. We sped down, down the winding sides with the carriage while the bicyclists had to coast with a watchful eye. I wish I could recall as fine a road down any mountain at home. We passed many villages on our way, small places, generally with bad odors

and many dogs (Greek dogs are usually snapping and snarling); the appearance of the first bicyclist was always a signal for the whole population to come out to stare. Curiosity is as surely a Greek trait today as in Paul's time.

Many of the people are Albanian, though they always insist that they are "Helenikos." The men often wear the long white woolen hose, the absurd fustanella, a very short, stiffly-starched and plaited skirt not reaching the knees, a bolero-like jacket of red or blue with the puffy, white undersleeves, and the red cap with long tassel. The women are dark and dress much less picturesquely, some using the long woven strips of carpeting for aprons. Imagine us pausing for a moment in one of these little towns, while the driver waters his horses. Faster than you can count they gather around, asking where we come from, whither we go; they are kindly and have always "Kalimera" (Good day) and "Yassous" (Health to you!) on their lips. They seem as much amused at us as we at them and when I think of the sensation that one Greek in fustanella would cause on the street at home, I cannot feel that they differ so much from other people.

At noon we stopped often at khans, rude adobe houses where one may get food, but not shelter. One description is enough for all. I remember following one khan keeper to the cooking room where he had promised to show me how to make the Turkish coffee. One end was a stable, where horses, sheep and goats were feeding; at the other end a miserable fire was burning in the stone floor (there was no hearth, even!), chickens and turkeys flew by, cats divided the spoils of the frying pan where the last meal had been cooked. Flat on the ground sat a man holding in the fire what appeared to be paper but presently something black boiled over and we were handed coffee. They grind the coffee to the merest powder, add sugar and a very little water, boil in these small skilletts(?) and behold! he who will may drink his coffee a la Turque, with all the grounds, only a thimbleful in all. One grows to like strange things, though, as witness my eating raw tomatoes, macaroni, besides all manner of queer things I scorned once. When we come to settle the bill at this place the man proved extortionate, demanding 30 lepta (about four cents) for coffee. Prof. R. informed him that he was a "thief," whereat the man smiled sweetly and came down to 10 lepta.

I should like to tell you some of the dishes we have oftenest, but I shall never get on with my journey. One of the commonest is "pilafi," a bed of well cooked rice, with scraps of liver or beef or lamb on top and sometimes a tomato sauce. Lamb and goat we have always, dead and alive. I wish father could see the shepherds driving great flocks of long-haired sheep and black,



Minnie Bunker (center) "a coach," during the Boeotian trip in November, 1900. Photo courtesy of her grandniece, Nancy P. Weston



Greek man wearing a fustanella. Photo ca. 1900 by C.H. Weller, courtesy of his granddaughter, Jeanne Perrin



Greek woman wearing woven apron. Photo ca. 1900 by C.H. Weller, courtesy of his granddaughter, Jeanne Perrin

wicked-horned goats, whose disposition however seemed amiable enough. Then turkeys are more numerous than I ever supposed they could be; our way is often stopped by great bands of them being driven to market. When I get home, I shall decline fowl forevermore, I can hardly look one of these birds in the face now, I have devoured so many of his kind. . . .

It was sunset, as I think I said, when we came down into the Boeotian plain and exchanged mountain scenery, gaining Helicon and Parnassus for Hymettos and Penticulus left behind. Tantalizingly near lay Plataea but we went on across a grand, fertile plain that did my eyes good. There were real plows being used, though they only scratched the surface and the soil showed rich and promising, watered as hardly any other plain by rivers that do not lose all their water in Summer. Beyond, a small range of hills hid Thebes from view till we were close upon it, the poor new town that occupies that famous old acropolis of Cadmus; the seven gates have long since disappeared but we must have entered by the Electran, for the same roadway is still used to all the adjoining towns and the spring of which Aeschylus tells of still furnishes water for the Theban women who were busily washing on huge stones hollowed like troughs to hold the clothes.



Women of Plataea doing laundry, 1900. Photo by Minnie Bunker, courtesy of her grandniece, Nancy P. Weston

In the evening light, Thebes did not look so unlike our towns, with its long streets, bordered by trees but daylight showed a direful contrast. Our Xenodochion (hotel) was entered by a narrow doorway but behind lay a court with oleanders and other flowers. . . .

After dinner at the eating-place (the name fits it!) and coffee at the Kaffeneion we "strolled," as Nellie would say, through the town. The moonlight lay on the distant range of Parnassos and fairly glorified the poor little town till we could almost fancy the walls were standing again and the towers were manned by the descendents of the "dragon-men" sown by Cadmus. The hill of Sphingion, where the Sphinx once sat and propounded its riddle to all passers rose to the north. West and across the ravine was the spot where Edipus was purified for the murder of his father. I almost thought I saw Antigone with her urn, but it was only a Theban girl with her jar of water on her shoulder. . . .

At Plataea we found only the merest ruins of ancient walls and towers but with Prof. Richardson's help we were able to trace the inner line of defences that were held for two years by a small band and to follow the general plan of the great battle that has made Plataea so famous. They were ploughing within the walls and the ploughman called to me to see the antique vase that he had just brought to surface. They know well the value of antiquities—and he asked too many drachmae for me to buy so I contented myself with picking up fragments that had little value but were older than our era.

I have paused here to have a conversation, vehement, though somewhat limited as to vocabulary, with the boy who trims the lamp; he speaks no word of English but he declares in modern Greek that I shall have a better one. I have told him, after some consultations of the dictionary, that I shall ask him for it a hundred times tomorrow and that if he fails to provide it, I shall go away to America. His sense of humor is faint and he has backed out of the room in some dismay. There is a tiny little fellow who brushes our shoes at the hotel door who seems to feel personally responsible for us Americans. It amuses me hugely to hear him correct the great Columbia Professor for some mistake in the new Greek.

Shall I ever get back to Boeotia? I want to stop and tell you how funny the account of the Presidential election looks in the Greek papers, with McKinley, Roosevelt and Bryan spelled a la Athens. We were all delighted and relieved at the good news by the way, though the Greek papers add that "street fights occurred in the United States in which many people were killed."

From Plataea we drove on a few miles to Leuktra, also the scene of a grand victory for Boeotia; it was there that Epaminondas introduced the charge against the old fashioned battle-line, an idea which Napoleon is said to have studied from this old-time leader. The Spartans seem to have had the better position, but, as one of the party said, "There was a man called Epaminondas over there," pointing to a low ridge opposite. Remnants of the old trophy were scattered in ruin beside the road and I doubt if any of the passing villagers could have explained their meaning any better than the old poem, "O, why they fight, I do not know, but 'twas a glorious victory!" A little further on below a new town on the hill, we thought we must have reached the site of ancient Thespieae, for a bit of old wall and a cellar like ruin could be seen. Since women were washing beside the spring and, as usual, on our approach all left their houses and surrounded us. We asked for the lion which was erected over the Thespians who fell at Thermopylae(?) and an old woman with a commanding air pointed across a ploughed field; she wore spectacles and was bare

footed (an unusual combination, though I saw a girl today who was wearing no stockings having her shoes blacked. I thought it would be a saving to make the job complete.) Across the field we found a large stone lion, headless, and much the worse for the wear and tear of some 2400 years, though a good part of that time it had been underground. By this time the afternoon was waning and we drove back to Thebes, watching with delight the changing colors of the grand hills that here watched so much strife and waited so long for this new Greece.

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Our next destination was Skripou, the modern village lying at the base of lofty Orchomenos, but we made a detour northward to visit the battlefield of Chaeronea where Greece lost her freedom and fell into the hands of Macedonia. In massive fragments, beside the road, lies the grand lion that stood long above the grave of the fallen Thebans. Some say that a leader in the Greek war maliciously broke it in pieces, others think that this ruin is only the result of time and the giving way of the supporting earth. At any rate, there he lies with his great head in the dust, broken, disregarded for centuries like the nation whose defeat he marks; if, as is hoped, the Chaeronean lion should be restored and set up again, he would form a still more fitting emblem of the new Greece that is gathering itself from the shocks of the past. There was something so human and pathetic about him that none of us would have struck another blow at the fallen monarch even when the zeal of the souvenir-collector was strongest upon us, but some vandal before us had been less forbearing and tiny fragments of marble lay scattered below a fresh cutting. So you shall see a bit of the fine old beast, even tho you never see Chaeronea. Perhaps you remember the battle. I had grown a little musty about details. The news that Elateia, in the passes back of Boeotia, had been taken by Philip of Macedon had alarmed all Greece, and, under the eloquent appeals of Demosthenes, Athens and Thebes forgot their long-standing enmity and joined forces against the invader. All the courage of the Athenians and the valor of the Theban Sacred Band could not avail in this their day of fate; when the battle was over the real freedom of Greece was ended for more than 20 centuries. No wonder the modern Greeks are anxious to reinstate the lion; only the war prevented its being done two years ago, but now—they shrug their shoulders and say "When? Greece is so poor!"

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Then we drove on to Topolia at a snail's pace, but finally arrived, the poor horses were given a meal that seemed to put new life in them. After the usual kind of a meal in the usual kind of a khan, we started across the fields to the ancient Gla, once an island in the lake, but now high



Minnie Bunker (holding black umbrella) and the Thespian lion, November, 1900. Photo courtesy of her grandniece, Nancy P. Weston

and dry above the surrounding plain. A description of ancient walls and ruined foundations will seem tiresome, but you can hardly understand what a fascination they come to have over the mind that is in any degree archaeologically inclined. The Greeks were so consistent and logical in their building that it is possible to reconstruct quite accurately from a very slender basis. At Gla the protecting wall is 2 miles in circumference and 20 ft. thick; great tower-like buttresses still stand, many courses high, at the several gates. The foundation of an ancient palace attracted our notice first; the ground plan can be perfectly made out and in a few rooms traces of stucco and decorations, while one floor was entirely of marble. Behind this are the ruins of some great fortification. One could sit studying and dreaming in this strange spot for days. What manner of men reared these grand walls? What king ruled in this palace? What fierce fighting has there been at these old gates, and all for what? Perhaps some aged king watched here ten long years for the return of his sons from Troy. Perhaps—but it was past three o'clock and the days growing short, our horses waiting for us a half-mile away looked like beetles against the clear sky. We hurried back over a ploughed field, carrying with us the blossoms of yellow crocus and pink cyclamen that seem to grow best in these wild spots.

The bicyclists had gone on, for they dared not risk a strange road after dark. . . . Just as the sun sank we reached a road that clings to the bounding eastern side of the old lake. It was built with praiseworthy

motive upon boulders, but the rains have washed all the earth away and driving upon a stone wall would be a luxury in comparison. We were still 19 miles from Thebes and the night was upon us. . . . Again and again the three men had to lift the carriage or roll boulders out of the road. If it is "a long way to Boston," it seemed forever to Thebes. There were no villages for miles and the horses seemed utterly discouraged. It looked as if we were to have a night on the Copais Lake but, mile by mile, we crawled along with the dim outline of the Sphinx Mt. growing always nearer. We cheered ourselves by thinking how much more miserable a time the bicyclists must be having between sand and rocks. Nine miles of up and down and we struck the fine broad road from Livadia to Thebes; a fresh horse had been sent out to help us and we went dashing on in the gayest spirits—London will never look more lordly and altogether admirable than did Thebes on her Cadmeian hill-top.

The next morning was dull and threatening as we left Thebes for the last time; we remembered it was election day at home and hoped the clouds did not portend another "rainy day in New York." We passed out through the Proetidian Gate and drove northward over a small plain and a low range of hills. The great Delph of Euboea hid its head in the clouds but Messapion, one of the mountains that bore the fire-signal announcing the fall of Troy, rose always clear and sharp before us. We wound up and up till we reached a high pass famous for one of the encounters with the Turks in 1829; we all cried out together

for far below us lay below the bright waters of the Euripus dividing Boeotia and Euboea.

So narrow is the strait at Chalcis that a drawbridge connects the two. The sun had come out again and touched the grand mountains of Euboea till it seemed the fairest sight in all the world. Kandhili, from which the fire-signal leaped to Messapion, curved westward as if almost minded to join the mainland again and great, stately Delph designed to appear for a little. . . .

I shall remember that day as long as McKinley does, but for another reason. In the afternoon Prof. Richardson invited us all to go sailing and where do you think we went but to the renowned Bay of Aulis where Homer makes the Grecian fleet assemble on their way to Troy. At the turning of the tide, the water rushes furiously past Chalcis; the sailboats seem fairly to fly, that is, the other sailboats—ours had too many passengers to go at such a rate. Like the Homeric fleet, we, too, were becalmed at the Bay of Aulis, but no Iphigenia was offered to the angry gods though Diana's temple, now replaced by a chapel, could be seen a little back from the shore. We rowed back in the splendor of the full moonlight to a good dinner and, to crown the day, an evening of Italian opera, which can truthfully be called a remarkable performance. We occupied two rows of the seats and attracted hardly less attention than the soloists. The opera was "Il Trovatore" and "they did most basely murder" it, but it was entertaining.

We were called in the grey dawn of Thursday to take the steamer to the Piraeus but, like other Greek things, it came not on time and it was afternoon before we put out in a row-boat for the steamer. . . . We found a curious assemblage on the steamer, cattle, goats, sheep, turkeys, seven prisoners with a guard of soldiers, peasants, and an imposing officer in the Greek service. It promised to be rough and we dreaded reaching the open sea, but the wind died down and we had no illness at all even going around the point of Attica. We watched the wonderful mountain shapes, in ranges, clusters, alone, peaked, cone-shaped, serrated, smooth, hardly able to distinguish on which shore they rose. We passed again the Bay of Aulis, Eretria, and soon drew near the long promontory of Mt. Parnes. Below, in the moonlight, we passed Marathon, regretted that it was not day, yet charmed with the beauty of the night. We staid on deck till eleven that we might catch a glimpse of the temple to Athene on Sunium and were rewarded by a fine view; through the glass we could even count the columns that must have been the landmark for sailors for centuries. The next thing we knew the boatmen had come on board and were clamoring to take us ashore. Athens and breakfast and civilization were only a half-hour away—and Boeotia was a memory.



Arthur A. Houghton III

Remarks of Mrs. Papandreou

Continued from page 3

Greek and American have undertaken together. As you will see while visiting the exhibition, this spirit of cooperation has reached even greater heights in the Temple of Zeus project.

"Professor Cooper from the University of Minnesota and other Americans, students from the Hoger Architectural Institut of Gent, Belgium, Drs. George Koukis and John Drakopoulos, and local Nemeans have worked under the aegis of the American School of Classical Studies and the supervision of the Ministry of Culture of our country to put the Temple of Zeus back together again, at least on paper.

"Our appreciation of that spirit of cooperation can only be even further heightened when we read in the catalogue of this exhibition the names of the Greek-American organizations and individuals who have made that work possible. All these people of such different backgrounds and nationalities have shared a dream that the temple might actually rise again.

"I suggest to you that, whatever else might come of the project to reconstruct the Temple of Zeus at Nemea, the most important result is the continuation of that ancient idea, first born at the panhellenic centers, that man, if he works and plays with his fellow man, can live in peace; that cultures, no matter how different, do not have to impede the realization that people are people the world over; and that a dream knows not national boundaries. The exhibition which we are about to see is, then, not just the story of a pile of ancient blocks, somehow endowed by their antiquity with a special grace, but the story of hopes and dreams—a story of people."

Arthur A. Houghton III Elected Trustee of School

On November 15, 1982, Arthur A. Houghton III was elected to the School's Board of Trustees. Mr. Houghton served with the State Department and as a Foreign Service Officer in Beirut, Amman and Cairo, and from 1974 through 1976 was a staff member of the National Security Council. He is presently Associate Curator of Antiquities at the J. Paul Getty Museum in Santa Monica, California.

Educated at Harvard and the University of Beirut, Mr. Houghton is an expert on the Hellenistic period and on numismatics, a subject on which he has written numerous articles. To be published in 1983 is *Coins of the Seleucid Empire*, as well as several articles.

Mr. Houghton is a member of the Visiting Committees to the Department of Ancient Near Eastern Art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and to the Department of Islamic Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

He is married and has two children, Andrew, 13, and James 11, both born in Beirut. Mrs. Houghton holds a BA from Radcliffe. She is a professional landscape and interior designer.

Remarks of Mrs. Mercouri

Continued from page 3

democracy were established and confirmed. Athletic rules were the same for all, large and small, kings, generals, priests and common citizens. The same punishments were meted out to transgressors and the same honors accorded to victors.

"Here the idea of Peace arose with the proclaimed truce which held throughout the duration of the Games.

"Here the cultivation of the arts and letters, the exercise of speech, and the transmission of ideas found an ideal environment.

"But the main significance of these great sanctuaries was the opportunity it provided for representatives of all the Greek world to meet and communicate. The Nemea festival, along with the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian festivals, were—as Konstantine Paparigopoulos says so succinctly—"the strongest ethical and social tie that binds together all the Hellenic nation." Here was forged that spirit of national unity which, apart from martial embroilments, gave impulse to the creative genius in art and thought. Greek citizens from the ends of the earth gathered together here to become acquainted, to talk, to exchange ideas, and to work together on common projects."

Cooperating Institutions

American Numismatic Society
Amherst College
Barnard College
Boston College
Boston University
Brandeis University
Brigham Young University
Brock University
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Case Western Reserve University
Central Pennsylvania Consortium
Dickinson College
Franklin and Marshall College
Gettysburg College
Wilson College
City University of New York
Clark University
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Pomona College
Princeton Theological Seminary
Princeton University
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, in Consortium with Sweet Briar College

Rice University
Rutgers University
Scripps College
Smith College
Smithsonian Institution
Southern Methodist University
Southwestern at Memphis
Stanford University
State University of New York at Albany
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Swarthmore College
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Temple University
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The NEWSLETTER is published periodically by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 54 Soudias St., Athens 140, Greece. All correspondence, contributions of articles or photographs should be addressed to the Editor at 41 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.



The American School of Classical Studies at Athens

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