

Καλή Ἀντάμωσιν, Dr. Cooper

The Open Meeting address, "A New Look at Old Buildings," marked the last official public engagement for Frederick Cooper, as the Mellon Professor of Archaeology at the American School of Classical Studies. In this address Fred presented characteristically innovative, and at times iconoclastic, thoughts on the nature of the Treasury of the Athenians at Delphi, the Temple of Athena Nike, and the sanctuary of Athena Polias, both on the Athenian Akropolis, and "the building overlooking the Athenian Agora which for the last fifty years has been called the Hephaisteum." Regular and associate members in the audience, who had accompanied Fred on many a field trip, had heard and argued these proposals *in situ* and at meals. We are proud that Fred had been inspired on those trips (with us!). We remember fondly pacing out measurements of buildings with him, ignoring entire monuments in order to concentrate on clamps and dowels. AND no one who has studied with Fred during his three years as Mellon Professor will forget ever a certain temple in Arcadia (Bassae), nor its architect (Ictinus).

Fred's study of archaeology and architectural history began at Yale with exposure to color theory in contemporary art with Joseph Albers and to Greek Architecture with Vincent Scully. He mastered the technique of surveying while studying Art History part time at the University of Pittsburgh where he encountered Rhys Carpenter. In 1962 he came to Greece, and to Bassae, for the first time, and, a few years later published in *AJA* a preliminary study of the Temple of Apollo based on this visit.

Graduate studies in Art History at the University of Pennsylvania were not limited to the ancient world. In "A Reconstruction of Duccio's Maestà," his students will be relieved to learn that Fred, true to form, first looked into the structural problems of the altarpiece, the nails and dowels, before considering the problems of iconography.

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Fred at the helm

Cleaning at Kavousi Reveals Large Settlement of the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age

In 1900, Harriet Boyd (Hawes), who later went on to excavate the Minoan town of Gournia in East Crete, uncovered a settlement and cemetery of the early Iron Age (about 1100–800 B.C.) at the site of Vronda ("Thunder Hill") on a ridge above the modern village of Kavousi (Fig. 1). She reported finding a large house with a forecourt on the summit of the hill, store-rooms, a massive wall on the east, and traces of other walls. No plan, however, of her excavations was drawn, and the few finds, including pithos fragments, pottery, and iron tools, were only briefly described.

The Kavousi Project was begun in 1978 to study the material from the area and bring up-to-date the information available about the site using modern sci-

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Fig. 1. The settlement of Vronda from the southeast

Images of Corinth, 1937 and 1938

J. Lawrence Angel, renowned "Bone Man", supervisor and curator of Physical Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution, recipient of the 1983 Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology, first came to Greece in November 1937. He was twenty-two and his wife Peggy was twenty. We asked her for some impressions of "in those days. . ."

Married in July, we had spent much of the summer preparing for the trip. Larry's aim was, and is, to contribute information about the health and body structure of the human beings whose achievements are studied by other specialists. Sometimes he does measure living human beings, but his 1937-1939 research focused on the skeletons excavated by classical archaeologists.

His gratitude for access to archaeological skeletons communicated itself even to Pavlos Daphnai, the cook of the Oakley House staff, who brought to a 1938 birthday celebration for Larry a candle-lit production of Karayoz. In this performance, just as the dragon was about to swallow someone, the villain said: "Be sure you save the skull, so I can give it to Mr. Angel!"

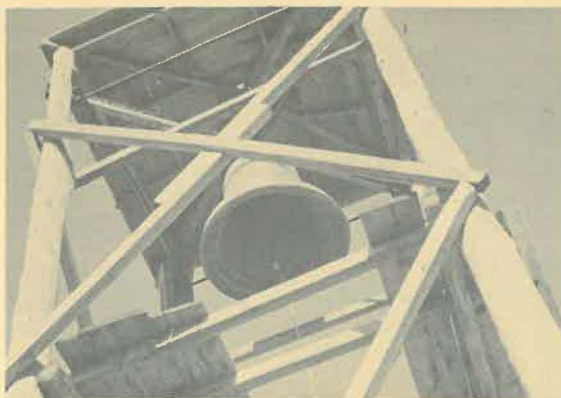
Pavlos was expressing as well the uneasy fascination felt by our frequent on-lookers. In Corinth there was Barba Yanni, who tried to teach us the Albanian words for the bones being studied. Perhaps he began to understand Larry's philosophy that in studying bones, the evidence of death, he like the archaeologists, is helping to give the bones' owners some measure of immortality.

In looking back I find myself saying "in those days," but when we were actually there, at the beginning of Larry's research, we were living in new days, and were very conscious of the real old days, the years of work which preceded us and our contemporaries. I remember my awe on discovering that one group of skeletons was wrapped in a 1916 newspaper story listing the casualties of the battle of Jutland.

I remember too the non-working part of these visits to Corinth. Usually we went there by train, sitting in the dining car and enjoying, over tangerines and nuts, the long slow climb to Eleusis and then the spectacular glide along the cliffs of the Kaki Skala. I didn't expect bandits, but did wonder if we would plunge into that blue water.

Old Corinth was still a village then, and the air, after the ascent from New Corinth, fresh and chill. The sounds were those of the country: sheep bells, roosters crowing, dogs barking. Then, as now, we looked up to the constant presence of Acrocorinth, and down across the sloping plain to the Gulf of Corinth. Each morning we walked past the Temple of Apollo to the apotheke where were stored the skeletons Larry was studying, and each evening

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The bell tower, Old Corinth



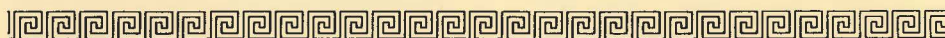
Larry's first Greek skull



Larry and Peggy Angel, Christmas 1937



The train to Hexamilia, pre-automatice



Akoue!

Excerpts from the files of 30 years ago suggest "plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

January 3, 1952: (Charles Hill Morgan, Chairman of the Managing Committee, to Ward M. Canaday, President, Board of Trustees) The original number of supporting institutions whose interest made possible the founding of the School was six. The present count is seventy-four of which two have joined in the past year. Early this fall we started another drive for members and have been turned down in every instance. . . We shall, however, continue our efforts in this direction.

March 18, 1954: (WMC to Spyros P. Skouras) I have been asked the question as to how much support is being given by people whose national roots are in Greece.

May 11, 1954: (CHM to WMC) I was able to squeeze a little more excavation money for the Agora. . . But I should like to see some of our "surplus" made available for the normal needs of the School. We have just barely got by with maintenance over the past few years.

April 29, 1955: (CHM to WMC) We must find a sound method of putting ourselves in the public eye, if we are ever going to get that additional endowment for the School.

May 11, 1955: (CHM to WMC) I have in mind specifically to find approximately fifteen thousand dollars for the demolition of the house at the east end of Asteroskopiou, and very much larger sums, some day, to clear the area north of the railroad tracks and find the Stoa Poikile.

May 23, 1955: (CHM to WMC) Oscar Brooner's new book on the South Stoa at Corinth has just come out and is a credit to a great scholar.

November 25, 1955: (J. L. Caskey, Director to WMC) The season of trips with the students is over and we celebrated with a big Thanksgiving dinner. The party had to be limited to the Members and immediate family since even so there were seventy-two people at table where we carved seven turkeys and a dozen mince pies. I wish you could have enjoyed it with us.

A.I.A. Gold Medal to Margaret Thompson

This award is no longer "news" to readers of Archaeology (January/February 1985) or the Archaeological Journal of America (Vol. 89, 1985) or to those who were present at the meetings in Toronto in December 1984. Professor Mellink's citation has been published. We print Margaret Thompson's response because it is an eloquent reminder of the quality of scholarship for which the ASCSA stands.

Nineteen years ago I had the privilege of presenting to Carl Blegen the first of the medals that Leon and Harriet Pomerance had established for archaeological achievement. If anyone on that occasion had suggested that I might one day receive the same award, I would have recommended a psychiatrist. Despite the kind words of the citation, I have no place among the truly distinguished archaeologists who have preceded me. This I know full well, but, human nature being what it is, I confess that my sense of unworthiness is overshadowed by the great pleasure your tribute has given me.

This is the first time that a numismatist has been so honored and I am proud that my special discipline has been recognized as a valuable member of the archaeological family. It was not always the case. A colleague once told me of his experience in the 1920's when he went out as a young epigraphist to a dig in the Middle East and found that he was also expected to handle the coins since they had inscriptions. My own experience in the 1930's was a happier one; nobody at the Agora expected me to combine numismatics and epigraphy. That excavation under T. Leslie Shear, and later Homer Thompson, was deeply concerned with the coin finds, but such concern tended to be the exception rather than the rule. Few expeditions deemed it necessary to have a trained numismatist on the staff; the coins were minor objects to be stashed away somewhere out of sight and out of mind, until they could be taken to some center for study or a numismatist could be persuaded to go out and examine them on the spot. It must be admitted that this rather cavalier approach was to some extent the fault of the numismatist, for the excavator often discovered that even after the coins had been studied, they failed to provide the information he wanted and needed. Earlier numismatists had concentrated on grandiose compilations of all coins of a particular cabinet, all coins of a given area, with scant attention to precise chronology.

Gradually, however, in the interval between the two World Wars the emphasis shifted from the elaborate corpuses to mint studies, designed to analyze in depth



Margaret M. Thompson

the issues of a single city, an individual ruler, or perhaps a dynasty, placing those issues in chronological sequence and relating them to the historical record. Scholars such as Edward Newell, Stanley Robinson, and Henri Seyrig made numismatics a true science. Today's honor is in large measure theirs, for I know how much any achievement of mine owes to their pioneering research.

I shall treasure this award as the gift of an Institute that I greatly admire and most of all as a reminder of the many colleagues whose friendship I have cherished. Archaeologists are a rare breed and I am fortunate that my lot has been cast in such congenial company. Thank you very much.



Results of Alumnae/i Association Elections

Secretary-Treasurer, 1985-1986, 1986-1991 (one year to replace Jim Wright who will be on sabbatical leave next year plus the regular five-year term)

David Gilman Romano

Council of the Alumnae/i Association, 1985-1990

Caroline Houser
John H. Oakley

Representative to the Managing Committee, 1985-1988

Michael L. Katzev

Malcolm Hewitt Wiener Elected Trustee of the School

Born in Tsingtao, China, on July 3, 1935, schooled in Tsingtao, San Francisco, New York City, and Washington, with a *magna cum laude* degree from Harvard in economics, it was sea duty as Ensign/Lt. jg USN which brought Malcolm to Greece for the first time in 1957, and since then he has never been very far away.

A Harvard law degree in 1963 added further to his *pro bono* activities, as Consultant to the Department of Justice activities, as Consultant to the Department of Justice Commission on Criminal Law and Drug Abuse, 1973; as General Counsel of the Archaeological Institute of America, 1968-1975; Advisor to the U.S. Department of State on the International Convention on Illicit Traffic in Antiquities, 1970-1975; Executive Director of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, 1980-; Co-Director of the Aegean Bronze Age Colloquium, 1974-; and Member of the Executive Committee of the Council of Friends of the New York Institute for Fine Arts, 1981-; Member of the Board of Directors of the International Foundation for Art Research, 1981-; Board of Overseers Committee on University Resources, Harvard College, 1984-; Albert Gallatin Fellow of New York University, 1983-.

Mr. Wiener is presently Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of The Millburn Corporation, Millburn Partners, CommInVest, and ShareInVest, interrelated entities which manage funds in futures and securities markets. Clients include financial institutions, private individuals, and public mutual funds.

The Trustees are pleased that, for all the broad spectrum over which his energies and commitments extend, Mr. Wiener's heart is very much with the American School. His financial experience and acumen no less than his archaeological training, interest, and publications make him a most welcome addition to the Board.



Malcolm Hewitt Wiener

Summer School Alumna Gives Scholarship

"You've made my day, perhaps even my week," wrote Steve Miller to Katherine Keene of Greenbelt, Maryland in July of 1984.

Katherine Keene has been an indefatigable teacher of "Western Civilization", under the rubric of Social Studies or History, in the public schools of Prince George's County, Maryland, for, let's just say, many years. In 1972 she joined ASCSA Summer Session II led by the late Joseph Conant. This experience, which added further zest to her already vigorous teaching, prompted her, upon retirement (and upon her return from a reunion in Switzerland of her former WAC buddies), to establish a scholarship of \$2000 for a secondary-school teacher to attend Summer Sessions at the School. "I know few U.S. public schools can offer either Greek or a full semester on Greek civilization," she says, "but it's important that the public school teachers appreciate the classical base to our world."

Not only that but Katherine Keene is working with the Prince George's County Social Studies Association to see that wide publicity is given to this unusual opportunity. "They were a bit surprised at all this," she says. If there is no qualified applicant in her county, then applicants from a wider geographic area will be accepted, the only requirement being that they have been teaching for five years and intend to continue in this field.

Winsor School Spends Full Day at ASCSA

On March 20, a group of "old girls" with their husbands, parents, and friends of the Winsor School, plus twenty-two current students of Greek with their teacher, all on a cruise-ship/bus tour of Greece, were taken over the Agora by Bill Dinsmoor, through the Gennadius Library with Beata Panagopoulou, and given a welcome by Director Miller at the School. The "ombudsman" of the group, Mrs. Benjamin Beale, reports: "Our whole day was a wonderful experience. To be thus 'behind the scenes' in this unique institution was a great treat for all of us; to have the ruins brought to life and history unfold from the Mycenaeans right up to what happened to the School in World War II! The weather was perfect, wildflowers and birds in abundance, the Greek guides everywhere were superb, and then didn't the Greek soccer team tie, making them eligible for the finals and turning Constitution Square into pandemonium! Mr. Miller couldn't have been nicer. He rolled out the red carpet and we came away with the most enthusiastic impressions of the American School."



The first recipient of the Katherine Keene Scholarship for ASCSA Summer Session 1984 is Mark Mathern, from North Dakota State University. ("All the more important to recognize academics west of the Mississippi," says Katherine Keene.) Mark became interested in Classics through a course in Greek history with a teacher "who openly radiates love for the ancients." As John Fischer, Department of Classics at Wabash College, veteran leader of Summer Sessions, and currently Chairman of the SS Committee, points out, "Secondary school teachers are often splendid models for the best and clearest on-site reports."

Our picture shows Katherine Keene, 5'7", at Olympia in 1972. "I used this slide to give my students a graphic idea of the Greeks as engineers," she says, "and how they positioned those great drums."

Katherine Keene has already contributed her Scholarship for Summer Session 1986 as well. Let us have more like her!

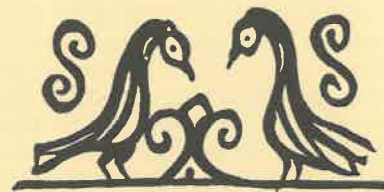


Winsor School at the Agora with Professor Dinsmoor

Summer Sessions 1985

John Fischer, Wabash College, Chairman of the Committee on the Summer Session, reports that two school trips, each with a full complement of twenty excellent students, will leave Athens for six weeks of rigorous exploration of Greece on June 17 and June 25 respectively. Leading the trips are John Overbeck (ASCSA 1955/56, 1979/80), University of Chicago at Champagne-Urbana, and James Dengate (ASCSA 1965-1967, 1973-1975), SUNY Albany.

Birds of the Athenian Agora



By Robert D. Lamberton and Susan I. Rotroff, Number 22 of the Picture Books from the Excavations of the Athenian Agora is now available from the Publications Office of the American School, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, 08540 and also at the Agora Museum, Stoa of Attalos, Athens. The book is dedicated to Spyros Spyropoulos and Eugene Vanderpool.

Memorial Gift for Books

In memory of James Clare Rubright (ASCSA 1950/51 and 1959/60) who died in October 1983, a group of his colleagues at the School in 1950/51 have contributed, to date, \$430 toward the purchase of books for the Blegen Library. James Rubright studied at Johns Hopkins and at the University of Mississippi with David Robinson. His special interest was Roman lamps on which he worked for several summers at Corinth. In 1951-1952 he excavated in Yemen with Wendell Phillips and from 1968 to 1971 at Sirmiun in Yugoslavia. He was teaching at Ohio State from 1956 to 1983, lectured occasionally for the A.I.A. and served the local society. The University has established the James C. Rubright Memorial Lecture which this spring will be given by Geoffrey Woodhead.

Jim Rubright's enthusiasm for the School, for the Agora, and for Mycenae where he also worked, spread to those with whom he was in contact throughout his career. Future scholars at the School may be grateful that his friends have translated their appreciation of him into further resources for the School Library.



Have you read. . . ?

The following publications, by or about persons related to the ASCSA, convey the flavor of Greece and the School:

Three Americans in Greece (Heermance, Blegen, Gifford), The Early Years of the American School, edited by Murray C. McClellan, Arthur W. Parsons Fellow, Athens 1981

Youthful Rambles on the Trail of the Classics 1912-1915, Emerson H. Swift. \$5 from the ASCSA office, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY, 10021; proceeds go to the Alumni/ae Fund.

From the Silent Earth, A Report on the Bronze Age, Joseph Alsop, photographs by Alison Frantz, Harper & Row, 1964

Ambassador MacVeagh Reports, John O. Iatrides, Princeton University Press, 1980. Letters and reports to F. D. Roosevelt and the State Department.

History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens 1939-1980, Lucy Shoe Meritt, ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton 1984, \$15.00.

By One and One, Doreen C. Spitzer, Phoenix Publishing, Canaan, NH, 03741, 1984. The story of Ward and Mariam Canaday and the Stoa of Attalos.



Josh Ober

Teacher Appreciates ASCSA'S Research Facilities

Josiah Ober teaches Ancient Greek, Roman, and Near Eastern history and archaeology at Montana State University in Bozeman. A graduate of the University of Minnesota in 1975, Associate Member ASCSA 1978/79, Research Fellow at the National Humanities Center in 1983/84, recipient of numerous grants for travel and field work in Greece and awards for excellence in teaching, his recent book is Fortress Attica: Defense of the Athenian Land Frontier 404-322 B.C., published by Brill, Leiden 1985.

The American School has been invaluable to me [he says], during my research on the defensive systems of 4th-century Attica. It provided facilities which allowed me to work actively in the field, to analyze my field notes at leisure, to prepare maps and plans, to study relevant ancient and modern literature, and to discuss my work, and theirs, with Regular and Associate Members. I would like to cite Eugene Vanderpool and Judith Binder as extraordinary examples of great scholars who are available and willing to share their knowledge with students and younger colleagues. The experience I gained, and the publications resulting from my year at the School have made it possible to secure the financial support needed to continue my research.

The School is sometimes regarded as a resource primarily for archaeologists but the Blegen Library is an ideal place to work on any area of Greek antiquity. The original idea for my current major research interest—the ideological relationship between elite political leaders and not-so-elite Athenian citizens as revealed in the speeches of the Attic orators—was developed during my first year at the School and I shall be continuing work on this topic in the Blegen library this summer.

I am glad to repay the School, in some small measure, for the benefits I have received from my association with it, by presenting a copy of my book to the Blegen Library.

School Alumni Guide Tours to Greece; One Edits ASCSA Class Newsletter

Glenn R. Bugh, professor in the History Department of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, spent 1984 at the Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington and lectured on the Smithsonian Study Tour to Greece that summer. Travelling by bus the group visited many familiar ASCSA sites where Glenn spoke on the appropriate history, culture, literature, "and of course athletics," as reported in his entertaining and informative "Bughletter" which is sent annually to all who were members of the School in 1976/77. As a result of his efforts Virginia Tech has added a Classical Studies Concentration to its Humanities Program. "Remember to support the ASCSA in any way you can," he urges, "It's worth every penny."

Similarly, two lecturers in a series sponsored by the National Humanities Center in N. Carolina, were Josiah Ober, and Helen North of Swarthmore, ASCSA Visiting Professor 1975/76, who is another staunch advocate for the School; a number of her companions on a recent Swarthmore cruise in Greece were inspired to send contributions to the ASCSA.



Glen Bugh pointing out "Identifiable Dorian monuments in Athens" (actually the Arch of Hadrian) to the Smithsonian Tour group

Sequence of Librarians in the Blegen Library

ASCSA is grateful to Carol Zerner for undertaking on short notice the responsibilities of Acting Librarian of the Blegen Library when Gerhard Schmidt returned to Berlin late in 1984. Former Blegen Librarian, Nancy Winter, has been teaching at Bowdoin College, worked in Athens and Cyprus on a Blegen Fellowship, and has been re-appointed Blegen Librarian for a three-year term. She will be back at that familiar post on July 1, 1985.



Computer Technology at the American School

The new Members' computer, a partial gift of the Alumni Association for 1983 and 1984, arrived last August, and has since seen ever increasing and more varied use. It is a welcome and, to use computerese's favorite adjective, powerful addition to the resources of the School. This article is intended to give interested readers and potential users some idea of what we have and how we are using it.

The system consists of an IBM Personal Computer with 256 K main memory and 740 K mass memory via two diskette drives. That means, in normal usage, that one drive contains a diskette with programs and the other a diskette with up to about 150 pages worth of text or other information. We also have an EPSON FX-80 dot matrix printer, which is adequate for most printing needs at draft stage. The computer in its present configuration can display on its green monochrome monitor all Latin and modern Greek characters and a wide range of special characters: various kinds of brackets, arithmetic signs, various symbols, and so on. It cannot, however, display any special foreign characters (e.g., accented or unlauded characters) or any Greek diacritical marks except for the acute accent. (We have on order University Microcomputer's ACADEMIC FONT, which is supposed to solve these problems.) The printer has similar capabilities and limitations, except that advanced users can design their own characters and so, for example, program the printer for ancient Greek with all accents, breathing marks, and iota subscripts.

The School has various software available for use with its computer. These include the operating system MS-DOS (2.0) and BASIC (2.0), by Microsoft, Inc.; the word-processing programs WORDSTAR (3.3) by MicroPro and EDIX + WORDIX by Emerging Technology Consultants, Inc. (the latter alone works with Greek characters); for data-base management, pfs:FILE by Software Publishing Corporation and dBASE II (2.4) by Ashton-Tate. Those who wish to bring their own programs should bear in mind the above specifications.

Use of the computer among members has thus far focused on word-processing and data-base management. For example, some of us are preparing dissertations on the computer, others articles and letters. The data-base programs lend themselves to the assembly of analytical bibliographies, but with their powerful capacity to index, search, and compile, are also valuable for handling other types of information. For example, Ruth E. Palmer, this year's Vanderpool Fellow, is using dBASE II to

analyze the stratigraphy and associated finds from Blegen's excavations of 1958 in the Wine Magazine at Pylos. Robert A. Bridges, the Secretary of the School, catalogues the Neolithic pottery from the old excavations of the School at Halae. While she was at the School in the fall of 1984, Nancy Winter worked on the catalogue of the terracottas from the excavations of the Walters Art Gallery and the Johns Hopkins University at Kition on Cyprus. Student Associate Wendy Barnett is entering data on Mycenaean chamber tombs and tholoi in order to study their re-use in the historical period. dBASE II helps Senior Associate Jack Cargill to keep track of his lists of Athenian cleruchs and to analyze possible relationships among them. Finally, the computer has been used by several people, notably Dan J. Pullen, Leslie C. Mechem, and Jan M. Sanders, for cataloging the antiquities collection of the School, and the undersigned is continuing Dan Pullen's work on cataloging the photographic archives.

Many members of the School have had some previous experience with computers, and four members even brought their own machines. "Computer literacy" at the School is rapidly rising as ever more members experiment with the benefits of speed and sophistication that the computer provides in handling text and information. The increasing difficulty of reserving time on the machine testifies to its growing popularity. From August through February the computer logged 509 sessions by

some thirty users, each session averaging about two hours. In February alone it was used for 330 hours in about 150 sessions (each session now is restricted to three hours or less). Thus, when the Regular Members are not away on trips, the computer is running twelve to fifteen hours a day (I owe these figures to the Secretary, Robert Bridges).

Those of you who cannot remember how we did scholarship Before Computers will be delighted with the School's new acquisition, provided you have or have access to an IBM or compatible of your own. No need to go through the difficulties of transporting your machine across the Atlantic (anyone who plans to do so should first contact the School for information on service availability and the complex regulations and restrictions on importing computers); bring only your diskettes (blank diskettes are available but expensive in Greece). Those of you who have yet to venture into the new technology should plan to experiment. It is, however, increasingly difficult to reserve time on the computer as it proves its present and suggests its future value, becoming an ever more indispensable tool for research. Those of us competing for access hope that resources will expand to meet these needs: another personal computer (possibly with more memory) is a must, and more programs and a letter-quality printer are highly desirable.

Clayton Lehmann
Student Associate Member 1984/85



Elizabeth P. McGowan, Jacob Hirsch Fellow, trying out EDIX + WORDIX on the Members' computer

Report from the Nemea Valley Project

Bryn Mawr, in its light-hearted Centennial "Symbolic Awards" list, presented a "silver pickaxe to the college-sponsored Nemea Valley dig for finding tools over 50,000 years old last summer." Professor Wright tells of other significant finds as well.

The regional study combining archaeological and geomorphological survey with excavation (*Newsletter*, Winter 1984, p. 18) got underway during the summer of 1984. Directed by James Wright, John Cherry, Jack Davis, and Eleni Mantzourani, the project is funded by a matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the National Geographic Society, and private donors.

The aim of the project is to bring to a conclusion American School commitments in the Valley by recording and studying the history of human occupation there and by finishing excavation of the prehistoric settlement on Tsoungiza which was begun over sixty years ago by Carl Blegen and John Harland.

The survey has recovered the oldest material in the valley to date: a collection of Middle Palaeolithic patinated chert tools found in relict Pleistocene soils at the southern end. Also noteworthy are Neolithic (6th mill. B.C.) and Early Helladic (3rd mill. B.C.) sites. A recently bulldozed field disclosed a wealth of Early Helladic artifacts and what may turn out to be a rural sanctuary with finds dating from Geometric through Late Classical times: a Corinthian sherd, a fragment of a molded male face (Fig. 1), and a 4th-century B.C. coin of neighboring Stymphalos, picked up by a sharp-eyed surveyor. In general the valley seems to contain abundant evidence of both Helladic and Byzantine occupation in contrast to a dearth of Roman.

On the hill of Tsoungiza much of the Helladic settlement excavated by Harland was uncovered for study (Fig. 2). Further work disclosed Mycenaean remains: an excellent LH IIIB1 (13th c. B.C.) pottery deposit (Fig. 3), traces of a LH IIA (15th c. B.C.) building with floor deposit (Fig. 4), and other structures of 13th- and 16th-c. date.

The new Museum at Nemea has made life much easier for those involved in this large undertaking. With the aid of its modern facilities and a computer record system the project expects to keep abreast of the tremendous quantity of material brought in for analysis.

Work in the 1985 season will focus on uncovering as much as possible of the Early Mycenaean settlement on the slopes of Tsoungiza, refining the settlement pattern of the entire valley and completing the exposure of the Early Helladic material for study and publication.

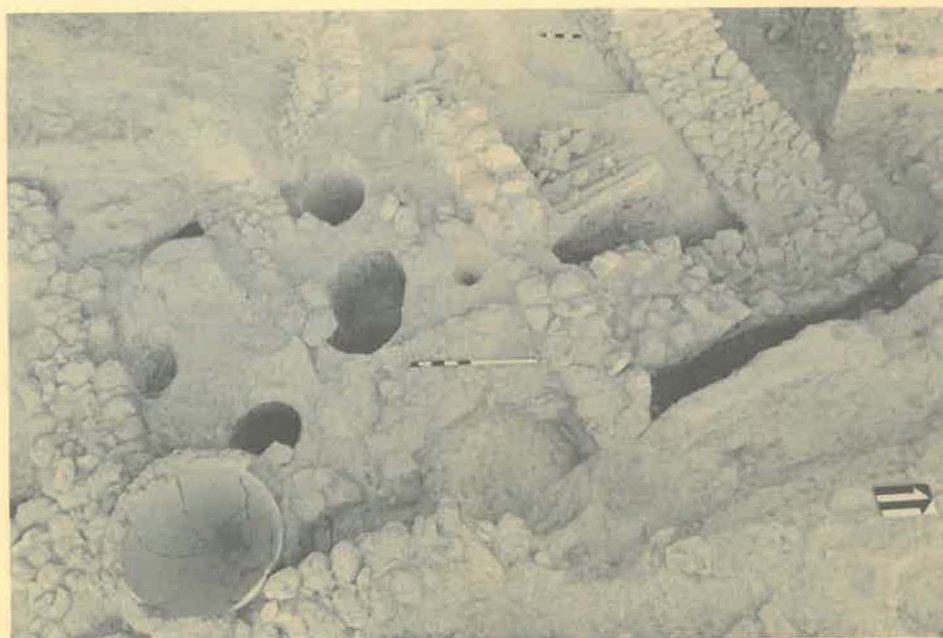


Fig. 2



Fig. 1



Fig. 3

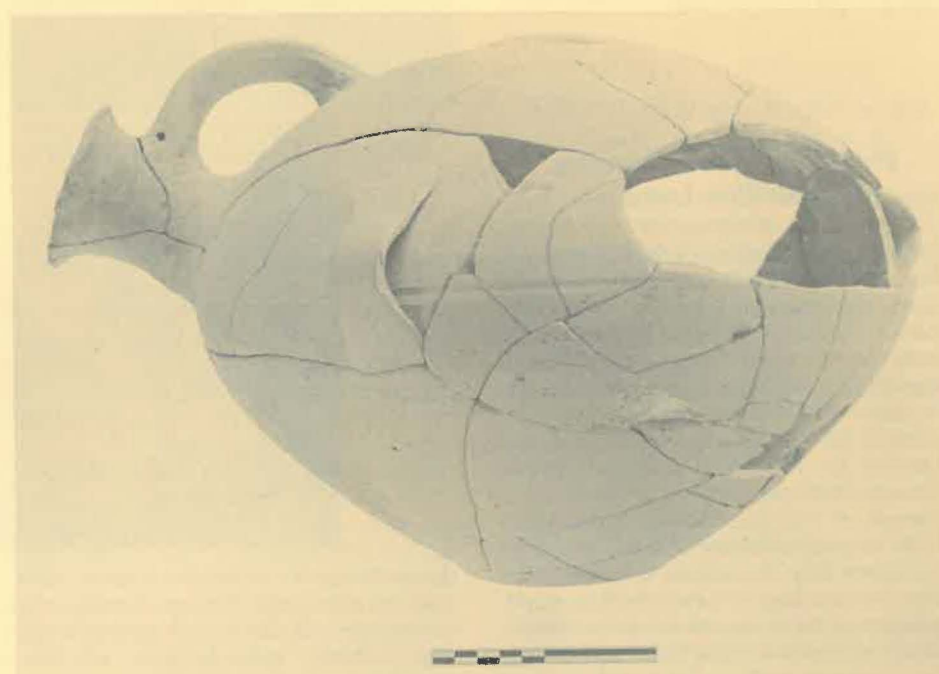


Fig. 4

Nineteenth-Century Paintings Exhibited in Thessaloniki

Twenty-four watercolor paintings, commissioned by General Makriyannis in the mid-19th c. for presentation to King Otho of Greece, were exhibited briefly at the National Museum of Folk Art in Thessaloniki. The scenes, executed around 1840 by the Spartan icon-painter, Panayotis Zographos, of whose work nothing else is known, graphically illustrate episodes before, during, and after the war of Greek Independence, exactly as Makriyannis described them, in a naïf style that is delightfully faithful to detail and spirit. They complement the General's own memoirs, *Visions and Miracles*, which was given to the Gennadeion by Mr. Angelos Papakostas in 1978. The General played an important role both in the war and in the subsequent reign of Bavarian King Otho and Queen Amalia (*Newsletter*, Fall 1978).

Thanks to a generous grant from Mobil Corporation, these colorful records were dismounted, photographed, remounted with proper acid-free paper, and reframed, to insure their preservation. The technical work was done by Julia Brown of the Benaki Museum, using special materials flown from the United States through the cooperation of Mobil-Hellas.

Coinciding with the exhibition was a series of lectures, the first by Mrs. Panagopoulou, on *Wall Painting of 18th and 19th c. Mansions*. The Museum has kindly donated 500 copies of the catalogue, and 500 color prints of the paintings, for sale at the Gennadeion. The originals remain in their permanent home in the Library. These unique paintings were initially purchased by Joannes Gennadios at auction, bidding unknowingly against an agent who was trying to get them for him!

Philoï Hold Annual Meeting. New Griffon. Lectures.

At the Annual Meeting of the Philoi, President Michael Sakelleriou reported enthusiastic response to the varying needs of the Library. The editorial board of *The Griffon* is comprised of Beata Panagopoulou, Odysseus Dimitracopoulos, Philippos Iliou, and Sophie Papageorgiou, chair. *The Griffon*, number 10, contains an article on Janus Lascaris by Francis R. Walton, Director Emeritus, with the addition of the names of Friends of the Gennadeion active since 1980. (If your name is not where it should be, please help the editors to correct their files by sending a note to Mrs. Papageorgiou at the American School in Athens, or to Mrs. Spitzer at the New York office.) *The Griffon* is distributed free to Friends of the Gennadeion; \$3 to non-members.



Beata Panagopoulou at the exhibition of Makriyannis paintings

New Chairman of School's Gennadeion Committee

Professor Wallace McLeod of the Classics Department, University of Toronto, has been appointed chairman (for a five-year term) of the Gennadeion Committee of the Managing Committee. Wallace and Elizabeth McLeod's association with the ASCSA began in 1957/58 when he was the Wheeler Fellow, and later the Norton Fellow at the School. He has excavated with Caskey at Lerna, with Roger Edwards at Gordion. In 1970/71 he was a Senior Associate Member on a Fellowship from the Canadian Council. His specialty is Frankish Castles, particularly those little-known ones in the region of the Argolid and the Corinthia. He has been a member of the Managing Committee since 1976.



From Dodwell's "Views in Greece, 1819" and from Dupré's "Voyage à Athènes et Constantinople, 1825," both in the Gennadius Library, reproductions of these scenes, in color on folding cards with envelopes, inside blank, are available for sale

at the Gennadius Library (price 40 dr.) and at the ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, 08540 (price 50¢). Photos and printing by M. Mouzakis, 6 Stadion Street, GR-105 64 Athens.



Library of Melies, typical Pelion architecture. "ψυχής ἅγιος" over the door: Balm for the Soul

Philoi Visit Libraries in the Pelion

Under the leadership of Beata Panagopoulou, the Friends are making a series of trips to visit important provincial libraries in Greece (*Newsletter*, Fall 1984, p. 5). These excursions serve several purposes. They stimulate greater knowledge of and appreciation for the rich resources of the Gennadeion itself; they promote cordial relations among the Friends; they provide additional funds for acquisitions.

In September 1984 twenty-two Philoi and guests travelled to Volos to inspect two libraries in the Pelion, both of which possess seldom-seen documents and early editions, some bought in Europe by Greek travellers and collectors in the time of the Ottoman empire. The library of Melies is the older, founded near the end of the 17th c., that at Zagora in the late 18th c.

The Philoi visited the Archondika (18th c. mansions) of Makrinita and Vizitsa, the frescoed Byzantine church of the Taxiarchis in Melies, the private folk art museum and personal collection of Kitsos Makris in Volos and the museum of the "naif" painter, Theophilos, in Ano Volo. John Philippides knew Theophilos in 1904 when he still wore the fustanella and, for a plate of beans, he painted the entire wall of the kafenion in Makrinita. John further recalls that his great uncle, Daniel, organized an Academy at Melies (operating in secret under the Turkish occupation) which contained a fine library of books he and others of the monks had bought in Paris, Padua, and Venice around 1816. Demetra Photiades, Assistant Librarian of the School, is currently working on a catalogue of the Library at Melies.



Library of Zagora, B. Panagopoulou, S. Kambani, Librarian, Professor Drandakis, L. Stathopoulou

A New Grove in Academe: Plateia Niko Kitsiki

A ceremony complete with Athenian Marching Band took place on December 11, 1984, for the dedication of the park at the corner of Athenaiou Ephebou and Anapirou Polemou Streets, a corner familiar to all American School habitués as one of the few shaded, cool, green spaces remaining on the slopes of Mt. Lykabettos, outside the School Garden. The park has been named Plateia Niko Kitsiki, for the well-known academic who was president of the Polytechnion from 1936 to 1945. The location is particularly appropriate while his daughter, Beata Kitsiki Panagopoulou, is Director of the Gennadius Library just across the street.

Philoi Sponsor Benefit Concert

In December 1984 the Philoi again sponsored a concert. This time, given the need for space, the affair was held in the theater of Athens College. Wide publicity on radio, television, and in the press, heralded the premiere in Athens of the music: motets, liturgies, madrigals, and dances, of Francesco Leondaritis. This Renaissance composer was born in 1518 in Candia where his father was organist in the church of St. Titus. The young Leondaritis came to Venice in 1549, sang in St. Mark's and was known as "Il Greco". A contemporary of Lassus and Palestrina, reared a Catholic, he was, however, attracted by Calvin's Counter-Reformation and moved to Munich. Later, in Augsburg, he composed madrigals for one of the Fugger family and through them met Duke Albert of Bavaria who was for a time his patron. Subsequently he returned as canon to St. Titus in Heraklion where he died in 1572. A book on Leondaritis is in press, by Nikos Panayotakis, Professor of Mediaeval Greek literature and history at the Universities of Rethymno and Ioannina. The performance in Athens was given by an ensemble of fifteen voices and strings under the baton of Antonis Kondogeorgiou before an audience of over 500 persons. The concert added further lustre to the Gennadius Library and also added appreciably to its coffers.

Director Stephen G. Miller congratulated the Philoi on their success in helping the School to narrow the gap between its financial responsibilities and its capabilities, and extended warm thanks to the foundations, corporations, and individuals in Greece who are contributing to the Gennadeion's annual programs and to the endowment of the Library.

Addenda to *Hodos Mathematikes* *Newsletter*, Fall 1984, p. 4

This information, on the method of publication by subscription in mid-18th-century Greece, came from two articles by Philippos Iliou: "Pour une étude quantitative du public des lecteurs grecs à l'époque des Lumières et de la Révolution (1749-1821)," *Association internationale d'études du Sud-est européen* 4, 1969, pp. 475-480; "Books by subscription," *Horanistes* 12, 1975, pp. 101-179 (in Greek).

Corrigendum

Volume II of the *Keos* series by Miriam E. Caskey was incorrectly titled on p. 14 of *Newsletter*, Winter 1984. The title should be Volume II, part i, *The Temple at Ayia Irini, The Statues*.

Reunion of *Les Amis du Gennadeion* at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris

The exhibition *Paris-Rome-Athens: Drawings of Classical Greek Architecture from the École des Beaux-Arts*, held in New York in 1984, brought the American School into mutually happy association with the Beaux-Arts in Paris.

On February 27, 1985, with the gracious cooperation of François Wehrlin, Director of the Beaux-Arts, Doreen and Lyman Spitzer (then living in Paris) invited the Parisian Friends of the Gennadius Library to a reception in the École's Hotel de Chimay.

Many of the guests had been out of touch with the Gennadeion and with each other since 1977 when the International Society of Bibliophiles had met in Athens. Copies of *The Gennadius Library* were distributed, of *The Griffon*, the handsome new notecards, and *Newsletters* describing recent acquisitions to the Library.

Present were Mme Paulette Adler; M et Mme Amandry, M et Mme Daux, former directors of the French School in Athens; Mlle Brigitte Bourgeois, restaurateur at the Louvre; Mlle Marie Bullion of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal; Mme Costopoulou whose father, in Kalamata, collected books on the Masonic Order in Greece; Gary and Irene Edwards, former Press Attaché in Athens; Paul Friedland, ASCSA 1976/77, now with Coudert Frères; Ch. Galantaris; Mme Suzanne Guyotat, former librarian of the French School; Mme Hottinguer; Général Laclavère, Ancien Directeur de l'Institut Géologique National; Jean Lanskade; Alex Mallat; Mme Maroquin; M et Mme Matthey de Fenoyl; Mme Évi Mélas, author and editor of the DuMont Kunst-Reiseführer guidebooks on Greece; Mme Hélène Nicolet, Conservateur-en-chef, Bibliothèque Nationale; Costa and Marcelle Papas, Architect; retired Greek Ambassador to UNESCO, Ari Phrydes; Mme de Puybaudet; Mme Jacqueline de Romilly, Collège de France; Mme Jacqueline de Sacy; Mme Grüner Schlumberger; Mr. and Mrs. William Underwood (who began their married life in 1949 in "Gennadius West House" when he was working for the Marshall Plan Mission in Greece). Others sent "vifs regrets", including Frederick B. Adams, former Director of the Morgan Library; Roger Boulet, Bibliothèque de l'École Normale Supérieure; Lily Kahil, who was lecturing in the U.S.; Dr. Herbert Cahn of Basle; M et Mme Tissot-Dupont; M et Mme de Miramont FitzJames; M et Mme Vendel; M et Mme Pierre Berès.

M et Mme Wehrlin, M. Quentric, Mlle Jacques, librarian of the École, M et Mme Szambien, and M et Mme Rabin Le Gall, all of the Beaux-Arts, were most helpful in making this gathering a pleasant and memorable reminder of the Gennadius Library of the American School in Athens.



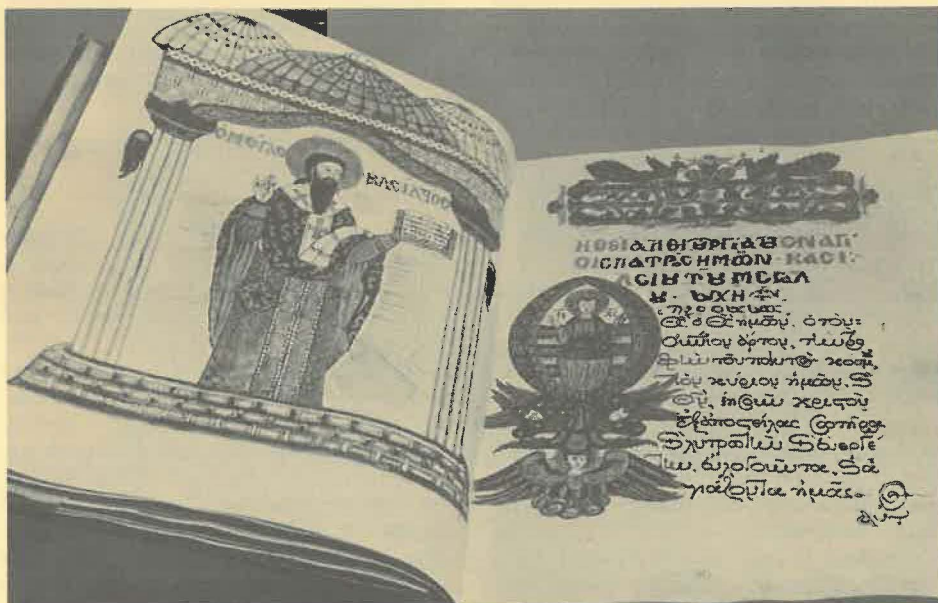
Pierre Amandry, Lyman Spitzer



Jacqueline de Romilly, Michel Fayard
Christian Galantaris, D. C. Spitzer



François Wehrlin, Director, and Anny Jacques
Librarian, Ecole des Beaux-Arts

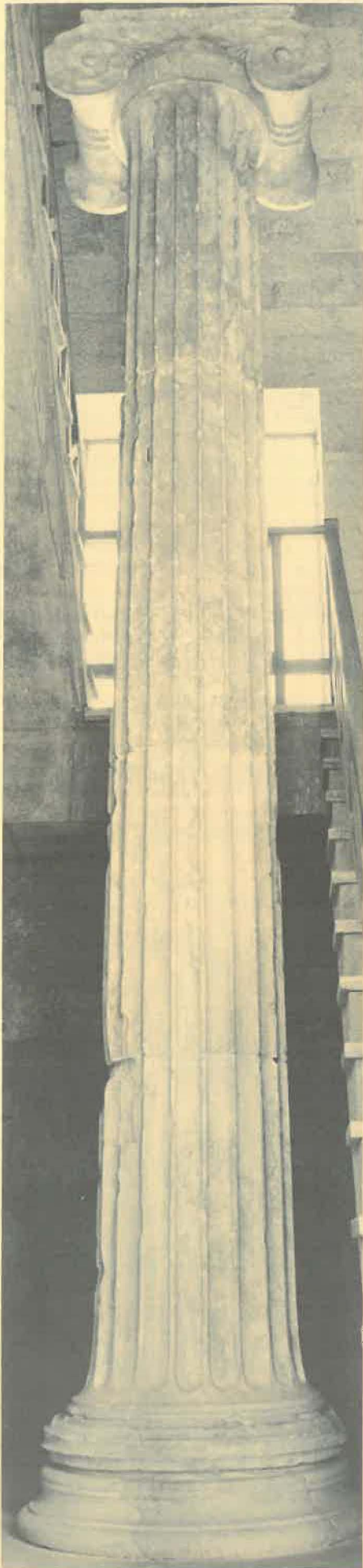


17th century liturgy of St. Basil from the Gennadeion, on display in Dallas

Exhibit of Greek Treasures from the Gennadeion Draws Crowds to Dallas Public Library

Some of the rare, old and some of the new, unusual books acquired through gifts or purchase since Joannes Gennadios gave his original collection to the School in 1926, were featured in an innovative exhibition held in honor of Greek literature during International Month in Dallas. A conversation a year ago between Cassandra Kambanis (of the Philoi), Virginia Lucas Nick of Dallas (Friend of the Gennadeion, Philhellene born in Texas of Greek parentage, trustee of the Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage), and Beata Panagopoulou, Director of the Gennadeion, resulted in this small, choice presentation. Among the treasures on display are Hesiod's *Opera et dies*, Antwerp 1564; Poggio Bracciolini's translation of *Diodori Siculi*, Venice 1496; Constantine Lascaris' *Epitome Ton Okto Tou Logou Meron*, the second earliest known dated book (1480), printed in Greek with a Latin translation; Plutarch, *Moralia*, 1542 ed.; *Flora Graeca*, 1806-1840, volumes 2 and 4. Copies of the latter were acquired by Frank Walton after Gennadios had been obliged to sell his initial copies. Also on view are the original pen and ink drawings by Hadji-Kyriaco Ghika for Nikos Kazantzakis' *The Odyssey*. The catalogue, prepared by Mrs. Panagopoulou, is available from the ASCSA New York office at no charge.

In a gesture of good will Mrs. Panagopoulou arranged for some thirty authors of modern Greek works to donate copies of their books to the Dallas library. The exhibition brings \$20,000 for preservation and maintenance to the Gennadius Library, as well as new friends. ASCSA salutes with appreciation the staff of the Dallas Public Library; we have seldom seen books so handsomely presented.



Fred Waage in charge of Section Epsilon on the west side of the Agora in 1930 where he uncovered the steps of the Metroön, the base of the Eponymous Heroes and the great white marble altar

**Frederick O. Waage
1906–1985**

Fred Waage, and his wife Dorothy (Boylan), came as first-year students to the school in 1929. Fred and Homer Thompson were the first Athenian Agora Fellows from 1929 to 1932 (and the first students to live in brand-new Loring Hall). After putting himself through Muhlenberg College and the University of Pennsylvania, Fred's degrees, M.A., M.F.A., and Ph.D., were all from Princeton where he was Jacobus Fellow in 1934/35, and, incidentally, had the highest academic average of any previous Princeton graduate student. He served as recorder to Princeton's excavations in Antioch-on-the-Orontes in 1933, and 1937–1939. Then Cornell won him over and there he made his career with distinction as professor of History of Art and Archaeology, founded the Department of Fine Arts and chaired it from 1942 to 1960, becoming Emeritus in 1972.

Fred Waage's very considerable professional competence—lectures, books, articles, reviews, teaching—encompassed pottery: Greek, Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine, from Alisar Huyuk, from Antioch, from Corinth, from Beth Shan; coins: of Greece, of Antioch, of Islam; lamps, bronze, and glass.

These are the bare facts. Those who knew Fred will remember his light touch and puckish humor, his quick precise mind, his devotion to archaeology and art history as disciplines in which one can and should aspire to perfection. His son says of him that he loved to cultivate the earth and equally to cultivate human history as it is bound up with that of the earth.

ASCSA is proud to have his name prominent in its archives and extends sympathy to Dorothy Waage, to Fred and Ginger, who teach English at Eastern Tennessee State University, and their children, Melissa and Erick.

**In Memorium:
Mary Sabin Cooper Walton
1912–1985**

Here end the works of the sea, the works of love.
Those who sometime will live here where we finish,
If it happens that blood will blacken in their memory and
overflow,
Let them not forget us, the weak souls among the asphodels,
Let them turn the heads of the victims toward Erebus:

we, who had nothing, will teach them peace.

*XXIV from Mythistorima by George Seferis
translation by Mary Cooper Walton*

Dissuaded from writing a dissertation on Rodin by his professors at Penn, Fred returned to Athens in 1968 as a regular member at the ASCS. He was awarded the Stroock fellowship to continue his work on Bassae and completed his dissertation on the Temple of Apollo at Bassae in 1970. As a graduate student he taught courses in history of art at Temple University and after finishing his dissertation taught for one year at Northwestern University. In 1971 he joined the Department of Art History at the University of Minnesota where he has taught a variety of courses from history of Greek architecture to contemporary art and multi-media productions, as well as launching a Classical Civilization course with an archaeological practicum. On leave in 1979, as a Guggenheim Fellow at the ASCSA, Fred completed the bulk of his work for a book on Bassae, to be published by the ASCS Publications Office.

As the unofficial school architect with the ASCS team at Franchthi Cave and Halieis, Fred participated in the underwater excavations, and he will publish the architecture from the sanctuary of Apollo at Halieis. His surveying background never far behind, Fred has set up the grid systems at both Corinth and Nemea, and readjusted the grid for the new ASCS excavations at Tsoungiza. In 1978 Fred led the ASCS Summer Session I (a six-week whirlwind including 12 hours of sites and reports a day, punctuated by a swim at least every other day and a good steep climb every third day). During recent summers Fred's work on the Nemea reconstruction project with a number of young Belgian architectural assistants was invaluable in teaching ASCSA members the technique of measuring and drawing the blocks of the Temple of Zeus at Nemea for their eventual reconstruction on paper.

Fred enriched the program of many of the field trips by inviting Greek ephors and epimeletes to discuss their excavations and finds. He revived the ASCS tradition of the walk (a.k.a. climb) up Mt. Lykæon on the Arcadia trip. When the going got rough Fred would remark encouragingly, "Maintain your elevation!" "Don't lose altitude!" The superb view of the greater part of the Peloponnese, and of Bassae, from the summit rewarded the climbers, although a few were miffed to discover that ascent was easier (but not nearly as exciting) from the other side of the mountain.

Fred has also inaugurated some new traditions. New members of the School are invited for a gourmet Easter weekend at his beach house at Neohorio on the western coast of the Peloponnese. For the past two years students have also had the option to travel with Fred to Turkey to see the home of the Ionic order and the Pre-Socratic philosophers. In Turkey, Fred enlisted the help of Mustafa Uz, professor of architecture and architectural history at the University of Izmir, who has an M.A. in Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology from Bryn Mawr and has worked both at Corinth and at Bryn Mawr's excavation at Elmale.

On field trips Fred encourages students to use their eyes when investigating a site; look first, then ask questions. This is perhaps the single most important lesson we could learn (although from time to time we had to ask "where *are* we?" before deciding where this or that block would go on a building). His constant questioning of accepted theories has been exciting and inspiring, although the weary student, looking for a date or name to believe in, has been known to exclaim, "You know, Fred, the excavator *can* be right *sometimes*!"

While in Athens, Fred helped to prepare the catalogue for the Benaki Museum on the exhibition of the Nemea Reconstruction Project in April 1983 and assisted

Messrs Miller and Delivorrias to install the show. He has participated in two archonometrics symposia, most recently at the British School where he spoke on the sources of the limestone and marble used to build the temple at Bassae. At the Austrian Institute's Arcadia conference, he lectured on the economy of ancient Arcadia; at the Swedish Institute on the nature of round buildings in ancient Greek architecture; and at the British School on the fortifications of Attica/Boeotia. Fred also wrote a critique of the work of two impressive young Greek painters for a recent exhibition of their work. Fred is now working on a handbook of ancient Greek architecture to be published by the University of Chicago Press.

Throughout his tenure, Fred has been constantly accessible to students and generous with his knowledge, advice, and time. He has helped set up computer programs for the ASCS library with Carol Zerner and for the inventory of coins at Corinth. An Orthodox priest, in full vestments, appeared at the School one day, seeking the advice of the computer-savvy Dr. Cooper.

These have been three full years in Athens for Fred and those who have worked and studied with him. We thank him for his time, his contagious energy and enthusiasm, and for making the School such a colorful place for all members of the ASCS community.

The Members of the ASCS 1982-1985



Fred and assistant at Lycosoura





"Prof dons outdated outfit to teach" was the headline in Ohio State University's student newspaper. Timothy Gregory, Associate Professor of History at OSU and Kress Professor at the School, 1980-1983, with Harrienne Mills, Classics instructor at Kenyon College, put on complete and authentic Byzantine dress to present "An Evening in Byzantium," sponsored by the Ohio Humanities Council. Using original Byzantine texts, Middle Eastern music, and appropriate scenic slides, they conveyed the history and mood of society and civilization during the thousand years and more of the great Byzantine Empire, 330 to 1453 after Christ.



Doula Mouriki Gives Fourth Walton Lecture

The fourth annual lecture in honor of Francis R. Walton, Director Emeritus of the Gennadeion, was given by Professor Doula Mouriki, an authority on Byzantine painting, well known for her publications on the monastery of Nea Moni in Chios. Her subject was Painting in Cyprus in the 13th century. An illustrated report will appear in *Newsletter*, Fall 1985.



News of Fred Crawford

Frederick C. Crawford, Vermonter by birth, Athenian by association, Trustee of the ASCSA since 1957, now Trustee Emeritus (*Newsletter*, Spring 1981) is 94 and, despite a serious operation last fall, going full-speed ahead toward celebration of his own centennial. Fred's generosity, his inimitable humor, and his keen business sense have served the School well all these years.



Mellon Professor 1985-1988, John McKesson Camp II, seen here in a characteristic pose. More in *Newsletter*, Fall 1985.

Meanwhile... at Mayer House

Gifts and Grants to ASCSA stood close to \$500,000 by the end of the third quarter of this fiscal year 1984-1985. Half of this total represents support of the School's annual programs and includes the response to the Annual Appeal which reached some \$23,000, up from \$19,000 at the same time last year. The other \$250,000 comprises gifts to the Centennial Endowment Fund campaign whose total is just over \$3.7 million. *This leaves \$2.3 million to be raised by June 1986.*

Major grants in this third quarter include \$50,000 from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation toward support of the Agora Study Center and an additional gift of \$25,000 (representing the last of three payments) for the Gennadeion Directorship; \$10,000 from the L.A.W. Fund (third of three payments); \$5,000 from the Henry M. Blackmer Foundation, for Gennadeion Endowment; \$18,000 from the N.E.H. to underwrite editorial costs of the *Lerna* publications. Individual donors, with gifts ranging from \$5 to \$10,000, helped to bring up the total.

Madeline Kopilchack, formerly with the Manhattan School of Music, joined the staff at the beginning of February; she is handling a variety of administrative and accounting matters. Margaret Anne Butterfield (ASCSA's own opera singer) toured with the New York City Opera's *Rigoletto* this spring; she returns to the office part-time.



John J. McCloy's Ninetieth

James Reston of the New York Times called Jack McCloy's a voice that deserves to be listened to. Henry Kissinger observed that Jack has served his country for more than a quarter of its history.

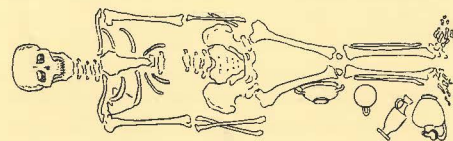
Jack McCloy has served the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for nearly a quarter of its history also, as Trustee since 1954, treasurer from 1955 to 1980 and then Trustee Emeritus. His wise counsel and unflagging support for the School (*Newsletter*, Fall 1980) derives its inspiration from his own training in classics, his firm belief in the fundamental importance of classical studies and his conviction that the School is an effective agency for bringing the world of ancient Greece into contemporary focus. ASCSA salutes this statesman, humanist, and friend with affection and appreciation at the start of his ninth decade.

Corinth Yields Important Finds

back toward Oakley House and the view of Kyllene. Even in March, when Oakley House stood in a field of yellow flowers and humming bees, there was snow on the mountain. In the evenings, after the magnificent Oakley House dinners, we would read by lamplight, and often, wrapped in overcoats, Larry and I would continue measuring skulls. Sometimes there was a fire in the fireplace, and sometimes we too listened to records of Beethoven's *Apasionata*.

Occasionally we walked further than to the village: out to the Kerameikos in late afternoon sunlight, or up Acro past shepherds and goats, and even, with hobo bundles for luggage, on foot and by a little train, to Mycenae. Often the expedition was in Doreen Spitzer's car, as it was when she drove us along the Gulf of Corinth and into the Peloponnesus, through miles and miles of dreamlike hills. We stopped once at a farmhouse, where a grave housewife brewed coffee over an open fire, foaming it up three times.

There is a gap in memory here. I cannot remember our return to Oakley House that day, nor our subsequent leavetaking of Corinth, probably because I knew already that I would be leaving Greece in August, and did not want to say good-by.



Penteskouphi, from the Second Gate of Acro

Early in December, 1984, Athenian newspapers carried the announcement, released by the Ministry of Culture and Science, of significant archaeological discoveries in the excavations which are under the supervision of the School with the permission of the Greek Archaeological Service, at Ancient Corinth and at Nemea (for Nemea, see p. 7).

In Corinth, another of the houses east of the theater area has produced fine wall frescoes of the 2nd c. after Christ, one showing the lower part of a Hermes, identified by the yellow winged sandals on his heels. There are also rectangular panels, one having a black background with bands of vegetable decoration: slender Corinthian columns are wound with garlands of leaves deriving from 3rd-style Pompeian wall frescoes of the second half of the 1st c. after Christ. Sherds and coins in the context attest to successive stages of construction in these houses built by wealthy Romans near the impressive theater below the Odeion and destroyed by fire in the mid-3rd c. after Christ.

Dr. Charles K. Williams, II, Field Director of the American School excavation at Corinth, who conducts the School's seminars in excavation technique, reports the finding also of a *hydraeus*, or container for sacred fluid, in the shape of a figure of Osiris with wig and necklace, pertaining to a local mystery cult of Egyptian origin.



OB looks over the collection of Birthday tributes from friends and colleagues here presented by D. C. Spitzer



Athenians, Corinthians, friends from the Swedish and American Schools, Judith Binder, Helen Besi, the Belitsi family, Fred Cooper



In Memorium

Sarah Atherton Downey, 1913-1984, wife of Glanville Downey (editor of the *AJA* 1949-1951), ASCSA Summer Session 1935, member 1937-1939, member of the staff at Corinth, shown here in 1937 on the slopes of Kyllene with Wulf Schaefer (Corinth excavations architect), Schöner, and local guide to the *ὄρεοβατικὸς συνδέσμος*.



Oscar Broneer's 90th

Family, friends, colleagues, and students gathered at Old Corinth on December 28, 1984 to celebrate Oscar Broneer's 90th birthday (see *Newsletter*, Fall 1984). Mr. Broneer received phone calls and visitors from Greece, the United States, and Sweden and was joined by his son, Paul Broneer, as well as by members of the American School and the Swedish School in Athens. The occasion was as cheerful and international as Oscar's own spirits, with a Greek birthday cake, Swedish "glög", and birthday wishes expressed in song and word in three different languages. All present congratulated a dear friend for giving new meaning to the greeting *χρόνια πολλά* and we look forward to his next birthday *καὶ στὰ ἑκατό!*

On January 20, another celebration took place when Nancy Bookidis, Steve Miller, Doreen Spitzer, and Charles K. Williams, II (with James Buckley, visiting architect from Sydney) joined Oscar and Paul Broneer for a birthday banquet at the Belitsi's house in Old Corinth. Oscar was pleasantly surprised that a 90th could become positively a Saturnalia!

entific methods and techniques. In the summer of 1981 we cleaned the cemetery of Vronda, as reported in *Newsletter*, Spring 1982. In the summer of 1983 we began the cleaning of the settlement there and, as part of our on-going work, we have just completed our second season under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies with the cooperation of the Greek Archaeological Service and Costis Davaras, Ephor of East Crete. Our work was accomplished under the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society, the Universities of Minnesota and Tennessee, and Wabash and St. Catherine's Colleges.

The most impressive architectural feature on the site is the large terrace wall on the east (Fig. 1). It consists of a loose rubble core about three meters wide enclosed within a stone facing on either side. At the south end of this wall is a storeroom with a well-preserved flagstone floor. The pottery found on this floor, two large storage jars (pithoi) and fine ware including kylikes, cups, and skyphoi, spans the 12th and 11th centuries B.C. in date. Whole skulls of pig, cow, and goat were discovered in a near-by room. The large building complex visible on the surface further down the hill to the southeast provided especially interesting material. The fine and coarse wares found lying on the floors evidently fell from an upper storey. One room with a bench along its western wall and a small closet containing pottery had at least three architectural phases. Another room had the remains in one corner of a cremation burial, which can be dated by pottery including a fine skyphos of the 8th c. (Fig. 3). In addition, a bronze fibula and a hoard of iron arrow heads (Fig. 4) were associated with the cremation. It appears that the burial represents a re-use of the room after the abandonment of the settlement. A similar re-use has appeared in a room on the west side of the hill. Several rooms in the western area were cleaned; one contained a hearth and another a small bin or pot stand with the pot still in it.

Cleaning and study of the architecture has been just one aspect of work at Vronda this summer. To understand the ancient environment better and to facilitate our interpretations of the findings, other scientific studies are being conducted. Our Canadian palaeobotanist, Richard Hebda, has begun a collection of the modern flora of the area. His search for pollen samples prompted him to take a core from a near-by swamp and has led him to tramp through bat caves where pollen is especially well preserved in the damp environment. Our zooarchaeologist, Sheilagh Wall from Bristol University in England, is studying the animal bones so far recovered from the site in order to learn more about the diet of the early inhabitants. Important advances have been made by our computer expert, Alden Arndt, who has



Fig. 6. Leslie Day wearing a cowboy hat, conservator Gayle Waver behind her, Geraldine Gesell with the computer in the white bag, computer expert Alden Arndt, and muleteers ready for the climb to the site

available for his use a newly developed computer the size of a briefcase with the memory capacity of a mini-computer. This small machine, which runs on rechargeable batteries, can be used in the field for up to one week at a time. He has developed the necessary software to the point where he can actually enter information and print hard copy in the field (Fig. 5). But despite these modern methods and techniques, there was one feature of Harriet Boyd's excavation we could not improve upon: transportation. Every day a train of donkeys and mules went up and down the old mule road carrying the latest archaeological equipment (Fig. 6).

The complete cleaning of the settlement will take at least three more years, but to date we can make some conclusions and generalizations. The settlement is sizable with a massive rubble-filled terrace wall; a large rectangular structure, possibly an open court, is located in its center on the top of the hill; and there are many rooms on the terrace around it. Notable architectural features include benches, pot stands, and bins along the walls. Most of the rooms had earth floors incorporating the irregular bedrock of the hill, and many of the floors contained pottery, crude stone tools, and animal bones. A stone kernos set in a pavement in front of the rectangular structure gives a tantalizing hint of cult practices continuing from the Minoan era. Although an Early Minoan III—Middle Minoan I clay seal or sealing and Middle Minoan IIA sherds with molded spiral designs found on the bedrock show activity possibly as early as the end of the 3rd mill. B.C., the main period of occupation at Vronda runs from the 12th to possibly as late as the 10th c. B.C. with a re-use in the 8th c. B.C. Thus the settlement and the cemeteries at Vronda, spanning the periods from the end of the Bronze Age into Geometric times, are now shown to form an important link between the cultures of the Bronze and Iron Ages.

William D. E. Coulson
Leslie Preston Day
Geraldine C. Gesell
Directors, the Kavousi Project



Fig. 3. Skyphos from cremation burial

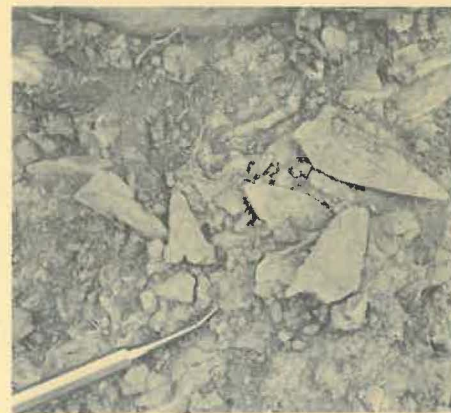


Fig. 4. Geometric iron arrowheads in situ



Fig. 5. William Coulson and John Arndt entering data on the computer

Cooperating Institutions

American Numismatic Society	Hamilton College	Smith College	University of Iowa
Amherst College	Harvard University	Smithsonian Institution	University of Kansas
Barnard College	Hollins College	Southern Methodist University	University of Kentucky
Boston College	Hope College	Southwestern at Memphis	University of Maryland
Boston University	Hunter College	Southwestern University	University of Maryland Baltimore County
Brandeis University	Indiana University	Stanford University	University of Massachusetts
Brigham Young University	Institute for Advanced Study	State University of New York at Albany	University of Michigan
Brock University	Institute of Fine Arts, New York University	State University of New York at Buffalo	University of Minnesota
Brown University	Johns Hopkins University	Swarthmore College	University of Mississippi
Bryn Mawr College	Kent State University	Sweet Briar College, in consortium with Randolph-Macon Woman's College	University of Missouri
Case Western Reserve University	Lehigh University	Temple University	University of North Carolina
Central Pennsylvania Consortium	Louisiana State University	Texas A & M University	University of Oklahoma
Dickinson College	Loyola University of Chicago	Trinity College	University of Oregon
Franklin and Marshall College	Macalester University	Tufts University	University of Pennsylvania
Gettysburg College	McMaster University	Tulane University	University of Pittsburgh
Wilson College	Michigan State University	Union College	University of South Florida
City University of New York	Middlebury College	University Museum (University of Pennsylvania)	University of Southern California
Clark University	Montana State University	University of Akron	University of Tennessee
Colgate University	Mount Holyoke College	University of Alberta	University of Texas at Arlington
College of the City of New York	New York University	University of British Columbia	University of Texas at Austin
College of the Holy Cross	Northwestern University	University of Calgary	University of Toronto
College of William and Mary	Oberlin College	University of California at Berkeley	University of Vermont
College of Wooster	Ohio State University	University of California at Irvine	University of Virginia
Columbia University	Pembroke College	University of California at Los Angeles	University of Washington
Connecticut College	Pennsylvania State University	University of California at Santa Barbara	University of Wisconsin
Cornell University	Pitzer College	University of Chicago	Vanderbilt University
Dartmouth College	Pomona College	University of Cincinnati	Vassar College
Drew University	Princeton Theological Seminary	University of Colorado	Wabash College
Duke University	Princeton University	University of Illinois at Chicago Circle	Washington University
Dumbarton Oaks Research Library	Radcliffe College	University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign	Wayne State University
Emory University	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, in consortium with Sweet Briar College		Wellesley College
Florida State University	Rice University		Wesleyan University
Fordham University	Rutgers University		Wilfrid Laurier University
George Mason University	Scripps College		Williams College
George Washington University			Yale University
Georgetown University			
Gustavus Adolphus College			

The NEWSLETTER is published periodically by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, 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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