

Exhibition Honors Blegen

The centenary of Carl W. Blegen, legendary excavator of Troy and Pylos, was celebrated at the ASCSA this winter in an exhibition at the Gennadius Library. Organized by School Archivist Carol Zerner, the exhibition drew on a wealth of material left to the School by Professor Blegen, illustrating his exceptional contribution to scholarship, and to the techniques of archaeological process, as well as his great humanitarian services to Greece during two world wars. In the following article, Archivist Zerner describes the character of the Blegen collection.

The papers of Carl W. Blegen (1887–1971) form a large part of the Archives of the ASCSA. In the spring of 1986 I came across a U.S. Passport issued in 1919, giving the date of Blegen's birth, his profession: "Archaeologist," "shape of face: oval," "chin: round," "forehead: medium," "distinguishing marks: right arm gone." The picture showed a handsome and pleasing mustachioed face, young-looking at 32. It was a document reflective of an era now long past and preserving a portrait of the young man who was to become one of the most distinguished archaeologists of this century, excavator of Troy and the Palace of Nestor at Pylos among many other sites. (See "CWB Remembered", *Newsletter*, Winter 1984, pp. 12–13). Then was born the idea of an exhibition of material from the School Archives to celebrate this hundredth anniversary.

My research for this exhibition was an exciting and rewarding experience. When Blegen died, the house and its contents at 9 Ploutarchou Street, Kolonaki, Athens, home of Elizabeth and Carl Blegen and Ida and Bert Hodge Hill for over 40 years, were bequeathed to the School. Among the contents were the papers of the "Hill-Blegens", comprising personal and official correspondence, manuscripts, notebooks, diaries, and photographs—a detailed record of their varied activities from major archaeological investi-

gations to the ephemerae of every day, from cancelled checks to hundreds of calling cards—all of which bear unique and valuable witness to the works and days of a group of pioneering American scholars living in Greece in the first half of the century.

The exhibition features the most important events in Blegen's life: excavations, publications, friendships, marriage and family, honors and awards. Watercolors, by artist Piet de Jong, of frescoes from the Palace of Nestor, appeared handsomely against the deep red fabric covering the walls of the Basil Gallery in the Gennadeion.

Director Stephen G. Miller organized an opening-night ceremony on January 27. The Reading Room of the Gennadeion was packed and the audience received with enthusiasm the opening remarks of John McK. Camp, Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, who had dug with Blegen at Pylos, and Emmett L. Bennett, Whitehead Visiting Professor, student and colleague of Blegen. His lecture was appropriately entitled "From the Greek Alphabet to the Mycenaean Syllabary and Back Again."

Both the lectures and the exhibition make clear Blegen's spirit of collaboration and friendship with his colleagues. Personal encounters with Wilhelm Dörpfeld, Alan Wace, Sir Arthur Evans, Duncan Mackenzie

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Carl W. Blegen, legendary excavator of Troy and Pylos, was the subject of an exhibition at the Gennadius Library this winter. Above, Blegen in a 1910 photo; below, at Troy in 1961 (Photo by J.L. Caskey).

Directions, and the Directorship

From 1882 to 1987 there have been thirty Directors of the School, whose terms have varied in length from one to ten years, while the character of their tenure has reflected professional expertise, ingenuity and resourcefulness, dedication, and individual personality. The very nature of the job has become steadily more complex, beset with fluctuations in politics, currencies, international security and the like.

Let us look at the requirements for a Director, who must weld the distinct parts of the School together as a whole, and at the same time facilitate the separate but interdependent progress of each of these parts. The Director must be fluent in modern Greek, familiar with all aspects of the School, have professional prestige and stature, be willing (even want) to live in Athens, be an effectively diplomatic in dealing with officials of the Greek government, of the Foreign Schools, and of the U.S. Embassy in

Athens, as well as with the "School Family", academic and domestic staff, Members, and visitors. This is a tall order! But is it not the business of the School to train classicists and archaeologists for positions such as this, whether in the U.S. or in Greece, in the course of their academic careers?

To be sure, it is not always easy to take a five-year leave from one's home institution. Perhaps the term of Director should be shortened, though experience has shown that the continuity is desirable, and it does take a while to learn the ropes, regardless of preparation. Raising the salary scale might help to make the position more attractive, though no one is likely to apply for the Directorship in the interests of "getting rich quick"! One should really want very much to live in Greece, primarily for the purpose of directing the School, secondarily for furthering one's own research. Perhaps it would be advisable to restructure the position so that ad-

ministration is separate from the teaching program. Various possibilities are under consideration. One thing is clear. The courtesy and convenience of frequent, two-way, *verbal* communication between the component parts of the School in Athens is absolutely essential to the efficient smooth running and well-being of the School. Communication between Athens, New York, and Princeton is important too; maybe a telex is the answer.

Regardless of changes in *modus operandi* the emphasis is still where we believe it should be. Every classicist should have some acquaintance with archaeological topography, and every archaeologist is the better for becoming familiar, *in situ*, with the ancient literature. The best place, the only place, to acquire this particular basic combination, is, of course, the American School of Classical Studies.

The Editor

Steve Miller: Changing of the Guard

When Stephen G. Miller became Director of the School on July 1, 1982, he already had years of experience, starting as a Regular Member in 1968-1969. Now, five years later, as he nears the end of his term, many impressive accomplishments may be credited to his lively imagination, managerial skills and notable energy.

Among the hallmarks of his Directorship are the progress of excavations on the site of

Nemea, and the construction of the fine Museum there, which was dedicated in the summer of 1984. An important recognition of his work on the Temple of Zeus was the exhibition held at the Benaki Museum in April 1983.

Credit goes to the Director for establishing an annual inventory of the Blegen Library by volunteer members of the School. The arrangement of space in the Blegen underwent several transformations, and efforts were made to provide an appropriate policy and system of access for the increase in number of users. Important proposals were developed to provide more space, and particularly also protection from fire and theft, in both of the School's libraries.

Renovations in the physical plant made it possible for the first time to consolidate and inventory the School's important collection of archives and antiquities. The fine new Archives Center in the Gennadeion, largely a gift of both Greek and American Friends of the Gennadius Library, provides welcome space and facilities for the School archivist, Carol Zerner, working together with the archivist of the Gennadeion, Christina Vardou. The *Philoï tes Gennadiou*, founded by the late Linos Politis (see *Newsletter* Spring 1983, p. 6) and incorporated in 1983 as a non-profit organization in Greece, have brought imaginative and generous support to the Gennadius Library.

The skillful development of professional and friendly contacts between the School

and our archaeological colleagues in Athens and other parts of Greece, is providing a stimulating exchange of ideas and information. Opportunities such as the traditional After-Tea Talks in Loring Hall, lectures and seminars in the various foreign archaeological schools and in the University of Athens, encourage active international participation on the part of Members of the School. Similarly, Greek students have taken part in American excavations, and vice versa.

An important aspect of the job of Director has been the provision of hospitality and services, both at the School and in Athens, to innumerable visitors, both scheduled and *ad hoc*, many of whom have responded by becoming enthusiastic supporters of the School.

The exhibition at the Gennadeion in 1985, *The Contribution of the American School of Classical Studies to Athens, Cultural Capital of Europe*, and the accompanying bilingual catalogue, which gives an account of the cumulative achievements of 104 years of the School's operation, is one of the triumphs of Director Miller's term, for which he and his colleagues deserve kudos.

Steve will be returning at the end of July 1987 to his post as Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of California, Berkeley. He has served the School as excavator, restorer, builder, administrator, diplomat, entrepreneur, M.C. and caterer, lecturer, tour and travel guide. The School has much for which to thank him.

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and Richard Seager, and their skirmishes over opposing theories, were the subject of a series of letters Blegen penned to his fiancée, Elizabeth Denny Pierce, in the spring of 1923. She was traveling in Italy; he was performing his duties as Assistant Director of the School, and wrote his absent love every day. These letters provide a record, as absorbing as any novel, of the glorious early days of the American School, whose protagonists seem to us now somehow larger than life. A few excerpts will illustrate their flavor.

Dearest Elizabeth,

...What I was wanted for was to talk to Professor Dörpfeld who had also come to tea. He button-holed me, led me off into the saloni, spread some maps and plans on the piano, and gave me a long talk on his newest theories. He is a very nice man and I like him a great deal, but his latest theories are pretty bad. Most of them are connectd with his idea that Leukas is the Homeric Ithaca. Starting from that he has worked out a new explanation of Mycenaean civilization. It originated in India and spread thence to Arabia from which it was carried to Greece and all about the Mediterranean by Phoenician traders. This is about what he said last time he was here, two years ago; but he has many new arguments now. He also discussed at some length the question of Bronze Age and Iron Age. According to him iron is older than bronze and was perfectly well known in Mycenaean times; iron was used by the common people and bronze by the gentry. I asked him why iron didn't turn



Excavators at Mycenae: On left, Alan J.B. Wace and Carl W. Blegen, holding a stirrup jar, 1950.

up in excavations of Mycenaean sites in that case. He said he was sure there was plenty of iron at all such sites; but when a workman found a piece of rusty iron he always threw it away thinking it was of no value, or if an excavator saw it he would immediately—on account of his preconceived ideas—consider it 'intrusive' and 'papse' it at once! So in this way the error has arisen. Imagine Wace and me papsing iron!...

You know (according to Seager) Duncan thinks (or thought) I am the wicked villain in the background who incites and encourages Wace to put forth those heretical

views on Mycenaean chronology!...

Needless to say the discussion led to no conclusions. Mackenzie was inexpressibly shocked at the late date (Late Helladic III) Wace gives the hearth in the megaron at Mycenae and his remark about that was rather good. He said: 'Dear me, we can't possibly accept that. We're absolutely committed on that as dating from LM I. We have it down in black and white. It's in the book.'...

...he [Sir Arthur Evans] had the morning on his hands, and after climbing Lycabettus and visiting two churches he dropped in here for a few minutes. He was in a very friendly mood and we had a nice little talk. I brought out a large part of my collection of potsherds and we soon had them spread out all over the floor of the Salonitsa! He is much interested in the mainland neolithic wares and I showed him all the samples I have. We also discussed freely and most amicably Early and Middle Helladic pottery, etc., but I carefully avoided Late Helladic as I didn't want to give him any cause for controversy! Evans is really a very nice man and perfectly open to reason, but when he gets to Crete he will come again under the influence of the cautious canny highlander, Mackenzie, who stirs him up to reject the evidence from the mainland! Evans said he would be glad to see us at Knossos in May and I am sure we are going to have a perfectly delightful visit and profitable, too.

A catalogue of the exhibition (photocopy, no illustrations) is available from the School in Athens or the New York office.



Opening night of the Blegen Exhibition at the Gennadeion: Graduates of the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati (where Carl W. Blegen taught). From left to right: Jerome Sperling, Emmett L. Bennett, Jr., Elizabeth C. Banks, Carol Zerner, Diane Fortenberry, William Alexander, Dora Konsola, and Yannis Lolos. To right, Professor Emmett L. Bennett, Jr., Special Research Fellow, ASCSA, delivering lecture on opening night (photos by Craig Mauzy).



ASCSA Sets Up "Friends" Program

Although it is probably safe to say that anyone receiving this newsletter is a friend of the ASCSA, it is now possible to become an official "Friend"!

Under the direction of the Mayer House staff in New York, the ASCSA Friends program has been developed to broaden the School's base of support, encourage annual giving, and to raise awareness of the School's immense contribution to classical studies and archaeology since 1881.

First offered to long-time supporters of the School during the Annual Appeal drive in November, membership in the Friends is based on five levels of giving, including a \$1000 membership category which qualifies the donor as a National Councillor.

Membership benefits include invitations to lectures and special events, discounts on School and other relevant publications, first opportunity to join School archaeological trips to Greece, and of course, the *Newsletter*!

Although the program is still in its infancy, members have already received several bulletins on events of interest in their area,

an invitation to join the first open 'School trip', and the opportunity to purchase at a substantial discount John Camp's book *The Athenian Agora*, published by Thames and Hudson.

To publicize the new group more broadly, the School has just undertaken a direct mail campaign, funded by the Culpeper Foundation, of approximately 27,000 pieces. The mailing list has been culled mainly from names on the subscription list of *Archaeology* magazine.

Designed by Jeff Paison, who has been working with the School in preparation of graphic material over the past three years, the mailer consisted of a poster-like brochure appealing to an audience interested generally in archaeology and more specifically in the history and archaeology of Greece. Emphasizing the School's contribution to the academic world and, more broadly, to the knowledge and understanding of Greek civilization, the brochure's main illustration is an eye-catching photograph of the Hephaisteion



Flyer designed for ASCSA direct mail membership campaign, with Fritz Henle photograph of Hephaisteion.

taken by photographer Fritz Henle in the 1950s.

Good as Gold: Academy of Athens Honors School



School Secretary Robert Bridges receives Gold Medal for the ASCSA from Secretary General of the Academy of Athens, Menelaos Pallantios. On left is President of the Hellenic Republic Christos Sartzetakis and Mrs. Sartzetakis.

In recognition of its contribution to the world of scholarship and cultural exchange, the ASCSA was presented with the Gold Medal of the Academy of Athens, Greece's highest award for achievement in the arts and letters. The ceremony on Dec. 30 was attended by President of the Republic Christos Sartzetakis and distinguished members of the Greek academic community.

In the presentation, Secretary-General Menelaos Pallantios cited the School for the "enormous extent of its work" in the more than 100 years since its Foundation.

"Among its many other activities", noted Mr. Pallantios, "the School has excavated the Athenian Agora, Corinth, as well as many other archaeological sites." Pallantios also referred to the School's building activities, citing the "exemplary manner" in which the Stoa of Attalos had been restored, as well as the construction and organization of other museums. The School has also "maintained, enriched, and supported in its lofty position the Gennadius Library, and aided the Greek Archaeological Service", added Pallantios.

In his closing remarks, Secretary-General Pallantios also praised the School's individual members, who have "steeped themselves in modern Greek culture, and returning home, promote philhellenism in all its aspects".

New Director for Athens

Newly-elected Director William D.E. Coulson, who will take office on July 1, 1987, is no stranger to the School. As a White Fellow in 1966-1967, he received his first excavation experience at Corinth, returning in 1973-1974 and 1984-1985 as an NEH Fellow, and as an ACLS Fellow in 1977-1978.

For six summers Coulson excavated at Nichoria, and more recently has dug at Kavousi in East Crete. Further afield, he has excavated at Tel Mikhail in Israel, and just completed co-directing a five-year project of excavation and survey at Naukratis in the western Nile Delta.

With the first of the Naukratis publications now in press, Coulson is turning his attention to Dark Age Greece. Along with Professors Geraldine Gesell of the University of Tennessee and Leslie Day of Wabash College, he is beginning full-scale excavation this summer at Kavousi, investigating the dynamics of the change from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Ages on Crete.

Currently Professor and Chairman of the Department of Classical Studies at the University of Minnesota, Coulson has taught there since 1968. Born in London in 1942, he began his career studying Latin at the age of ten, and continued his education at the Hill



The ASCSA will get a new Director in July: Professor William D.E. Coulson, shown here with his wife Mary Lee.

School when his family moved to the United States. He received his B.A. from Trinity College, and completed his Ph.D. in Classics at Princeton University in 1968.

While at the University of Minnesota, Coulson has taught a broad range of courses, covering Greek and Roman literature, art and archaeology. He has also been instrumental in setting up his Department's art and archaeology program, expanding the scope of classical studies in Minnesota.

Coulson's wife, Mary Lee, recently completed her M.A. in Art History at the University of Minnesota, specializing in Mediaeval and particularly Byzantine art. She participated in the Minnesota Andravida Project, which investigated the Frankish church at Andravida in Elis, and for the past three years has taught a course in Byzantine and Mediaeval Greece for the Lake Forest College Program in Greece. The Coulsons have two children, Anne and Edward.



School Director Stephen G. Miller (right) and newly-elected Director William D.E. Coulson greet guests at ASCSA Open Meeting on April 3.

Open Meeting Highlights Kavousi

More than three hundred members of the School, the academic and archaeological community, diplomatic corps, friends and guests assembled in the Gennadius Library on April 3 for the School's annual Open Meeting. Director Stephen G. Miller gave an illustrated account of the School's activities during this year, with emphasis on the excavation and research at Old Corinth, the discovery of the votive ship's cradle at Samothrace, finds at Nemea and survey progress at Tsoungiza. He reviewed the School's regular program of field trips, and the arrangement and extensive use of the Blegen Library.

Director-Elect of the School, Professor William Coulson, presented a lecture entitled "Recent Research at Kavousi." His work, and that of his colleagues, at the Early Iron Age sites of Vronda and the Kastro above the modern village of Kavousi in Eastern Crete, is providing important new information on the transition from Late Minoan to Early Protogeometric in this area. The meeting concluded with a reception in the School's Main Building.

ASCSA Main Building Centennial Celebrated

In the midst of a driving snowstorm on March 12, the 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the School's Main Building was celebrated in the warmth of the *piano nobile*.

In the presence of dignitaries from the Athens academic and diplomatic community, Director Stephen G. Miller's opening remarks were followed by a short speech by U.S. Ambassador Robert Keeley, who emphasized the distinction of the School's work in Greece, singling out the contribution of the Libraries, "where the books are made as available as possible to all scholars."

In the reception that followed, special honors were paid to the descendants of the rooster who gave his life during the foundation ceremonies of 100 years ago! To mark the event, a special exhibition drawn from School archives was organized, featuring the history of the building. The exhibition also included plans for the proposed expansion of the Blegen Library to the south.

Among those present at the reception were Paul Mylonas, supervising architect of the Davis wing, and Elias Prentzas, supervising engineer of the recent renovations. Also in attendance were Mr. Konstantinos Alavanos, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Culture; Professor Michael Stathopoulos, Rector of the University of Athens; Mr. Rudiger von Pachelbel, Ambassador of Germany; Ambassador and Mrs. Donald Kings-



The ASCSA Main Building, which celebrated its centenary in March.

mill of Australia; Mr. Hellmuth Strasser, Ambassador of Austria; Mr. Paul Jyrkankallio, Ambassador of Finland; Chargé d'affaires and Mrs. Edward Cohen of the United States; U.S. Public Information Officer Robert Wozniak; U.S. Cultural Affairs Officer Harriet Elam; Mr. and Mrs. Georges Beshard, First Secretary and Cultural Attaché of Canada; Director and Mrs. Hector Catling of the British School; Director Olivier Picard of the French School; Assistant Director Herman Kienast of the German Institute; Assistant Director Alberto Benvenuti of the Italian School; Director Veronica Mitsopoulou of the Austrian School; Director Paavo Castren of

the Finnish School; Assistant Director John Papadopoulos of the Australian School; Assistant Director Jan-Jaap Hekman of the Dutch School; William Ammerman, Director of the Fulbright Foundation in Greece; and others.

An informal catalogue of the exhibition in Greek and in English was prepared by Director Miller, with help from Carol Zerner and Dimitra Photiades, and is available in photocopy form upon request from the New York office or from the School in Athens.

Permit Applications Due Soon

The American School of Classical Studies is entitled, by Greek law, to *three excavation permits* each year. Traditionally, one is the School's own excavation at Old Corinth; the other two are assigned by the School to various Cooperating Institutions for various sites. Recently, *permits for surface surveys* also have been limited to only three each year. The demand for surface survey permits exceeds this quota; the School therefore assigns permits on the basis of proposals submitted.

The School must submit all proposals for permits to the Archaeological Service in the Ministry of Culture, in time for the relevant Ephoreias and Departments to respond by November 30 of the year *preceding* the year in which the work is to be done. Those interested in doing surface survey work in summer 1989 should send their proposals to the Director of the School by October 15, 1987. Results will be announced in January 1988 so that preparations may then begin for work in 1989.

The two School excavation permits, currently held for Samothrace and Kavousi, will be available for other sites in 1989. Please contact the Director in Athens for further information and detailed instructions for application.

Good Grantsmanship!

With the successful completion of the Centennial Fund Drive, which added \$6 million to the School's general endowment, the ASCSA is now turning its fund-raising efforts to specific areas of need. Among them are the Amphora Project, conservation of the School archives, plant maintenance including installation of fire and security protection systems in the libraries, and increased book budgets for both libraries.

The past six months have also seen several major gifts to the School, including:

- The award of \$450,000 from the Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, part of the Agency for International Development, for improving the School's libraries.
- Renewal of the three year grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, totalling \$30,000, in support of a second-year Fellowship for a Fellow in Art History.
- A \$15,000 grant from the N. Demos Foundation of Chicago to the Gennadius Library for cataloguing and bibliography,

which was resumed this past year under the direction of Dr. George L. Huxley.

- \$10,000 from the J. Paul Getty Trust to assist the publication of "Isthmia, Excavations by the University of Chicago, under the auspices of the ASCSA, Vol. IV. The Sculpture", by Professor Mary Sturgeon.
- An award of \$12,000 from the Jessie Ball DuPont Religious Charitable and Educational Fund, to assist in underwriting Cooperating Institution membership fees for new members from southern colleges and universities.
- A \$10,000 grant from the Henry M. Blackmer Foundation to the Gennadius Library.

The Annual Appeal and Membership drive has netted some \$70,000 in unrestricted giving so far, up from \$20,000 last year at this date. Furthermore, the drive to enlist the support of National Councilors—those who give \$1000 or more annually—has brought in nine people so far.



Ancient Corinth Topic of Symposium

The University of Missouri-Columbia provided a chilly January setting for the symposium: "Modern Research in Ancient Corinth." The occasion was the publication, by the University Press, of *Corinthiaca: Studies in Honor of Darrell A. Amyx*, a tribute to the outstanding scholarship and teaching career of Professor Amyx who spent many seasons at Old Corinth. Supported by the College of Arts and Science, the symposium was sponsored by the Department of Art History and Archaeology, whose students and faculty have long been closely connected with the Corinth excavations. The proceedings were designated a "regional symposium" by the AIA.

More than one hundred "Corinthians" and others from across the country attended the day-and-a-half event. Bruni Ridgway defied the elements to fly in from Bryn Mawr, as did John Lavezzi, Marty Payne and Julia Bentz from other parts. Jeanne Marty and Patricia Lawrence represented the West and South, Mike Shaw and Paul Rehak the neighboring University of Kansas, and Michael Kosmopoulos, formerly of the Uni-

versity of Athens and an excavator at Corinth, Washington University. Local Corinthians included Jan and Guy Sanders, Jane Biers and Gladys and Saul Weinberg, without whom no Corinth day would have been complete.

At Pickard Hall, following the dinner on Friday evening and welcomes from Professor Biers and Dean Glick, editor Mario del Chiaro formally presented the collection of essays to Dick Amyx, whose wife and daughter were also present. Charles K. Williams, II spoke on "Corinth, 1897-1987", presenting the results of some of his own work which have changed our understanding of Corinth.

The University Press was host to one of the great pleasures of the occasion, a reception in the Gladys and Saul Weinberg Gallery of the Museum, with its beautiful collection of objects ranging from Neolithic to Early Christian, and a special exhibition of Corinthian Vase Painters in Missouri, arranged by Jane Biers, Curator of Ancient Art.

Saturday was devoted to a series of papers dealing with recently excavated mate-



Professor Darrell A. Amyx, of the University of Missouri, Columbia, who was honored by a symposium on Ancient Corinth in January.

rial as well as new studies of old material, representing work in progress, the directions and methods employed today at the School's oldest continuing excavation. Elizabeth Gebhard's account of the earliest Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia was followed by Robin Rhodes' stimulating discussion of early Corinthian architecture and the origins of the Doric order. Nancy Bookidis spoke on ritual dining in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore. Gloria Merker was to have presented the Sanctuary terracotta figures but was grounded by the snow at Newark Airport. Ann Brownlee opened the afternoon program with "Kotyle and Oinochoe Painters from the Potters' Quarter", a subject dear to Dick Amyx's heart. Kathleen Slane gave a quantitative analysis of Roman pottery from east of the Theater. The session closed with Charles Edwards' research on programmatic sculpture in Roman Corinth, basing his talk on the Lechaion Road Arch. Abstracts will appear in the July 1987 issue of the *AJA*.

It is not often that a single site is the focus of a symposium devoted entirely to "work in progress". "Corinth in Missouri" owes its signal success to Bill Biers' organizational skills and the warm hospitality of the department staff and students which overcame the forbidding weather to give all present an appreciation of the breadth and depth of research at Corinth today.

Bill Biers
Nancy Bookidis



Corinthians at Columbia: from left to right, Professor Saul S. Weinberg, Dr. Gladys Weinberg, and Dr. Charles K. Williams, Director of Excavations at Old Corinth.

Tax Tangle, Ancient Style

T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Field Director of the Agora, reports on a recently-discovered inscribed marble stele

During the 1986 excavation season, Agora excavators discovered a marble stele built into one of the side walls of the Great Drain, where it passes the northeast corner of the Stoa Basileios.

The stone, broken in two pieces but otherwise intact, bears 61 lines of beautiful lettering of the early 4th century B.C. The document is unusual; a law proposed in the archonship of Sokratides (374/3 B.C.) by the well-known politician of the day, Agyrrios. It is entitled "Law concerning the 8½% tax on the grain of the Islands", and the text makes it clear that the islands in question are the important members of the Second Athenian Confederacy, Lemnos, Imbros, and Skyros. The tax is to be collected in kind, and the grain thus acquired is to be shipped to Athens for distribution, evidently to relieve

one of the city's perennial shortages.

As we know from our own recent experience of tax legislation, the full and unabridged text of such a measure dwells upon a myriad of details. So too in the 4th century B.C., the promulgator of the new law was inclined to fuss over enough niggling details to delight the heart of a legislator in any age.

We learn more about the 8½% grain tax than most people would ever wish to know. The text specifies how and by whom the grain is to be collected; it gives the number of bushels which each tax farmer must bring in; it sets out how, when, and where the grain is to be shipped to the Peiraieus, transported to Athens, stored temporarily in the Agora, and then weighed out for distribution and sale.

The share of each tax farmer is to include a specified percentage of wheat and barley. Although each must pay the regular 2% import duty and must transport the grain at his own expense, he is not required to put down an advance deposit, and the city will not charge rent for storing the grain in the Agora.

Despite the somewhat myopic character



The recently discovered marble stele bearing an intricate inscription which outlines a tax on grain proposed in the early fourth century BC.

of the text, it does provide a fascinating example of the functioning of Athenian institutions of government. Although the document dwells in excruciating detail on the responsibilities of the tax farmers to the Athenian state, the Athenian law maker does not concern himself in the least with how the tax farmers are to raise their prescribed shares from the people of the islands. The farmers are plainly free to extort the grain by whatever means they choose just so long as it is delivered to Athens.

Nemea Yields Rare Sculpture

In mid-November, excavators at the Sanctuary of Zeus at Nemea uncovered a rare marble relief from a late fourth century B.C. house.

"The significance of this discovery", says excavation and School Director Stephen G. Miller, "is that the sculpture dates to the period around 475 B.C., very shortly after the Persian Wars". The plaque had been transported from elsewhere to the site where it was found, and reused as a bench. "It belongs to a time shortly after the Persian Wars, when we have relatively little sculpture, especially in the Peloponnese," added Dr. Miller.

The relief depicts a female figure seated on a chair and holding a phiale in her outstretched right hand. In front of her stands a bearded man whose head is turned to look also at the left part of the plaque. He wears a himation and has a short stick-like object in his left hand going over his left shoulder. Remarkd Dr. Miller, "The identification of the figure is, at least for the moment, difficult. I very much hope to find the rest of the slab."



A fifth century BC sculptural relief coming to light at Nemea: on left is Professor Mary Sturgeon, who has published sculpture from nearby Corinth and Isthmia. Vasilis Papoutsas, Anne Stewart of the University of California, Berkeley.

Ferreting Out the Truth

Keith DeVries (University of Pennsylvania Museum and ASCSA alumnus) sheds new light on ancient pets

One of the most striking aspects of the ancient Greek language is the great variety of references to animals and birds in the households. Dogs, of course, were common as with us, but also common were hares, egrets, quails, and roosters, with more exotic pets including deer and cheetahs.

An animal that has given problems of identification is the γαλή. Aristophanes mentions it fairly often, and Beazley, correctly I believe, saw the γαλή as being the elongated, small animal occasionally depicted by vase painters, including Euphronios on the pelike illustrated here (ARV² 16.12). Beazley had, however, previously called the animal on the pelike a puppy and a weasel, and when he did equate it with the γαλή, he gave "marten" as the English meaning. Modern commentators on Aristophanes identify the γαλή variously as a marten, a weasel, and a ferret; that is, a domesticated polecat, the modern domesticated animal differing in its physical essentials from the wild only in having a uniformly colored coat (in temperament it is more distinct and is thoroughly domesticated, being dependent upon humans).

The identification of ferret seems correct. The form of the animal in the depictions is incompatible with the much more compact marten, and while the general proportions suit both the weasel and the ferret, the animal portrayed is too large to be a weasel but seems roughly the right size to be a ferret, which averages about 50 cm. in length, including the tail. Two characteristics of the γαλή in Aristophanes further indicate it was a ferret. It had the drawback of giving off an unpleasant smell when alarmed (*Acharnians* 255–256 and *Ploutos* 693), as does the ferret but not the weasel or marten, but it also had the beneficial habit of catching mice (*Wasps* 1182 and 1185). Ferrets in modern times have been employed to catch vermin, a specialty of theirs being ratting. That particular job happens not to have been needed in Classical antiquity, as rats did not reach the Mediterranean from their Asiatic homeland until medieval times.

Vase paintings show us the cages that quails and hares were kept in but not housing for ferrets. Perhaps they were allowed to roam through the house, as would be desirable if they were kept primarily as mousers. A remark about their stealing meat at night (*Peace* 1151; cf. *Thesmophoriazousai* 559) may indeed indicate a free range.



Depiction of a γαλή by the vase-painter Euphronios, on a neck-pelike (courtesy the Art Institute of Chicago); on the right, a representation of a domesticated polecat, or ferret.



Tea, and Talk Too

Testimony to the variety and richness of the School's winter program is the series of informal lectures, held in Loring Hall, followed by discussion and a buffet supper. Among this winter's offerings were the following:

- Emmett L. Bennett, University of Wisconsin (Whitehead Visiting Professor): "From the Greek Alphabet to the Mycenaean Syllabary and Back Again"
- Constantine Trypanis, Academy of Athens: "Sophocles' Oedipus at Colonus"
- Athanasios Papadopoulos, University of Ioannina: "Excavations at Ephra"
- Aikaterini Demakopoulou, National Archaeological Museum: "Mycenaean Thebes in the Light of Recent Excavations"
- Gerald P. Schaus, Wilfrid Laurier

University (Whitehead Visiting Professor): "Egypt vis-à-vis Early Greek Painters"

- Linda C. Reilly, The College of William and Mary: "The Ancient Dog: Hunter, Worker, Friend"
- Charalambos Kritzas, Ephoreia of Athens: "An Upper Class Family of the Second Century after Christ: Two Epigrams from Petri, Nemea"
- John Oakley, The College of William and Mary: "Three Mantled Ladies: an Iconographical Rarity" and Michael Hoff, Boston University: "New Light on Augustan Athens"
- Nicholas Yalouris, retired University of Athens and Ministry of Culture: "The Battle Scenes in the Frescoes of the Palace of Nestor"



Summer Sessions

As in past years, the School will offer two Summer Sessions in 1987, to be led by Professor Donald R. Laing, Jr., Case-Western Reserve University and Professor Daniel B. Levine, University of Arkansas. Each session is six weeks in length: Session I extends from June 15 to July 29, 1987 and Session II from June 22 to August 5, 1987.

ASCSA Scholarships have been awarded to the following: **Field Scholar**, Charles E. Mercier (Columbia University); **Lawler I**, Lisa Virginia Benson (University of Missouri-Columbia); **Lawler II**,

Alan Huston Rawn (University of Washington, Seattle); **Lord**, David James White (University of Pennsylvania); **Hill**, Eleanor Eveleigh Shaw (University of Maryland). The **Keene Fellow** is Donald Henry Benander (Chicopee School System, Mass.). **Fulbrights** have been awarded to Lora Holland Kehoe (Isadore Newman School, New Orleans), and Wallace Bennett Regan (St. Albans School, Washington D.C.). The **Eta Sigma Phi Award** goes to Amy Wade Smalldon (University of Florida), and the **Chase** awardee is Zelda Sue Iles (University of Arkansas).



Professor William M. Murray, of the University of South Florida, who led the 1986 Summer Session II, recorded some memorable moments. Above left, students truck through an olive grove on Crete, traveling from Kavousi to the ancient site of Vronta; on the right, Professor Evelyn L. Smithson lectures in the Kerameikos.

Gennadius Library Focal Point of Winter Activities



Dr. George L. Huxley, and Mrs. Nia Stratou at reception following Dr. Huxley's Inaugural Lecture at the Gennadeion on Oct. 22, 1986, entitled "Why did the Byzantine Empire not Fall to the Arabs?"

True to the ideals of founder John Gennadius, Library Director Dr. George L. Huxley, the ASCSA, and the Athens Friends (Philo) of the Gennadeion have filled the Library with activities this year. "I intend to respect the tradition established by John Gennadius that the Library serve as an international research center", said Director Huxley in his speech to the Philoi on Dec. 19.

One of Dr. Huxley's first actions on taking up his new duties in 1986 was to organize a series of fall and winter seminars on Byzantine history and Lyric poetry. Attracting not only School members, but also students and scholars from the Athenian and international academic community, the seminars included sessions on the Chronicle of Monemvasia; Constantine Porphyrogenitus; Diogenes Akritas; and Iconoclasm. The six poetry seminars covered Alkman, Archilochus, Alcaeus, Stesichorus, aspects of Ionian history illuminated by Lyric poetry, and Pindar and Simonides.

The Philoi also organized several lecture events. To honor the Library's sixtieth

birthday, Katerina Koumarianou was invited to speak on the founder and his collection, which accompanied an exhibition in the Basil Gallery. In February, author and bibliophile Constantine Staikos spoke on "The Physiognomy of Early Greek Books", while in March, historian Loukia Droulia presented a lecture on "Greek Typography, Origins and Development".

Also in February, the Library presented a musical evening, with pianist Yiannis Papadopoulos, soprano Julia Troussa, and tenor Constantine Paliatsaras. The varied program included works by Mikis Theodorakis, Aimilia Riadis and Manos Hadzidakis.

On the spring agenda was a birthday celebration in honor of founder John Gennadius' father, George, in conjunction with the graduates of the First Gymnasium in Athens. As Master of the Old Boys, George Gennadius' influence was felt by several generations of young Athenians attending this first, and most distinguished, of the Athenian 'gymnasias'.

School Trips: The Other Side of the Story

When stories about School Trips are traded in the Loring Hall saloni, conversation invariably focuses not so much on the places visited, which are familiar to most of our readers, but on the memorable antics of students and the idiosyncracies of leaders. Scott Emmons, from Indiana University, has been a student at the School this past year. He describes some sidelights and highlights of the 1986 ASCSA fall trips.

In Central Greece we quickly discovered that an obligatory feature of any trip led by John Camp (Mellon Professor of Classical Studies) was the "death march", an endless hike up a steep mountain trail at John's breakneck pace. His advantage over the rest of us lies in his remarkable metabolism, which turns Coco-Cola into pure energy in seconds. He has only to down two bottles of this elixir and instantly he is ready to dart up the path. The Parnassos death march, longest and steepest of all, served as basic training for the raw recruits.

Halloween came roughly in the middle of our trip to the deep Peloponnesos and provided a surprisingly appropriate theme. The Trypi cave was the best candidate for the Keadas cavern, where the Spartans executed state criminals and troublesome Messenians. John gave the basic information on the site. Within seconds we were filing down into the pit where we then spent several macabre minutes inspecting the bones and teeth of ancient Spartan criminals.

The climax of the Halloween theme came at the end of the Mt. Lykaion death march, when we were surrounded by a dense cloud of fog and drizzle. It was here that we all came under the power of an ancient curse. Not until we were well inside the sanctuary of Zeus Lykaeos on top of the mountain did John read that ominous pas-

sage from Pausanias warning that anyone who violated the sanctuary was certain to die within the next year. This, of course, has caused tremendous confusion in the committee which awards second-year fellowships.



School Director Steve Miller, leader for the second trip, introduced a radical change in the schedule. Lunch was no longer a noon-time snack from a plastic bag labeled "Market Hellas", but a full-scale meal eaten whenever we happened to reach an acceptable restaurant. Typically this occurred at approximately five-thirty pm. Despite the long wait, even those whose stomachs cried out for mercy could not fault our guide's choice of eateries. To Steve we owe our fond memories of the fresh fish from the lake at Ioannina, the unparalleled souvlaki of Metsovo, and an extravagant feast on Corfu (Steve's treat) that has become immortalized as "Trimalchio's dinner".



On the Corinthian trip we learned that when Corinth Excavation Director Charles Williams said, "Your report was actually rather better than the worst I've heard," the remark amounted to high praise. The guards at every site and museum, as well as café owners and taxi drivers, upon hearing that



The author, Scott Emmons, and his wife, Erika Zeitze, enjoy a serious moment during Carnival celebrations en route from Aegina to Poros.

we were from the American School, exclaimed, "Oh, then you know Charles Williams! A wonderful man! My best friend!"



Now death marches, spelunking, and fine dining are *not* the primary objectives of these American School field trips all over Greece. At least the Director tells me they are not, and I am in no position to argue. Nevertheless, they do figure largely in School folklore. It is said that once Eugene Vanderpool had to bail a student out of jail. No one on a School Trip in the fall of 1986 went so far as to be arrested, but I hope we have contributed a few stories that will continue to circulate after most of us have returned to the U.S.



The Class of 1986-1987, in a cloud (on top of Mount Lykaion). Back row from left: John Camp, George Armantrout, Emmett Bennett, Aileen Ajootian, Michelle Hirschfeld, Eric Orlin, Barbette Spaeth, Irving Gumb, Bill Hutton. Middle row, from left: Gail Hoffmann, John Marszal, Suzanne Bonefas. Bottom row: Aaron Baker, Kathleen Krattenmaker, Meg Morden, Scott Emmons, and Jennifer Tobin.

So You Want to Become an Archaeologist?!

Some fifty years ago, Hetty Goldman, newly appointed Professor at the Institute for Advanced Study (and the first woman to be thus honored), wrote these words of advice to her niece, Elizabeth Gutmann (ASCSA 1932–1933)

Archaeology offers one of the most interesting careers, not because it is “thrilling”—as the public believes—but because it offers to a unique degree the opportunity for sensory experience and abstract thought. That it also has its fair share of drudgery you have doubtless already discovered!

You will certainly be a lucky girl if you can find a paid job in Athens at the present stage of your archaeological knowledge. . .

May I play the old aunt and give a little advice? First of all be sure that they do not get the impression in Athens that you are in the same position as myself and can work without pay. When I took up the special kind of archaeology I pursue—that is field work—your Grandad and I clearly understood that to mean that I would not be earning my living thereby, and I asked him whether he was sufficiently interested in the results of such a career to finance me. It was only with his consent that I embarked upon it, for otherwise I should have turned to teaching or museum work. . .

The amount of Greek language necessary for archaeology can be acquired without too much trouble, as Dinsmoor, who came to Athens without any, has amply proved. Of course he’s brilliant, but aren’t we brilliant too? Nine-tenths of so-called brilliance is interest and imagination and not some mysterious abstract quality at all.

You ask about the Ph.D. You will realize



Hetty Goldman at Halai (Central Greece) in 1912.

that my answer must deal with the ordinary experience and not with exceptional cases of which there are always a certain number in every generation of students. Very few people get Museum jobs without either the Ph.D. or equivalent training. Some curators who are great individualists prefer to train up a comparatively ignorant person in their own way, but this is unusual and you should not depend on finding such an opportunity. . . If you are thinking of archaeology seriously as your means of livelihood you must prepare yourself so thoroughly that you can take whatever is offered, museum, teaching or field work. I know dozens of

excellently trained Ph.D.s who have applied in vain.

Thank you for the picture of the geometric temple at Perachora. As I expected, it is a rather poor affair architecturally. Indeed, if they had not contrived those remarkable Dipylon pots one would not think much of their technical ability. Miss [Gisela] Richter gave a lecture yesterday at the Metropolitan Museum and showed some things of the middle 7th c. found in the Kerameikos. It’s exciting, don’t you think, to see the character of the art of what was until recently a lost century, emerging gradually and piecemeal out of the fog of our ignorance? Think of all that the new archaeologists have to learn about which didn’t trouble us at all! The Neolithic and Bronze Ages of Greece—there was only Thessalian Neolithic and Mycenaean in my student days. All the art of the 7th century was a blank to us. As was the identification of “masters” in vase-painting, not to speak of the new worlds disclosed in the Near East. I *would* like to do something in Asia Minor once more before I pass on, archaeologically speaking, but I doubt whether I’ll get back there.

Editor’s note: As everyone knows, Hetty Goldman did get back to Asia Minor, where she excavated Tarsus (1934–1939 and 1949–1949) and published the site in three volumes, 1950, 1956, and 1963.

Mylonas Delivers Annual Walton Lecture

Professor Paul Mylonas, Professor of Architecture, long-time friend of the School, and lifelong student and interpreter of Vitruvius, delivered the 1987 Walton Lecture at the Gennadius Library on April 2. Currently working on the first translation into Greek of Vitruvius’ treatise “De Architectura”, Professor Mylonas spoke on several of the earlier editions of Vitruvius in light of later history.

Awarded a prize in Arts and Letters by the Academy of Athens, Professor Mylonas was the construction architect for the Arthur Vining Davis Wing of the Blegen Library in 1958. He designed the Goethe Institute, the National Gallery in Athens, and the two wings added in 1972 to the Gennadeion. Professor Mylonas also directed renovations to several monasteries on Mt. Athos.



Professor Paul Mylonas presents a rare early edition of Vitruvius to Dr. George L. Huxley, Director of the Gennadius Library.

New Computer at Publications Office

The Publications Office in Princeton is joining the club!

Our latest addition is a personal computer, an AT&T 6300. Connected by cables to the Ibycus computer, as well as to the NEC printer, it now permits the transfer to the Ibycus system of material submitted on diskette, a process previously requiring submission on magnetic tape.

Software programs have been acquired to interpret material entered on many PCs using both MS-DOS and CP/M systems and 5.25 inch diskettes. The particular word-processing program used by an author, however, may contain sophisticated codes that must be removed by that program before submission. The transfer of Greek remains a problem unless it is specially keyboarded.

Since the typesetting, which is the ultimate goal of the transfer, requires its own format commands, all word-processing format commands must be removed except for new lines and paragraphs. Salvaging tabular formats is not often practical. Despite these limitations, a great deal of keyboarding time has already been eliminated. Ironically, while new typing errors are avoided in this way, we have already noted that old errors previously caught by our experienced keyboarders now become an added responsibility for the proofreaders.

Authors who submit papers prepared on word-processors are urged to include pertinent information on system, processor and program with the printout. Advance consultation may save returning a diskette for format revision. Call the Publications Office, (609) 734-8387, for information and assistance.

Gennadeion Gets a Boost

Gennadius Library Director Dr. George L. Huxley is currently on an eight-city swing in the United States, speaking at a number of universities and associations to Friends of the Gennadius Library and the ASCSA.

Among the lecture offerings are "Proverbial Lore in Ancient Greek Society", scheduled for Princeton and Stanford; "Greek Antiquities of Cappadocia and Com-magene", which will be presented at the Institute of Fine Arts in New York; and "Why the Byzantine Empire Didn't Fall to the Arabs", slated for Cincinnati.

The tour was organized in cooperation with Trustees Dr. Richard Howland, Professor Elizabeth Gebhard and Professor Marianne MacDonald, as well as Professors Richard Martin, Stella Miller, Ron Stroud, and Michael Jameson, Patricia Boulter and Anastasia Condas.



Three rowers from the ASCSA try out a trireme! On the upper bench of a dry-dock, walk-in, mock-up section of a trireme is Meg Morden (University of Michigan), on the middle is Nicolle Hirschfeld (Institute for Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M), and on the lower bench is Gail Hoffmann (University of Michigan).

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture in Athens, and the direction of a British naval architect, this full scale replica of a 5th century B.C. trireme is under construction at the shipyards of Perama, near Eleusis. The reconstruction of the 4th century merchant sailing ship Kyrenia provided extensive new information on ancient ship-building methods (see *Newsletter* Summer 1984, p. 14). A section of the trireme has been tried at Henley on Thames, and an Oxford crew is expected to man the vessel when it is launched in June 1987.

New and noteworthy from the ASCSA Publications Office

Corinth Notes No. 2

Demeter and Persephone in Ancient Corinth

by N. Bookidis and R.S. Stroud

The worship of Demeter and Persephone is discussed with reference to the objects and the architecture of the sanctuary on Acrocorinth, which was in use from the 7th century B.C. almost continuously to the 4th century after Christ.

32 pp., 33 illus., Crown octavo. Paper. ISBN 87661-671-6. \$3.00

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In Memoriam

J. Lawrence Angel 1915–1986

Readers of *Newsletter*, Spring 1985, will perhaps recall a piece entitled *Images of Corinth, 1937 and 1938*, in which Peggy Angel recounts the first visit to Greece of her husband, Larry, who was to become Dr. J. Lawrence Angel, the renowned "Bone Man" of the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History. Dr. Angel, who died Nov. 3, 1986, was a brilliant physical anthropologist who devoted his life to the analysis of ancient skeletal remains. His pioneering research on human remains of Bronze Age populations in the Aegean—from Troy, Lerna, Mycenae, Kera Taş and other sites—brings to life our archaeological and physiological understanding of these ancient peoples. Their stature, appearance, health, diet, their accidents, illnesses—all derived from the study of their bones—provide clues to behavior, migration, wars and other phenomena of early societies.

Larry's curiosity about bones began when as a child he was startled by the skeleton that hung in the studio of his father, John Angel, a British-born sculptor. His interest in Greece can be traced to the classical background of his mother, Elizabeth Angel, who

was the daughter of Thomas Day Seymour, one of the founders of the American School of Classical Studies and for 14 years Chairman of the Managing Committee.

This paradoxical field of research, in which death provides a key to the living, is not an overpopulated one. Larry Angel was surely the outstandingly effective interpreter of both ancient, and contemporary, human remains. Those students who learned from him at Berkeley, the University of Minnesota, Jefferson Medical College and the Smithsonian, have high standards to follow.

Angel's studies at Troy resulted in *Troy, the Human Remains*, in 1951; his work at prehistoric Lerna, in the 1950s, became *The People of Lerna*; Mycenae and Kera Tas have appeared in volumes of the *American Journal of Archaeology*. The Smithsonian is publishing a complete bibliography. Dr. Angel received the 1983 Pomerance Award of the A.I.A. for Scientific Contributions to archaeology. His particular competence was also indispensable to the F.B.I. and local law-enforcement agencies concerned with modern crime detection.



John Dane, Jr.
1910–1986

In December 1986 the American School lost one of its most faithful and effective supporters. A Harvard graduate with a degree in classics and then in law, John Dane Jr. joined the firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart in Boston. Perhaps because of his start in classics, he became a Trustee in 1969 and served as Secretary of the Board from 1973, becoming thoroughly knowledgeable about the School's activities. Emeritus in 1980, he continued to be concerned with the School's welfare and contributed many useful suggestions.

As trustee also of the AIA he had travelled widely in the Mediterranean area, visiting archaeological sites and bringing his Yankee common sense and humor to bear on what he saw. He was particularly drawn to the Amphora Program of Virginia Grace and her colleagues at the Agora, and gave considerable time and thought to ways in which this work could be advanced. He would be glad to know that the program is steadily gathering momentum as an indispensable resource for establishing archaeological chronology, and extending our knowledge of ancient commercial trade routes.

As Emily Vermeule said, John Dane gave generously all his life to enable scholars to pursue their work. The School is grateful to have known him.



John V.A. Fine 1904–1987

John Fine's long and distinguished career in classics, most of it as a member of the faculty of Princeton University, ended with his death on January 17, 1987, after a long illness. A conscientious and popular director of graduate studies in classics at Princeton, he has left a host of students who hold him in great affection.

As the person responsible for 20 years for ordering the books and periodicals in classics, he is due credit for Firestone Library's exceptionally fine collection. Member of the Managing Committee of the American School from 1948 to 1971, his *Horoi: Studies in Mortgage, Real Security and Land Tenure in Ancient Athens* was published by the ASCSA in 1951. His most recent and important work is *The Ancient Greeks*, Harvard University Press, 1983.

Young John Fine had been a roustabout in the southwestern oil fields upon graduation from Princeton in 1925. Major John Fine retired in 1946, a Lieutenant Colonel, after three war years in the Marines. But his consummate scholarship and dedicated teaching as Professor of Greek and Latin continue to command respect and stimulate emulation.



John Philpides 1895–1986

The group that had gathered for the celebration of Mary Zelia Philpides' birthday in January, 1986, celebrated much more than that single, memorable event, for the three generations of School history present on that occasion also witnessed the charm and strength of character which brought John Philpides through his 92 years, two World Wars, one civil war, and adaptation to two adopted countries (America and Peru), on all of which he left his imprint.

Born in Milies on Pelion in 1895, the scion of two distinguished families, Argyrios Philpides, a lawyer trained in Constantinople, and Ioulia Kanaris, granddaughter of the great Greek patriot, John went to America for his education at age 17. He studied chemical engineering at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania and thereafter worked, from 1923–1938, as a representative of Chicago Pneumatic Tool, a branch of Bethlehem Steel in Peru, to oversee their drilling interests in the Andes. During the First World War, he was a translator and engineer for American forces close behind the lines in France, and during the Second World War, he distributed food in Thessaly. Because of

this experience, he was chosen by UNRWA after the war to help supervise the distribution of food in Epirus. Afterwards he returned to America where he taught Spanish at Yale University from 1947 to 1952. In 1957 he and his wife settled again in Greece when Mary Zelia was appointed librarian of the School.

Besides his wife and children, John leaves behind countless friends who cannot hear his name without smiling at the many fond recollections of good times spent together. During his final illness, with that special talent for making people enjoy themselves in his company, he commandeered the patient who shared his room, and their visitors, into a chorus of his favorite old Greek songs.

John's roots were in the hillside above Milies, looking through the cypresses to the Gulf of Pagae, but his warm kindness, his keen wit, dignity, and goodwill are treasured by all who were fortunate enough to know him. The School and other friends have joined in loving memory of *ὁ λεβέντης*, "the Squire of Milies", in a gift of bookcases for the library in the village which he loved.

Agora Slide Sets Now Available

The Agora Excavations now have available slide sets, produced by Craig and Marie Mauzy. Assembled and annotated by archaeologists on the Agora Staff, the slides present materials already published in the Agora Picture Book series.

1. EARLY BURIALS FROM THE AGORA CEMETERIES

Based on Picture Book No. 13, includes groups of grave goods from two Mycenaean chamber tombs, one Submycenaean grave, two Protogeometric graves, and two Geometric cremation graves. 30 slides. \$40

2. ATHENIAN HOUSEHOLD POTTERY

Based on Picture Book No. 1, includes various shapes of black-glazed table ware and plain kitchen pottery dating from the late 6th to the early 4th centuries B.C. 20 slides. \$30

3. ANCIENT PORTRAITS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

Based on Picture Book No. 5, includes Roman private and imperial portraits ranging from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. 20 slides. \$30

4. GODS AND HEROES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA

Based on Picture Book No. 19, includes a

selection of artifacts associated with the cults and shrines of the Agora. 20 slides. \$30

5. MODELS

Views of the models displayed in the upper colonnade of the Stoa of Attalos, including the new overall model of the ancient city, the archaic Acropolis, the Acropolis at fullest development, the Agora, the Erechtheion, the Temple of Athena Nike, the north end of the Stoa of Attalos, and the 4th century city walls of Athens. 20 slides. \$30

The following sets are in preparation and should be ready for purchase later in 1987:

6. THE ATHENIAN CITIZEN

7. CLASSICAL SCULPTURE

8. RED-FIGURED POTTERY 1

9. RED-FIGURED POTTERY 2

10. BLACK-FIGURED POTTERY 1

11. BLACK-FIGURED POTTERY 2

Direct all inquiries to the Photographic Department, Agora Excavations, American School of Classical Studies, 54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece.

The School was well represented at the British Museum's colloquium on "The Greek Renaissance in the Roman Empire", held December 10-12 in London. Speakers included Fred Cooper, Michael Hoff, Judith Binder, Keven Clinton, Alison Adams, Mary Sturgeon, Charles Williams, and Nancy Bookidis. Also in attendance were Aileen Ajootian, Jennifer Tobin, Patricia Steccone, Bill and Jane Biers, Caroline Houser, Eve Harrison, Elizabeth Milliker, Susan Kane, and Phil Statder. For those who like statistics, this showing represented approximately 20% of the total participants, being outnumbered only by the British.

School alumnus Jerome J. Pollitt, Professor of Classical Archaeology and History of Art at Yale, has been named Dean of the University's Graduate School. A member of the Yale faculty since 1979, Pollitt's field of interest covers prehistoric through late Roman art. A full professor at Yale since 1973, Pollitt's scholarly research and writing have examined how ancient Greek art is an expression of the same cultural currents that can be detected in Greek literature and philosophy. Pollitt also has the unique distinction of being one of the few in the University's history to serve as the Chairman of two departments: Classics from 1975-1977 and History of Art from 1981-1984. He was also the Director of Special Programs in the Humanities and recently served as a mem-

ber of the University's Budget Committee. Pollitt spent a year at the ASCSA as a Fulbright Scholar following his graduation from Yale in 1959.

Graduate Student Nancy Serwent, currently in her second year at the ASCSA, was featured in a recent *Princeton Weekly Bulletin* in an article on Professor William Child's excavations in Cyprus.

The excavation has produced remarkable results so far, including a house from the sixth century B.C. with intact pottery, a sanctuary to Aphrodite containing early classical stone sculpture, and numerous terracotta figurines which Nancy will be publishing. Also excavated were a Byzantine Church from the sixth century B.C. and a Renaissance manor house!

The AIA, as is already well-known, awarded the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement to George Fletcher Bass, who gained practical experience, he says, while studying at the ASCSA in 1955-1957, when he also worked with Professor John Caskey at Lerna.

Three School alumnae are teaching this summer for the Lake Forest College Program in Greece: Mary Lee Coulson, wife of ASCSA Director-Elect William Coulson,

who will teach Byzantine art and archaeology; Susan Petrakis and Patricia Steccone, both second-year ASCSA Fellows, who will teach Minoan-Mycenaean and Classical Greek, respectively.

The Athens Centre Summer Program on Classical, Byzantine, and Modern Greece, offered in conjunction with San Francisco State and the College of Wooster, will be assisted by School alumni John Fischer and Cathy Vanderpool, who will do both site and museum lectures.

Participating in the regular season of excavations at Corinth this spring are: Aileen Ajootian and John Marszal (Bryn Mawr); Gail Hoffman (Michigan); Jennifer Tobin (Penn.); and Nicolle Hirschfeld (Texas A&M-Inst. of Nautical Archaeology), who will be doing a project in the museum.

All dressed up and nowhere to go? As many School Friends and Alumnae know by now, the ASCSA planned to have its first open School Trip in June. Although the response was terrific ("Great idea", "It's about time", "Interesting itinerary, and the price is right") we clearly got off the mark too late ("My plans are already fixed for this summer", "Let me know in November for next time", "I need more notice"). So, while we won't go this year, we're already booking space for '88!!



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