



Corinthian Frankish church uncovered in summer '90 excavations.

School Active in Field in 1990

Director of the School William D. E. Coulson surveys field work carried out under ASCSA auspices during last summer.

As in previous years, the School was active in the field in the summer of 1990, carrying out survey work and excavations. The American School could not exist without the support of the Greek Ministry of Culture and its Department of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, formerly under Ioannis Tzedakis and now under Eos Zervoudaki, to both of whom and to our colleagues in the Ephoreias of Antiquities we are deeply grateful.

During the summer, survey projects were completed at Grevena in southwest Macedonia and Vrokastro in east Crete. The Grevena project has been able to locate most of the ancient sites known to local inhabitants in the *nomos* of Grevena. Thirty-eight new sites were investigated in 1990, bringing the total recorded to 300. Of the new sites, 17 had evidence of occupa-

tion in one or more prehistoric periods, one produced Geometric-Archaic material, two Classical, 11 Hellenistic/Roman, and 15 Medieval or later. The Vrokastro project is a systematic, intensive survey of a 50 square kilometer area on the Bay of Mirabello in eastern Crete. The region has been divided into 13 zones based on factors such as altitude, geology, slope, and topography. Sites and scatters of pottery were identified within each zone by walking 250 meter wide transects across each zone.

By ruling of the Greek Ministry of Culture, the School is allowed three *synergasias*, or joint Greek-American projects. All three have been conducted to date on Crete. The longest running joint project, which will finish this coming summer, is that on the island of Pseira. One of the most important

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Letter from Athens...

David Gordon Mitten, Whitehead Professor at the ASCSA in 1990-1991 and Professor at Harvard University's Sackler Museum, writes about his year at the School.

The first half of my year as Whitehead Visiting Professor of Archaeology at the American School has been busily productive. In the midst of participating in and contributing to the School's academic programs, as well as travel and attendance at scholarly meetings, I have nevertheless already made encouraging progress in my research.

Having barely arrived at the School on September 17, I was off at once to participate in the Sixth International Symposium on the History of the Black Sea Littoral in Tbilisi and Vani, Soviet Georgia. My paper, "Sardis and Colchis: Three Aspects," which took only a couple of hours to pre-

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Prof. David Mitten presents lecture at the School in November.

Real Peace?

It was all over so quickly, back at the end of February, for which we can thank whatever gods there be! That drawn-out, intense build-up, finally erupting on January 16 into thousands of sorties, and on February 23 into "real war." For "real peace" to be as definitively won as was the battle to evict the Iraqis from Kuwait, appears to take a good deal longer.

Concern for human beings is paramount of course, and for the environment. But, as archaeologists, excavators, historians, classicists, we cannot help being anxious, too, for the unique museums and monuments of that ancient "cradle of civilization," the Middle East. Antiquities are so often the innocent victims of political and military crisis. The Ziggurat of Ur has looked down on an Air Force base for over thirty years; photographs from the top strictly forbidden. Nimrud, Nineveh, Khorsabad are within easy reach of Mosul's arms plants. The Arch of Ctesiphon adjoins a nuclear facility. We can hope that these splendid ruins have escaped further destruction.

The School in Athens carried on the tradition of "business as usual" during the Gulf War, except for two days in mid January when, at the advice of the U.S. Embassy, it was officially closed. The British School did likewise, and the identi-

fying name on the School's gate was discreetly covered.

In all its 110 years the School has been closed only twice. From 1918 to 1920, during the Directorship of Bert Hodge Hill, there were no students and the building became the headquarters of the Red Cross, which, incidentally, with the help of School personnel and the Greek Archaeological Service, engineered - for the first time - a really safe water supply for the village of Old Corinth! W.B. Dinsmoor, while a lieutenant in the U.S. Army in 1918, also managed to excavate the SW wing of the Propylaea, which students at the School have been reconstructing ever since!

During WW II the Swiss Legation undertook protection of the American and British Schools; the Swedes occupied the Main Building where the then-Director, Gorham Philip Stevens and his wife remained in residence. Stevens wrote that he had "never had such an uninterrupted opportunity for work;" he was preparing his plaster models of the Acropolis buildings!

Mr. Adossides, the School's great diplomat, lawyer and friend reported: "every week or so German and Italian officials would come up, examine the seal, read the notices on the gates and look longingly at our buildings." Eurydice Demetrakopoulou

worked right on in the Gennadeion, and EV and Travlos in the Agora which was guarded by foreman Sophokles Lekkas. Mr. Hill, at Corinth, was an American presence, unobtrusively but firmly looking out for the School's property there (and of course working on Peirene) except when he was obliged to share his house in Athens with four German officers of the occupation; then, he studied Parthenon Inventory inscriptions! The Vanderpools were "free to live where they liked" until EV was interned for 18 months in Germany where he put his time to good use reading Herodotus, Thucydides and all of Gibbon, to the subsequent delight of his students ever after.

When, in 1974, the Colonels were finally ousted, Director McCredie says the occupants of the School were temporarily required to "stay indoors;" he remembers cooking up a big platter of macaroni for the household!

As in past crises, so in this one, much is owed to the School's Directors and Staff, both Greek and American, keeping cool and alert. Research may be slowed for a time, excavation may be put on hold, but scholarship will not be denied. As we write, the School is open round the clock and all scholarly activities are "GO."



Lost... Hopefully to be Found

The following list gives names of ASCSA alumni/ae who wittingly or not have "disappeared," changing addresses without letting us know. If you wish to continue receiving School mailings including the Newsletter, please let us have your new address!

Mr. Gregor W. Anderson	SS1990	Mrs. Paul Jenkins	SS1949
Rev. Frederick A. Benda	SS1966	Ms. Leah Rochel Johnson	SS1989
Dr. Terence A. Boring	1966	Ms. Johanne Markakis	SS1972
Mr. Christophe Davis	SS1986	Mr. Gary L. Mathews	1976
Mrs. Alice W. Ellis	1928	Dr. Helga Nehrkom	SS1965
Mr. William P. Fox	SS1984	Ms. Christine Ilene Panas	SS1989
Ms. Danielle Gastall	SS1987	Mr. Glenn A. Peers	SS1985
Ms. Elizabeth A. Graves	1984	Ms. Lesley Ann Rogers	1983
Mrs. Judith Evans Grubbs	1977	Ms. Alison G. Stoddart	SS1989
Mr. Kwok Soo Hoo	SS1989	Mrs. Laura V. Summer	SS1948

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NEWSLETTER

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Stanford Team Explores the Attic-Boiotian Frontier

Mary Lou Zimmerman Munn (ASCSA 1977-80) and Mark Munn (1977-78, 1979-80), of Stanford University, prepare to excavate at Panakton beginning this summer, having completed the Skourta Plain survey in summer 1990.

Alumni of the school will be familiar with Eleutherai, Oinoi, and Phyle. Each year students on school trips scramble among the ruins of these fortresses in the northwest territory of Attica, while considering problems in Athenian history and topography. Our own fieldwork for the past five years has involved Athens' northwest frontier and we hope soon, with the opening of excavations, to place another "must see" site on the School itinerary for Attica, the site of Panakton.

Panakton, an Athenian fortress known from the pages of Thucydides and Demosthenes, sits above the western edge of the Skourta plain, a mountainous basin just beyond Parnes to the north of Athens. The Skourta plain, also known as the Dervenochoria, is little visited by non-residents today, but once served as a major route between Thebes and Athens; Chandler, Dodwell, Leake, Byron and Hobhouse

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Stanford-in-Greece group at Panakton; from lower right, ASCSA members Martha Taylor, Mark Munn (with inscription), and Mary Lou Zimmerman Munn.

Agora Excavations Continue North of Hadrian Street

In summer 1990, Excavation Director T. Leslie Shear and his team of Agora volunteers explored further the area of the Painted Stoa and Altar of Aphrodite at the northern boundary of the ancient city center.

During the summer of 1990, excavations in the Athenian Agora were carried out on two properties along the north side of Hadrian Street lying immediately east and west of the area explored in the excavations of 1980-82. The season's work exposed the remains of buildings ranging in date from the early first century to the late nineteenth century after Christ.

In the eastern section, half of the available property was occupied by a deep modern basement approached from Hadrian Street by a heavily built stone stairway, supported by a masonry arch. A Greek coin of 1894 was found between the two floors of the basement, and its whole depth to the modern street level was filled in early in the twentieth century. Just below the basement floor the excavators uncovered one corner of a small church the floor of which had evidently been destroyed by the builders of

the later nineteenth century. Everywhere within the walls of the church, stone-lined cists honeycombed the interior space. The cists had served as *osteothekai* and were found packed with masses of neatly arranged human bones.

The church was apparently a victim of the Greek War of Independence; an iron cannon ball found beside the north wall was probably fired from the Acropolis during the siege of 1827; moreover, Stauffert's survey of Athens in 1834 shows a ruined church at the western corner of Hadrian Street and St. Philip's Square. The same church is labeled Aghios Nikolaos on Schaubert's project for the new capital which was drawn a year or so later. No evidence for the original date of construction of the church has yet come to light, but its small size and type of plan seem most similar to other churches built in Athens during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

In the western section of the excavations, the latest surviving remains belonged to Byzantine houses of the ninth to thirteenth centuries. The walls of several such structures had been revealed during the season of 1989, but removal of these foundations last summer enabled the excavators to examine in detail the various phases of the buildings. The newly excavated rooms combined with others found in 1980-81 to form the complete floor plans of two houses and part of a

third. The southern house consisted of several small rooms ranged on all four sides of a central open courtyard. The earliest phase of the house could be dated by coins of Leo VI (886-912) which came from one of the lower stratified floors of the courtyard, and from a room to the west. The house was heavily rebuilt and many of its interior walls were realigned in the third quarter of the tenth century, as is indicated by coins found under the floor which covered the foundations of the first phase. The floor of the third phase was raised nearly a meter, and a group of storage pithoi was set down into it in the southwest corner room. A coin of Guillaume de Villehardouin (1245-1278) from one of the pithoi shows that the house continued to be used for some time after the Frankish occupation of Athens.

The neighboring house to the north had rooms on two sides of a large open court in its southwest corner. This house bordered a street to the east, as did its southern neighbor, and a narrower street on its north side, from which a wide doorway gave access to the interior. The principal feature of this house was a well in the courtyard, which was covered by a large stone well-head and a molded marble puteal, obviously re-used from an earlier Roman well. The well produced 20 whole pots to be associated with the period of use of the

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Corinth Computer Project Continues

David G. Romano, The University Museum at University of Pennsylvania, directs the computerized survey of Corinth. He summarizes here the most recent work.

During July and August 1990, work continued on a computerized architectural and topographical field survey of Roman Corinth. The archaeological research team from The University Museum again worked under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies, Corinth Excavations, Dr. Charles K. Williams, II, Director. The study has as its immediate and specific goal the better understanding of the layout and organization of the roadways and structures of the Roman city as well as the methods and procedures of the Roman surveyor in Corinth. I was ably assisted by four students in Classical Archaeology from the University of Pennsylvania: Lada Onyshkevych, Benjamin Schoenbrun, Mimi Woods and Michael Foundethakis. The students worked very long hours and contributed in many ways towards an extremely successful season of work.

We continued our architectural, above-ground survey of Roman structures, monuments and roads which we had begun in 1988 and 1989 using our electronic total station. Buildings surveyed this summer

included the odeion, theater, as well as the Temple E precinct, the West Forum temples, the basilicas and numerous other Roman roads and structures in the area of the Forum. From the previous two summer surveys we had developed a computer model for the plan of the Roman colony of 44 B.C. which we tested during the course of this past summer's work. Many of our earlier theories were examined and substantiated. Others have been discarded in view of further evidence. As a result, the size and limits of the colony and many of its major roadways are virtually certain. The north-south Lechaion Road is the *cardo maximus* and the east-west road south of South Stoa and Temple E is the *decumanus maximus* of the colony creating four equal quadrants of the city. In addition, there is now proof of two schemes of Roman agricultural land division, centuriation, both within the limits of the colony as well as to the north of the Roman city, between the Greek Long Walls, as far as the area of the Lechaion harbor as well as to the northeast and northwest of the colony.

During the course of the academic year at The University Museum in Philadelphia, the Corinth Computer Project continues. Benjamin Schoenbrun is currently the Corinth Computer Project Research Intern at the Museum who assists me in the synthesis and analysis of our field data along with other undergraduate and graduate students. We are now analyzing and entering onto the computer Greek geodetic topographical maps and air survey photographs of the city and the surrounding region, a total area that now approximates 20 square kilometers. All of our primary evidence combined is now bringing together significant new information to bear on the study of Roman Corinth. We continue to use the architectural drafting program AutoCAD as well as the engineering program DCA Engineering and Leitz Survey software. Our database of information about Corinth is now extremely large and we will soon begin to use a Generation 5 Geographical Information System database and municipal mapping program to help us manage our information.

Letter from Athens

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pare, required a further two and one half months to turn into article form, which I sent to the editors of the proceedings in late December. Shortly after returning to Athens, I joined John Camp's trip to northern Greece, reporting on bronzes in the Thessaloniki and Ioannina Museums. Continuing work on my long-delayed handbook on classical bronzes led to a lecture, "Meaning in Greek Bronze Statuettes," on November 6.

Since then, I have enjoyed my weekly seminar on Greek bronze statuettes and vessels with nine students and several auditors. I have also profited from discussions with the students in the bronze galleries of the National Museum and a talk about the Piraeus bronze statues in the Piraeus Museum during January. Because Greek coinage has become another research interest of mine, I presented an introduction to Greek numismatics one morning in January. Most rewarding of all, however, has been the experience of helping this year's exceptionally gifted and motivated students day in and day out with their reports, research plans, fellowship applications and prospects for further study, an activity which I look forward to continuing during the spring and

summer months.

In mid-November, as a discussant at a conference on the iconography of Greek cult, sponsored at Delphi by the Swedish Institute, I learned much about the potential and pitfalls of using art as evidence for understanding Greek religion. As an outgrowth of this meeting, I am preparing a talk about why we find bronze satyr statuettes in archaic Greek sanctuaries, which I will present at the conference on Greek orgeastic religion in mid-May at Delphi. My point of departure will be that exuberant favorite of postcard-writing tourists, Karapanos No. 22 in the National Museum. A related lecture, on statuettes of archaic bronze warriors and female runners as well as satyrs, will take place on May 13 at the Goulandris Museum. In late December, I visited German museums, finding the impressive exhibition of Polykleitan sculpture at the Liebighaus, Frankfurt, especially rewarding. In mid-January, my modern Greek was stretched to its limits during the conference on archaeology in Macedonia and Thrace in 1990 at the University of Thessaloniki.

In the midst of all of this, I have managed to make encouraging progress on two major projects. Final publication of the terracotta figurines from the Isthmian Sanctuary of Poseidon, part of which formed my

Harvard dissertation in 1962, is moving forward with the help of Richard Westall, a first year student who, with the support of the University of Illinois at Chicago's excavations at the Isthmian Sanctuary and excavation Director Prof. Elizabeth R. Gebhard, has put all entries from the dissertation and descriptions of the many figurines inventories since, including those found during the 1989 excavation season, on computer disk as the basis for generating a finished manuscript during the months ahead. Checking details and revising the manuscript will require extended visits to the Isthmia Museum at Kyras Vryssi, where the figurines are kept, as well as sustained library work, during spring and summer.

In addition, I have completed draft chapters on Greek armor and weapons, Greek mirrors, and Orientalizing metalwork for my handbook on classical bronzes, which I intend to advance substantially during coming months. In spare moments, I am writing general articles on classical bronzes for the Macmillan *Dictionary of Art*, studies of several individual Greek bronzes, Athenian Geometric burial customs and Athenian Late Geometric painted animals on vases. I am very grateful to all members of the faculty, student body and staff to the School for the intensely enjoyable experiences that mark every day of my year here.

The Panathenaic Ship of Herodes Atticus

Jennifer Tobin, ASCSA 1986-90 and now an intern at the Getty Center, gives here a new interpretation of a monument built by one of Athens' greatest benefactors in the Roman period, Herodes Atticus. She first presented this paper at the December 1990 AIA meetings.

At the Panathenaic Festival of 138/9 A.D., Herodes Atticus took on the liturgy for the following Greater Panathenaia. According to his biographer, Philostratus (*Lives of the Sophists*, II.556), Herodes not only promised to build a stadium of marble for the games but he also funded an especially elaborate procession:

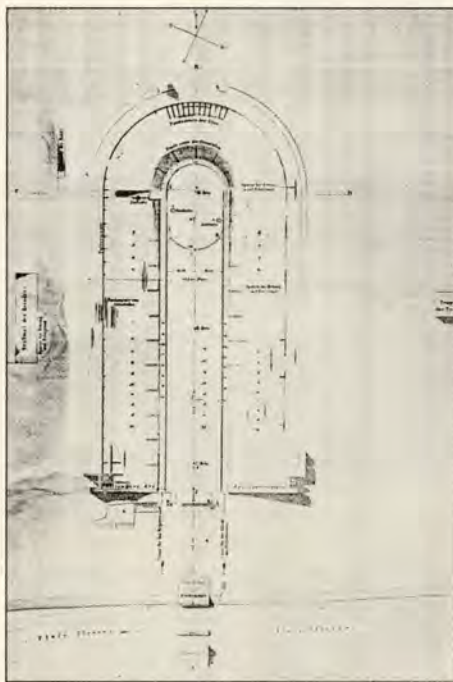
When he was offered the crowning honour of the charge of the Panathenaic festival he made this announcement: "I shall welcome you, O Athenians, and those Greeks who shall attend, and the athletes who compete, in a stadium of white marble." Saying this he completed in four years the stadium on the other side of the Ilissos, and thus constructed a monument that is beyond all other marvels, for no theater can compare with it. Also, I have heard these things concerning this Panathenaic festival. The peplos fastened to the ship was more charming than any painting, with folds that swelled before the breeze, and the ship, as it took its course, was not hauled by animals, but glided by means of underground machinery. Equipped with 1000 oars, it set sail from the Kerameikos towards the Eleusinion, circling it, it passed by the Pelasgikon, and was brought near the Pythion, to come to where it is now moored. The other side of the stadium is occupied by a temple of Tyche...

Herodes' stadium has always been a landmark in Athens, stretching from the low hills to the Ilissos River. Excavated by Ziller in 1869-1870, it was rebuilt for the inauguration of the Olympic games of 1896. The hill to the west, known as the Ardettos Hill, bears the remains of a podium temple. This is known epigraphically to be the Temple of Tyche, thus identifiable with the temple mentioned in the passage.

The low-lying hill opposite Ardettos has been associated with the tomb of Herodes Atticus, since according to Philostratus (VS. II.566), Herodes was buried in the Panathenaic Stadium. An inscription found on this hill has been thought to identify the general location of the tomb. The inscription, although mutilated, clearly relates to Herodes. The archaizing letters name the "Marathonian Hero." Because of a trace of an *eta* on the top line, the name Herodes has been restored. Although it was found reused, the

inscription has been used to identify the site of Herodes' tomb.

A structure traditionally referred to as the Tomb of Herodes is located on the top of the hill. It is sited across from the Tyche temple, as can be seen on the drawing by the excavator Ernst Ziller, made in the early nineteenth century. As in the case of the temple, the plan shows that the long and narrow structure was reached by a flight of stairs leading up from the stadium. Although the remains are scanty today, in a recent study of the stadium area, Carlo Gasparri (*Annuario* 1974-75) presents dimensions of 42 m. by 9.50 m. for the structure. Today only the foundations exist, consisting of cuttings in the bedrock and scattered remains of concrete. The concrete is best preserved in the south, where huge



Area of stadium, with Tyche Temple on right and "Tomb of Herodes" on left, drawing by the excavator Ernst Ziller. (from Gasparri, *Annuario*, pp 52-53 (1974-1975).

slabs from the foundations still lie around the area. The concrete is identical to that used in the podium of the Tyche temple.

The structure was first identified as the tomb of Herodes by Dodwell in 1819. Since that time, on the strength of the inscription found in the vicinity, the identity has not been questioned. However, such a long and narrow plan does not find ready

parallels in tomb architecture. Also, its similarities with the Tyche temple, both in approach and building material, suggest they were built around the same time, rather than 30 years apart. I think it is possible, through a close reading of Philostratus as well as a study of architectural parallels, to assign to this building a very different use.

In the passage of Philostratus referred to above, we have a description of the opulent procession funded by Herodes. In particular he mentions the amazing ship which travelled by means of underground machinery. Philostratus does not say specifically where the ship finally came to rest. He says it passes by the Pythion, and then goes on to where it was moored in his own day, that is to say in the second quarter of the third century. His next statement mentions the Tyche temple, which lies across the stadium. The ship, therefore, ought to have been kept in some sort of structure on the hill opposite the Tyche temple.

As mentioned above, the dimensions of the building we have been discussing are not satisfactory for a tomb building (42 m. by 9.5 m.). However, they are admirably suited for the housing of a ship. The proportions compare well with those of the shipsheds in Piraeus (37 m. by 6 m.), in Oeniadae in Acarnania (47 m. by 6 m.) and those of Apollonia in Cyrenaica (just under 40 m. long and 6 m. wide). Likewise in the Monument of the Bulls on Delos, the measurements of the portion of the building which held a ship are analogous. Thus I suggest that this structure did not hold the final remains of Herodes, but housed the unusual ship used in his Panathenaic procession. Probably the ship was used only in this specific festival which inaugurated his new stadium. The building itself must have been ornate, perhaps with a facade of columns or a low balustrade through which to view the ship. This would explain the added breadth of the building. Unfortunately there is too little preserved to formulate any ideas on the appearance of the superstructure.

Thus Herodes not only built the stadium and the Tyche temple in four years, he also erected a structure for the mechanical ship, thus altering a large portion of the area south of the Ilissos in a single stroke.

Record-Keeping in Classical Athens

James Sickinger is Eugene Vanderpool Fellow at the ASCSA in 1990-91. He writes here of his current research on record-keeping in ancient Athens.

More than any of their fellow Greeks, the Athenians were wont to inscribe on stone their laws, decrees, and other public documents. Hundreds of these survive, providing us with first hand information about details of the political, legal, and social life of ancient Athens, information which we might not know otherwise. Yet documents on stone played little role in the day to day functioning of Athenian society. Athenians regularly recorded all types of public acts on documents made from a variety of materials, which were then publicly displayed or deposited in some type of archive. As part of my dissertation research at the American School this past year, I have been studying some basic questions concerning Athenian record-keeping practices.

My work has taken me from the Blegen Library to the Epigraphical Museum, from the Acropolis to the Agora, with interesting results. Ancient authors and epigraphical texts indicate that bronze, wood, and papyrus

were commonly used as materials for recording public documents from the fifth century onwards. Prominent on the Acropolis were the several bronze stelai which recorded the names of individuals condemned for treason, including the Peisistratids, Arthmios of Zeleia, and the orator Antiphon. In the Agora, Aristotle tells us that in his time the annual list of ephebes, used for military drafts, was inscribed on bronze stele standing near the monument of the ten tribal heroes.

A more common sight in ancient Athens was the different types of public documents made from wooden boards. These boards were painted white and then written on with paint or charcoal, or covered with wax so that texts could then be etched into the wax with styli. Temporary notices, including announcements of indictments and proposals for new laws, were regularly written on such boards and posted at the monument of the ten tribal heroes. More permanent documents could also be written on tablets of wood. A list of cities defaulting on the payment of tribute was posted on a wooden board, while state debtors had their names inscribed onto a whitened board which was kept on the Acropolis. Several fifth century proxeny decrees, which are preserved on stone, contain provisions for copies to be published on wooden boards and set up on the Bouleuterion, where they may have served as archival copies. Of course, the use of wood as a material for recording official texts was not foolproof. In one instance Alcibiades, when a friend of his was facing an indictment, is said to have strolled into the Metroon and, licking his finger, literally wiped away the charge.

While the use of wooden boards for recording state documents is very well attested throughout the classical period, the use of papyrus is, surprisingly, far less frequently mentioned. The earliest reference to a papyrus document of an official nature occurs in 408/7 when the *epistatai* of the Erechtheum purchased rolls of papyrus to make copies of their accounts. What they did with these, however, is not entirely clear. In the fourth century references to documents on papyrus are quite rare, and my suspicion is that whitened wooden boards and wax tablets remained the preferred materials for publishing and preserving state documents. Papyrus may not have been used widely for archival purposes until the Hellenistic period, under the influence of the Ptolemaic library of Alexandria.

Record-keeping practice is amply illustrated by a wealth of archaeological material. Sixth-century statues from the Acropolis portray scribes at work. One of these holds his arm outstretched with his hand poised to hold a stylus, while in his lap there is a cutting for a writing tablet. Another scribe sits in the same pose and has a wax tablet on his lap, with its cover opened and ready for writing. In the Agora, dozens of bone, ivory, and bronze styli have been uncovered in over fifty years of excavation. Similar styli for writing on wax tablets are depicted on vase paintings. Their use by magistrates and in the law courts can be inferred from Aristophanes and the orators. Many of these styli were found in deposits along the west side of the Agora, the center of civic life, and are possibly connected with the record-keeping activity of magistrates who are known to have functioned in this area.

As my work progresses I shall be considering how certain buildings, especially the Bouleuterion and Metroon, served as archives for ancient Athens. We tend to forget that the Athenians had no word for archives; documents were simply displayed or stored in particular buildings or locations. This suggests that our conception of an archive differs vastly from that of the ancients. The entire subject has received less attention than it deserves, and much remains to be done. Issues relating to Athenian record-keeping affect our understanding of different periods of Athenian history as well as numerous aspects of ancient democracy. My work seeks to address these issues, and, I expect, lay the foundations for further studies.

Legacy for the School

The late Henry Lamar Crosby, Jr. (d. 1989), lived at the School when his father was, first, Visiting Professor in 1926 and later Acting Director 1938-1939. Long time professor of philosophy at Hollins College, he and his wife Louise whom he met and married in Greece, often brought students to Greece on the Hollins College Abroad program, visited ASCSA excavations, joined School Trips, greatly enjoyed the contacts and intellectual stimulus. In memory of all this, the estates of Lamar and Louise have given a generous legacy of \$13,900 to the School.



Archaic scribe, Acropolis Museum.

School Active

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objectives of the 1990 season was the definition of the size and shape of the Town Square, the western facade of which had been excavated by Richard Seager in 1907. Investigations revealed that the square is not rectangular but measures 16 m. at its northern limits and over 30 m. at the south. Especially interesting are two Minoan dams which were discovered on the island, one of which was excavated in 1989 and the other in 1990. The latter is the larger of the two, extending 15.50 m. across its ravine. With a catchment area extending some 20 m. upstream, it is estimated that between 500 and 600 square meters of water could be contained in the catchment. Sherds associated with the dam date its construction to Late Minoan I. The dams are important, since they represent some of the first Minoan dams discovered on Crete.

The joint excavations at Mochlos continued into their second season, under Professor Jeffrey Soles, University of North Carolina, and Dr. Costa Davaras, Ephoreia of Eastern Crete. Cleaning operations and new excavations were carried out on the island of Mochlos in the Prepalatial cemetery and in the area of the Minoan settlement along the south coast, where Richard Seager had excavated in 1908, and begun on the adjacent coastal plain in an area behind the modern village of Mochlos. On the island, a settlement of the Early Byzantine period, with some later reoccupation, was found to overlie part of the Neopalatial settlement, sometimes with walls of the seventh century A.D. resting directly on top of walls of the sixteenth century B.C..

During the course of the summer, parts of three seventh century houses and of four Neopalatial houses and three streets were excavated. The major discovery was part of a extensive Late Minoan IB settlement located across from the island behind the modern village. Two trenches opened here revealed an industrial establishment for the manufacture of bronze objects and stone vases; over 180 finds, including many pieces of bronze ingot, were catalogued from one room alone in this establishment. A small bench shrine, with an important cylindrical tube, the ancestor of the later snake tube, was discovered in two other trenches. This site represents a major expansion of the Late Minoan IB settlement at Mochlos and is apparently due to the arrival of new settlers, who may perhaps be thought of as refugees.

The *synergasia* at Phalasarna in western Crete between Professor Frank Frost of UC/Santa Barbara and Dr. Elpidia Hatzidaki,



View of the Altar of Aphrodite Ourania (foreground) and Roman temple, Agora Excavations, 1990.

Ephoreia of West Crete, concluded with work in the harbor area. A test trench was opened on the east side of the harbor in an attempt to locate the border between land and sea and any possible construction. The trench yielded portions of a quay, at the landward side of which was found what may have been a storage area. Seaward of the quay, the harbor bottom was not mud or silt, but a rather level, natural platform of sandstone, which would have permitted ships to be drawn right up to the quayside for loading.

The School's own excavations continued at Corinth and the Athenian Agora. At Corinth Dr. Charles K. Williams continued investigations in the southeast corner of the Roman temenos of Temple E where in 1989

part of a Frankish church had been discovered. Excavation in 1990 defined the form of the Frankish court that overlies the southeast corner of the temenos. At the north end of the court stood a small but well constructed church with narthex, measuring 8.10 m. in width and 10.60 m. in length. Excluding its later south porch and its eastern extension, the church is a simple rectangle in plan, broken only by a single three-faceted apse that projects from the east wall. This apse, although faceted on its exterior, is semicircular on the inside. The sanctuary is 2.0 m. long and about 2.70 m. wide and still contains in situ the foundation of an altar table. The rectangular nave proper is wider than it is long, with two

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School Active

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column foundations dividing the area into a central part and two side units. The remains of an arcosolium with built sarcophagus are still preserved in the south side wall of the nave.

The narthex, connected to the nave by a single door, is only some 2.60 m. wide. Portions of the original marble floor survive; the floor has two large marble slabs at its center, around which were placed smaller cut diamond-shaped stones with smaller triangular pieces of colored marble between the diamonds. Unfortunately, a number of graves dug against the walls of the narthex have damaged the paving quite badly. The destruction of the complex can be placed near the end of the first decade of the fourteenth century A.D., as attested by coins struck by Elizabeth Villehardouin and Philip of Tarentum. The complex is important because it represents one of the very few Frankish churches discovered to date in Greece.

Excavations in the Athenian Agora explored two areas along the north side of Hadrian street (See article on page 3).

Excavations by Cooperating Institutions of the School included the beginning of renewed work at Halai in east Lokris by Professor John Coleman, Cornell University, and the conclusion of excavations at Kavousi in east Crete by Professors Geraldine Gesell, University of Tennessee, Leslie Day, Wabash College, and myself. At Halai a major focus of the 1990 season was to try to determine the limits of the Neolithic mound which underlies the classical and later remains. The Neolithic deposits were most accessible in the temple area, where walls and an oven of the Late Neolithic period were uncovered, together with Black Burnished wares, Matt Painted wares, and Red on White ware. In its latest periods, the town of Halai followed a rectangular grid, with a major street extending SE-NW along the main axis of the acropolis. Extensive remains of at least two houses were investigated, containing deposits ranging in date from Early (31 B.C. - 150 A.D.) to Late (350 - 650 A.D.) Roman. For a report on the last major excavation season at Kavousi, the reader is referred to the article on page 6 of the Fall 1990 *Newsletter*.

Other work sponsored by the School included activity at Nemea, Isthmia, and Samothrace. At Nemea, the closing in May, 1989, of the national highway which had bisected the ancient stadium allowed the excavation team from Berkeley under the direction of Professor Stephen G. Miller to

reunite the track for its full preserved length. It also enabled the exploration of the area just outside the entrance to the tunnel of the stadium, where the remains of a small building were discovered. The structure appears to have an open central court surrounded by covered colonnades supported on Doric columns. The building was apparently erected as part of the same program that saw the construction of the entrance tunnel and the stadium itself in the last third of the fourth century B.C.. Its identification has not yet been established, but it is clear that no one could have entered the tunnel without first passing through the building. It thus may have served as some sort of *apodyterion*, or locker room for the athletes.

Work at Isthmia by Professor Elizabeth Gebhard, leading the University of Chicago team, included inventorying fragments of stone blocks from the archaic temple of Poseidon and studying the archaic temenos wall on the north and east sides of the temple. Professor Timothy Gregory, Ohio State, concentrated on the preservation and conservation of the Roman Bath, especially the monochrome mosaic with geometric and marine figural scenes discovered in 1976. Lifting of the mosaic led to the discovery of a structure which was evidently part of the Greek bath underlying the Roman building. This Greek bath was probably constructed in the first half of the fourth century B.C. but contained material that suggests that there had been an even earlier bath on the site, perhaps dating to the fifth century B.C.. At Samothrace, among other studies, Professor James R. McCredie and members of the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University excavation crew measured and redrew elements belonging to the marble doors of the newly excavated Neorion, beginning a detailed reconstruction of these doors and the adjacent wall of the building.

For the summer of 1991, the School has applied to the Greek Ministry of Culture for a number of new projects. These include the resumption of excavations at Kommos, Crete, for a three year period under the direction of Professor Joseph Shaw of the University of Toronto and a *synergasia* at the fort of Panakton between Professor Mark Munn, Stanford University, and Dr. Angeliki Andreiomenou of the Thebes Ephoreia (see article on page 3). Other proposed work includes a survey of the towers of Lefkas by Professors Jane Carter, Tulane University, and Sarah Morris, UCLA, the completion of a palaeolithic survey of Thessaly by Professor Curtis Runnels, Boston University, and a survey at Nikopolis in *synergasia* with Professor James Wiseman, Boston University, and both the Classical and Byzantine Ephoreias at Ioannina.

people and places . . .



Sir Dimitri Obolensky, after presenting the Annual Walton Lecture at The Gennadius Library on March 19.

William D. E. Coulson, ASCSA Director, and Professor **Olga Palagia**, Department of History and Archaeology at the University of Athens, with the cooperation of the Fifth Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, are organizing a three-day archaeological conference on "Ancient Sculpture from Arcadia and Laconia," scheduled for April 10-12, 1992, in Athens. For further information, contact Dr. Coulson at the ASCSA in Athens.



ASCSA Friends (and On-Site '90 alumnae) **Carolyn Alevra** and her mother **Ann Allen** gave a reception for San Francisco-area Friends of the ASCSA on Dec. 28. The party, held in the handsome home of Mrs. Alevra's cousin, was a welcome break for most of their guests, respite from the vast lobby and halls of the SF Hilton, site of the 1990 AIA meetings Dec. 27 - 30.



Stuart Swiny, Director of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute, after his lecture at the School on March 12.

The Director of the Gennadius Library, **Donald Nicol**, Gennadius Librarian **Dr. Sophie Papageorgiou**, and Archivist **Christina Varda** have collaborated on the publication of *The New Griffon*. The pamphlet will be issued on a semi-annual basis, its goal to keep the Philoi of the Gennadius Library, the readers, and the general public informed of new acquisitions of books, archives, and donations to the Library. *The New Griffon* will be, for the most part, in Greek rather than in English, since the majority of users and beneficiaries of the Library are Hellenes. Copies of the first issue may be obtained through writing to the ASCSA in Greece, 54 Souidias Street, Athens 106 76.



Whitehead Professor Robert Lamberton and Prof. Susan Rotroff before lecture by Prof. Lamberton, "The Mouseia of Thespiiai and the Text of Hesiod," presented at the School on February 19.



Prof. Doula Mouriki, National Technical University of Athens, gave the lecture in honor of Alison Frantz on February 12, entitled "Sinai Icons of the Thirteenth Century."

The Ninth Annual Walton Lecture, "The Platonic Renaissance in 15th-Century Italy," presented by **C. M. Woodhouse** in spring of 1990, is now available in a pamphlet dedicated to the memory of **Francis R. Walton**, longtime Director of the Library. It is available through the School in Athens.



Dr. Nancy Winter, Blegen Librarian, is organizing the 2nd International Conference on Architectural Terracottas, scheduled for December 12 and 13, 1991. It focuses on material from the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Dr. Winter's *Handbook of Archaic Greek Architectural Terracottas* has just been accepted as an Oxford Monograph in Classical Archaeology.



Dr. Alison Frantz at lecture in her honor.

Trustee and Chairman Emeritus of the Board, **Frederick Crawford**, celebrated his 100th birthday on April 24 with a gala dinner party in the Crawford Auto Museum of the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland. College presidents, a supreme court justice, comrades of the Bohemian Grove, the American School, friends from Fred's travels round-the-world, each received a sample of "Old Home Crawford's" Vermont maple syrup while a Gay Nineties spirit and costumes entertained the gathering. As Fred remarked, "Methuselah is said to have enjoyed nine One Hundred Birthdays. I'm lucky to have one!"



Children gather round the Christmas tree at the annual tree-trimming and carol party, held this year on Dec. 13. From left: Carl Mauzy, Elizabeth Rauh, Benjamin Rothaus.



Dr. Nancy Winter, Blegen Librarian, and Professor Sevim Buluç, Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, before Prof. Buluç's lecture at the School on January 22.



Prof. Olga Palagia, University of Athens, lectured at the School January 15 on "A New Relief of the Graces and the Charites of Socrates." She was a visiting scholar at Princeton University in April and Ailsa Mellon Bruce Visiting Senior Fellow at the National Gallery of Art in Washington in May 1991.

ASCSA Director **William D.E. Coulson** lectured on the Kavousi excavations at the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Special Membership Series Jan. 26-27, at Princeton University on Jan. 28, and in Washington DC at Meridian House International on Jan. 29, followed by a dinner for area Friends and Trustees at the Dacor-Bacon House.

Another husband-wife team, **Pamela Russell and Murray McClellan**, has been elected Secretary-Treasurer of the ASCSA Alumni Association, following in the twin footsteps of **William and Suzanne Peterson Murray**. Dr. Russell, who now works at the Perseus Project at Harvard University (see page 18), was SS1974, Regular Member in 1979-80, and Associate Member 1980-83. Dr. McClellan, at Boston University, was Regular Member 1979-80, Associate Member 1980-81, and Secretary of the School 1981-83.

March 28 marked the twentieth anniversary of the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, brain-child of ASCSA Trustee **Marianne McDonald**. Then a graduate student in UC/Irvine's Department of Classics, Dr. McDonald proposed the idea of creating a Greek Thesaurus as an aid to Classical scholarship. As the TLG grew, it benefitted from the multifaceted contributions of another ASCSA Trustee, **David W. Packard**, whose support, coupled with his expertise in Classics and computing, enabled the TLG to develop into an invaluable resource for scholarship. In recognition of her achievement, Dr. McDonald was recently awarded the Distinguished Medal of the City of Athens in a ceremony at the Old City Hall, Mayor Antonis Tritsis presiding.



In December, Trustee William T. Loomis presented to the School this modern replica of ancient sculptors' tools. The set was made by sculptor Stelios Triantis and will be displayed in the School's Seminar Room.



On January 5, friends, staff and Members held a wedding shower at the School for the ASCSA's chief receptionist, Christine Traitoraki, who was married on January 9.



An exhibition at the Gennadius Library, Constantinople, *Looking for the Queen of Capitals*, accompanied the publication of the book of the same name by photographer Lisa Evert and her two colleagues, Dora Minaïdi and Maria Fakidi. Mrs. Evert is the daughter of Eugene Vanderpool. The exhibition combined a display of books by early travellers from the Gennadius collection and photographs taken for the new publication. A percentage of the sales of the book, published by Mrs. Lucy Braggioti, will go to the Gennadius Library. At the opening of the exhibition on October 23, clockwise from left: Mrs. Evert, Miltiades Evert, Minister to the Presidency, Mr. Tzannis Tzannetakis, Vice-President of the Greek Republic and Minister of Culture, and Mr. Antonis Tritsis, Mayor of Athens.

In the second in the series of ASCSA Spring lectures at Mayer House, Professor **Elizabeth Lyding Will**, Amherst, whose expertise in the study of Roman amphoras has led her to research on the important, and related, manufacture of those beautiful and ubiquitous Roman bricks, spoke on "Women in Business and Industry in Ancient Rome." Her March talk featured Domitia Lucilla, birth-mother of Marcus Aurelius, who owned, and may have managed, one of Rome's largest brick factories.

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Let her many talents not go unsung! **Margaret-Anne Butterfield**, of the Mayer House staff, recently sang the role of Gretel in Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel*, with New York City Opera's Education Department. For three weeks, the company visited area schools, giving performances as part of a continuing program teaching elementary children about the many different aspects of music, and, in particular, how an opera performance comes to be. In December, Mrs. Butterfield was the soprano soloist in J.S. Bach's *Magnificat* at the Marble Collegiate Church in New York City, and was also featured in a nation-wide broadcast of Marble's Christmas Eve service. From time to time, she can be heard practicing in the Mayer House drawing room.



Margaret-Anne Butterfield as Gretel, Deborah Andrews as Hansel with the cooked witch outside the witch's house (the witch is in the middle).



Vaios Blotsos and Sophia Mandelou, longtime employees of the School, were honored at a retirement party held in the School garden on September 25.



Director of the School, William D. E. Coulson, and Maria Pilali, the School's Administrative Assistant, cut the traditional vassilopita on January 8. For the first time in anyone's memory, the School received the lucky coin, a good auger for 1991.



Prof. Elizabeth Gebhard chats with Paul Broneer after her lecture at the School on November 27.

Trustee/classical scholar/lawyer/businessman **Edward E. Cohen's** February lecture in Mayer House, "Athenian Banking: Money and Sex in the Age of Demosthenes," brought home the undeniable fact that banking entrepreneurs of fourth century B.C. Athens frequently were guilty of embezzlement, adultery and misappropriation of funds for political and personal gain. Their slaves, and their wives, shared common problems however, as well as certain advantages: a clever slave could win freedom, money and even the master's wife, though a wife, even if given or left by her husband to a slave, was at least assured of protecting her blood-line inheritance. Banking was a risky business then, as now.



Mary Zelia Philippides looks on with anticipation as Prof. Alan Boegehold, Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee, slices the Thanksgiving Turkey at the annual festivities in November.



Miss Virginia Grace celebrated her 90th birthday on January 9.

The School Publications Committee has announced the start of an important project, The Temple of Apollo Bassitas, in four volumes. Generous grants from the Millard Meiss Publications Fund of the College Art Association (\$4,000) and the Getty Grant Program (\$40,000) have been made for Volume II, The Sculpture, by **Brian Madigan** and **Frederick A. Cooper**, and Volume IV, a folio of drawings. According to Publications Editor **Marian McAllister**, the Getty grant is the largest single book grant ever received by the School.

ASCSA Students Leave No Stone Unturned

Four ASCSA students and Professor John Camp take a walk in the countryside and discover a major Roman Republican monument at Chaironeia, as the students report here:

Few experiences can compete with visiting the archaeological sites of Greece as a regular member of the American School. One of the few that can, however, is the pleasure of exploring the "non-sites:" of walking the countryside to learn the topography, with an eye out for sherds, blocks or anything else that might turn up. Such walks are always rewarding, but last spring five of us had one that was truly exceptional.

On the weekend of February 17, 1990, Michael Ierardi (Mellon Fellow), Jeremy McInerney (W.K. Pritchett Fellow), Kathryn Morgan (Edward Capps Fellow) and Gretchen Umholtz (Jacob Hirsch Fellow), all Associate Members of the School and all from UC/Berkeley, set out with Mellon Professor John Camp for a weekend of exploring the border area of Eastern Phokis and Boiotia. Jeremy was beginning fieldwork for his dissertation on the rise of the Phokian ethnos and had invited us to come along. The plan was to begin by walking the 5 km. from Boiotian Chaironeia to Phokian Panopeus, observing the topographical features of the frontier. After passing a very odorific pigfarm, our path skirted the foot of a steep but regular hill, well-situated on the southern edge of the Kephisos plain. It seemed a likely vantage point for ancient border guards and modern topographers alike. The vegetation covering the hill had recently been burned off, and this promised to make climbing easier and ancient remains more visible. We decided to go up and have a look.

Our exertions were rewarded when we discovered the remains of a rough fieldstone wall, traceable around the perimeter of much of the hilltop. Within the circuit of the wall there were the ruins of a dilapidated fieldstone structure - the remains, we later learned, of a tiny chapel. As we pored over the stones, two of us came upon something which, although grey and weathered, was clearly a worked block. On one side could be seen a double rebate and on the other was part of a thick torus moulding. As we puzzled over the stone, trying to figure out exactly what type of block it was, John walked up, took one look at the face of the stone between the two sides we were examining, and declared, "There's an inscription here." Things were beginning to look very promising indeed. We spent the next several hours eagerly recording dimensions,

looking for joining fragments, trying to read the inscription in raking light, and using roll after roll of film to capture the block. Eventually we were satisfied that we had read the better part of two names, "Homoloichos" and "Anaxidamos," as well as an enigmatic third line which was perhaps a graffito or later addition.

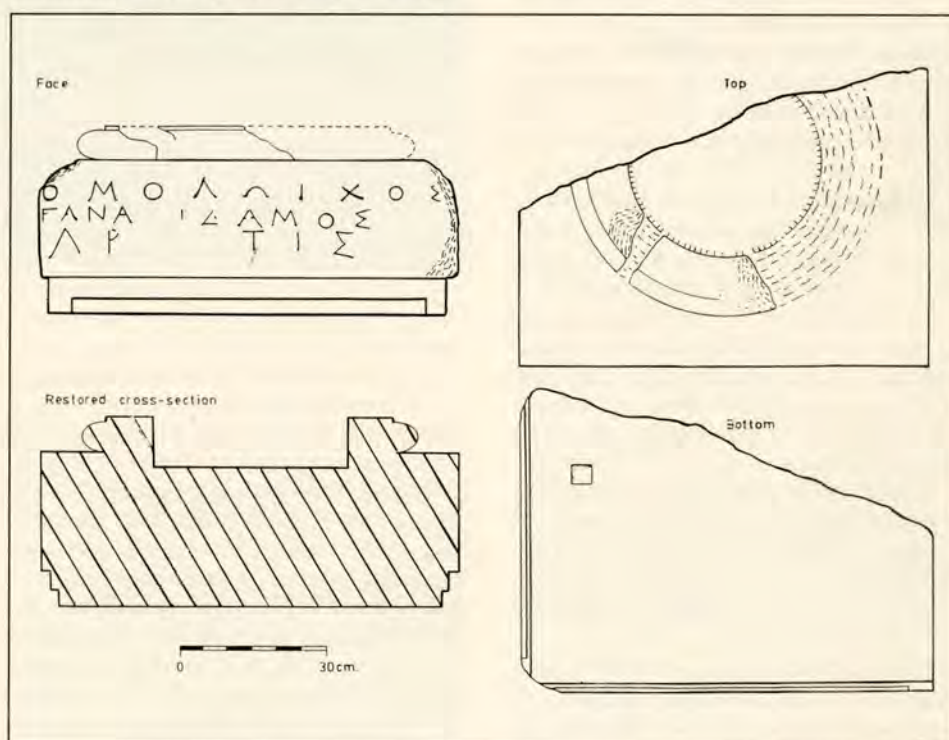
Finally we descended in order to continue the walk that we had planned. We went westward to Panopeus, admired the massive masonry of its fortifications, and explored its overgrown and abandoned acropolis. No brush fires here, alas - the dense maquis often obscured the ground and restricted our movements. In the late afternoon, trying to climb down the hill without wading through the thorny bushes, we passed along the foot of the northern rock face. Here, the same luck that had blessed us at Chaironeia provided a fitting ending for the day: three rock-cut niches, each with a previously unpublished inscription. The largest and finest niche had been dedicated to Herakles by an Athenian whose name we read as [D]exios.

The next day as well was devoted to hiking and exploring in Phokis, but produced no discovery as exciting as the one

made in the Blegen Library when we returned to Athens that evening. It was there that John came up with the key to the identification of our inscribed marble block. In his account of the battle fought between Sulla's forces and the army of Mithridates at Chaironeia in 86 B.C., Plutarch describes how a detachment of Pontic troops stationed on a hill near Chaironeia had been routed by Sulla's men under the leadership of two enterprising Chaironeians, Homoloichos and Anaxidamos. Plutarch reports that Sulla erected two trophies after the battle, one in the plain and a second on the hilltop where the rout took place. On this second trophy, inscribed in Greek letters, were the names of the two men who had helped Sulla. It was now certain that our block was the remains of the base of this very trophy, erected by Sulla around 86 B.C. and seen and described by Plutarch in the second century A.D.!

Madame Andreiomenou of the Ephoreia of Thebes has generously given us permission to study and publish the monument. The mayor of Chaironeia has offered to have the block brought down from the hilltop (no simple task!), and Sulla's trophy of 86 B.C. should soon be on display in the museum of Chaironeia.

For us, the American School's tradition of weekend hiking has proved to be much more than a way of escaping Athens. It is a valuable adjunct to the School's formal program, and offers yet another way of getting to know Greece first hand.



Drawing of inscribed Sullan trophy base. (by Lee Ann Turner, Associate Member, ASCSA).

Stanford Team

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all passed through this plain during their travels. These early travelers observed few antiquities, but frequently mentioned that Panakton was in the area. Later, American School scholars, notably Eugene Vanderpool and Colin Edmonson, explored Panakton and ancient roads in the vicinity, but nothing of archaeological significance in the Skourta plain itself was noted by them. As with these others it was Panakton that first drew us to this area, but the prospect of an archaeological *terra incognita* on the frontier between Attica and Boiotia soon widened our focus.

In 1985 we began the Stanford Skourta Plain Project. The significance of the project derives in part from the location of the area. The Skourta plain is the highest area with permanent settlements in this part of southeast-central Greece. Although it is an environmentally distinct hinterland, it is a pivotal crossroads between Boiotia and Attica, and between central Greece and the Peloponnese, and has never been free from the influence of the regional cultural centers around it. For instance, from written testimonia we know that in the Classical period the region was the frontier between Attica and Boiotia, and frequently at the center of disputes between Athens and Thebes. The goal of our project was to discover and describe the evolving relationship of peoples in this mountainous hinterland to outside communities, not only of the Classical period, but throughout its human occupation.

The time has been right for exploration behind Parnes. The five communities in the Skourta plain are small agricultural and herding villages, and the area is relatively undeveloped. But this is changing. We have witnessed the arrival of summer homes, small industries, and major work on a direct route across the plain between Attica and Boiotia. It became another project goal to stay ahead of development and to make an archaeological map, which would assist the Archaeological Ephoreia of Thebes, in whose territory the plain now lies, in evaluating future requests for development in the area.

How do archaeologists begin to explore an area of 180 square kilometers and implement their goals? For both of us our first experience with archaeological fieldwork had been in the trenches. But from 1979 through 1982 we worked on the Argolid Exploration Project (Spring 1983 *Newsletter*), an archaeological surface survey. Such fieldwork involves the systematic exploration (*me ta podia*) by trained

personnel of a discreet region and the documentation of sites of all periods through the recovery and recording of finds on the surface. The data collected yield dates, size, functions, and distribution of sites, information which can be used to document changes in settlement patterns through time and to address a wide range of socio-economic issues. Such studies of human activity in a particular environment through time benefit immensely from the perspectives on cultural and environmental processes provided by anthropologists and ethnogra-



Fourth century B.C. Attic ephebic inscription discovered at Panakton.

phers, geologists and botanists, so that projects like ours lend themselves to interdisciplinary collaborations between classicists and social and natural scientists.

So it was that we developed a strategy for an interdisciplinary, diachronic surface survey of the unexplored Skourta plain and surrounding mountains. For the study of the recent geology of this environment we have collaborated with Eberhard Zangger, and for studies of the ethnography and contemporary economy of the area we have collaborated with Allaire Brumfield. We have also benefitted from the expertise of consultants, Jeremy Rutter and Alexandra Kalogirou (prehistoric pottery), Guy Sanders (Byzantine and Frankish pottery), Jack Kroll (coins), and John Camp and John

Trall (inscriptions). Throughout our project we have enjoyed the support of the members of the Ephoreia of Thebes, Angeliki Andreiomenou, Vasileios Aravantinos, and Alexandra Christopoulou. The project has been funded by the Tresidder and Rosenberg funds at Stanford, and by grants from the David and Lucille Packard Foundation.

During four summers teams of Stanford students under our leadership spent their days walking and looking at the ground in search of surface remains. As anyone who has visited Greece knows the landscape is virtually covered with sherds, stone tools, the occasional coin, and sometimes even building foundations. The Skourta Plain proved no exception. We were even so fortunate as to find 35 coins, one of them gold, an engraved gemstone, and a large fragment of a fourth century inscription during our fieldwork. But the real importance of the material lies in the particular patterns it reveals. Survey in a sense "makes the most from the least."

We have located and studied 122 sites spanning the Early Neolithic through Turkish eras. The sites include Neolithic *magoulas* in the plain flats, Mycenaean period strongholds above precipitous ravines, Dark Age refuge sites on rocky pinnacles, mountaintop watchposts, Classical and Hellenistic farm sites on the edges of cultivable land, Classical, Hellenistic, and Roman villages, Byzantine settlements and chapel sites, and Frankish towers. The evidence indicates that farming and herding have been practiced here since the Early Neolithic era. The complete absence of settlements during both the EH II and the Geometric-Archaic eras leads us to believe that in both eras these highlands were uninhabited borderlands between culturally dominant and politically distinct regional centers in Boiotia and Attica.

In the Mycenaean, Classical, and Frankish eras the citadel at Panakton was the most important site in the area. We believe that in each case Panakton was an outpost of an external authority establishing jurisdiction over the farming and grazing land of the plain. By contrast with the dominance of this centralized power, a profusion of small settlements in remote nooks and glens in both the Mycenaean and Turkish eras suggests that these were the mountain aeries of those who sought to eke out a living independent of external authority. In the latter case these sites were peopled by the Albanian mountain folk, many of whom distinguished themselves in fighting during the War of Independence. In the former case we may have found homes of the non-Greek Pelasgians, some of whom,

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Blegen Extension Nears Completion

School Secretary Robert Bridges provides an update on the Blegen Library expansion.

December 1990 saw the completion of the first phase of construction of the extension to the School's Main Building. Trustees James R. McCredie and William T. Loomis came to Athens for the official handing-over and acceptance of the building by the School. This phase of construction consisted of the completion of the

structure of the new wing, painting, plastering, floors, and the installation of all fittings and electromechanical equipment. The addition of some 12,000 square feet to the School's physical plant also necessitated the construction of a separate electrical substation located in the lower garden, from which the Main Building will draw its power.



Completed new wing of the Blegen Library, from Gennadius Street.

The link-up of its substation to Greece's power network was also carried through in December.

The six levels of the new wing provide about 520 square meters of additional space for the Blegen Library divided over four levels of stacks, tables, and carrels with new facilities for storage of rare books and a new map and drafting room. A separate floor will provide approximately 185 square meters of space for housing the School's collections of archives and antiquities and an additional 73 square meters for photographic work, storage and processing of the School's negative collection. The basement level will be left unfinished at this time, but its 380 square meters of floor space, designed to accommodate compact shelving, should provide for the needs of the expanding collection well into the middle of the twenty-first century.

Work is now proceeding on phase two of the project, which involves furnishing the new wing and connecting it with the existing structure - restructuring the entrance to the library proper, relocating the librarian's office, *saloni*, and computer room, and providing access from the existing floors of the library into the new wing. It is projected that this work will be finished by the early summer, at which time the library will be fully functional in its new guise.

Phases three and four of the project, which entail relocating the administrative offices of the School and refurbishing the Director's residence in the Main Building, are scheduled to be completed by the fall of this year.

In the meantime, the Kresge Foundation Challenge Grant funds, totalling \$250,000, have been matched and released to the School.

Stanford Team

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by Boiotian tradition, were neighbors of Panakton.

One of the most rewarding aspects of our work has been our study of the ruins of Panakton overlooking the Skourta plain. Our discovery in 1988 of part of an Attic ephobic inscription of the fourth century B.C. has helped to confirm the identifica-

tion of the site as Panakton, the fortress disputed between the Athenians and Boiotians in the fifth and fourth centuries. We now know that Panakton had an important Bronze Age past as well, beginning in MH, spanning LH, and entering the Dark Age. It was also occupied in the Frankish period. We are eagerly anticipating the commencement of excavations at Panakton, which we will conduct in collaboration with our colleagues at the Ephoreia of Thebes, and with an expanded staff of Greek and

American colleagues and students. Excavation will yield a detailed picture of a site which has long attracted the attention of antiquarians and classicists in this area of the Athenian frontier. It will also allow us to add a vertical cross section to the horizontal picture we have gained from survey. *Terra incognita* no more, this mountainous hinterland and its chief citadel are finding their proper place in the history of the Attic-Boiotian frontier.

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Lloyd Cotsen Named Chairman of ASCSA Board

Lloyd Cotsen, longtime School Trustee, businessman, and archaeological architect-by-vocation, has been named Chairman of the ASCSA Board of Trustees.

A Member of the ASCSA in 1955-56, Mr. Cotsen has worked as field architect with excavations in Lerna, Pylos and Kea. In between his archaeological pursuits, Mr. Cotsen nurtured Natone, a specialty cosmetics company, into the famed Neutrogena Corporation. Joining Natone in 1957, he took over the marketing of a clear transparent cleansing soap bar originally imported from Belgium. He spent months in Belgium learning how to make the soap, then returned to the United States to set up manufacturing facilities here. In 1962, Natone became the Neutrogena Corporation, which by 1990 had become a multi-million dollar business with sales in some 40 countries worldwide.

A 1950 graduate of Princeton University, Mr. Cotsen served in the Navy for three years in Korea, attended graduate school at Princeton, and then received a degree from the Harvard School of Busi-

ness in 1957. An avid traveler and folk art collector, Mr. Cotsen also devotes time to a number of archaeological and cultural organizations. In addition to his work with the ASCSA, he serves as a Trustee and Board Member of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Mr. Cotsen is a member of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities and Vice-President of the Board and a member of the UCLA Foundation Advisory Council for the Museum of Cultural History. With Professor Ernestine Elster (Institute of Archaeology, UCLA) he has been invited by the Georgian National Archaeological Museum in Tbilisi to discuss archaeological perestroika in a joint excavation. He has been a member of the Advisory Council of Princeton's Department of Art and Archaeology since 1982, and from 1986 to 1989, Alumni Trustee on the Princeton Board. He is a member of the Board of the Craft and Folk Art Museum and the Textile Museum, and also serves as Chairman, and on the Board, of the Music Center Operating Company.



Lloyd Cotsen, Chairman of ASCSA Board of Trustees.

Work Proceeds on "Democracy 2500"

With 'bi-polis' conferences in Athens and Washington, a major archaeological exhibition at the National Archives, and a TV documentary, the ASCSA will celebrate the 2500th anniversary of the reforms of Kleisthenes, which paved the way for modern democracies.

Under the direction of Professors Josiah Ober, Princeton University, and Charles Hedrick, University of California at Santa Cruz, the celebration opens in Athens in December 1992 with a conference on "The Archaeology of Democracy" and an exhibition at the Gennadius Library tentatively entitled "The Birth of Athenian Democracy." In March 1993, the exhibition travels to Washington D.C. for display in the Rotunda of the National Archives until Fall 1993. Co-curators of the exhibition are Dr. Diana Buitron-Oliver and John Camp, Mellon Professor of Archaeology at the School. In April 1993, the National Archives and Georgetown University will co-host a second conference organized by the ASCSA in Washington, tentatively called "Democracy Ancient and Modern." The documentary film, produced by a team from WGBH in Boston, under Austin Hoyt, is slated for viewing in spring 1993 on PBS television stations throughout the country.

For further information, contact Professors Ober or Hedrick, or C. Vanderpool, Assistant Director "Democracy 2500" Project, ASCSA, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08543.

A Question of Values

ASCSA Trustees are a remarkable group of men and women! In the pages of this Newsletter alone, we meet Elizabeth Gebhard directing the Isthmia Excavations, Edward E. Cohen and Lloyd Cotsen carrying on dual lives as businessmen/scholars, Marianne McDonald and David Packard revolutionizing the study of Greek texts, William Loomis heightening our knowledge of Greek sculptural techniques, and Frederick Crawford closing out his first century, all this in addition to their service to the School and numerous other cultural and educational institutions. Now the President of the Board, Hunter Lewis, has just published a book, briefly reviewed below.

A Question of Values, Six Ways We Make the Personal Choices that Shape our Lives, by Hunter Lewis. Harper & Row, 1990.

Are there perhaps more than these six basic ways of thinking, of deriving our personal values? Do not expect a "forceful, charismatic conclusion," a comfortable guide line to choosing your values! The author has examined his own, and others' values, as objectively as is humanly possible, and suggests that there are really just six sources through which human beings determine what they believe, and why; determine by what value systems will they order their own lives, consciously, or, more often, not. The six: outside authority, logical deductive reasoning, experience through the

five senses, "feeling" (i.e. emotion), intuition, and "science."

Case histories, isolating and illustrating each of these, range widely over time and place and stimulate the reader's reaction, actually in all six modes, not just the one being considered. We may apply an emotion-derived judgment in one episode, an accepted authority in another instance, pure intuition in a third. Given the complexities of the human animal, no one of these six modes is exclusively dominant.

Whether you agree or contest, there is much wisdom in this book which challenges us to choose, carefully, with self-discipline and self-education, "what manner of men shall we be?"

Doreen C. Spitzer

Second Joint Trip for School and Academy

ASCSA Director William D. E. Coulson reports:

Between October 16th and October 24th members of the American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens joined forces for a second Italian trip, this year to Greek sites in Southern Italy and Mediaeval and Renaissance sites in Puglia. Since this year most of the ASCSA's Student Associate Members are in their first year and therefore fully occupied with travel and study within Greece, only ASCSA Senior Associates had time to participate, among them Whitehead Professor Robert Lamberton,

Senior Associate Member Susan Rotroff, and myself.

We had good weather throughout the trips, which began well at Paestum, with John Pedley lecturing to the group at Foce del Sele and at the site. We continued to Reggio di Calabria and the Reggio Museum, where the high point was a talk on the Riace bronzes by Greg Leftwich, an ASCSA Member on leave in Rome this academic year. Continuing along Italy's beautiful southern coast, the group visited Croton, where Bob Lamberton spoke on Pythagoras. At Metapontum, John Pedley once again led us around the site, and I said a few words on the University of Texas' survey of the territory of Metapontum. Joseph Connors, Director of the American Academy in Rome, joined us the next morning at Lecce, where the Academy's Mellon Professor, Michael Putnam, spoke eloquently on the life and work of one of the

city's most famous native sons, Ennius, in front of the modern monument to that poet situated, appropriately, next to the Roman amphitheater.

The trip continued up Italy's east coast, visiting such towns as Bari (where unfortunately I had to leave the trip), Bitonto, Molfetta, Barletta, Lucera, and Foggia. During the group's visit to the excellent collection at Ruvo di Puglia, Susan Rotroff spoke on Greek pottery. At Caninae, Bar-bette Spaeth, ASCSA Member and Broneer Fellow this year at the Academy, relived for the group the intricate maneuvers at this site of Hannibal's great victory in 216 B.C..

Thanks to the Academy's planning and organization, it was an excellent and informative trip, one which we hope to repeat next year when we return to Sicily (for the first joint trip to Sicily, see *ASCSA Newsletter*, Spring 1990, p. 11).



Agora

continued from page 3

house, and 60 tins of broken fragments from the time of its destruction. A coin datable to the period A.D. 1030-1042 was found in the loose destruction debris at the top of the well and must have been deposited after the well had ceased to be used. The life of the house in this form was somewhat less than a century, as is shown by a coin of Constantine VII (*ca.* 950-959) which provides the *terminus post quem* for its construction. A second phase of the house had its floor a meter higher than the first. The walls showed signs of rebuilding; some doorways were blocked; and part of the courtyard was walled in to form another room. Coins of Nikephoros III, found under the raised floor, date the rebuilding in the last quarter of the eleventh century.

During the late Roman period much of the northern area of the section was occupied by part of an enormous bathing establishment, other parts of which have been encountered in earlier excavations by the Greek Archaeological Service, on property 20 m. to the north, and as much as 50 m. to the west. The newly excavated part of this complex consists of massive concrete foundations for a great semicircular hall some 10 m. in diameter. The semicircle was filled with a solid concrete podium composed of reused poros blocks, rubble, and mortar. A deep, narrow channel described the circumference of the semicircle, and at intervals tributary channels branched toward the center of the hall and northward to others parts of the building. These channels are likely to have been ducts for the circulation of hot air to provide heating for this room of the bath.

From the semicircular channel came a mass of broken pottery in a variety of shapes, including amphoras, basins, cooking pots, plates with stamped decoration, lamps, and numerous large fragments of glass vessels. The date of the pottery, late in the fourth century after Christ, suggests that the building may have been destroyed at the hands of Alaric and the Visigoths in A.D. 396. The building was certainly being pillaged as ruins by the third quarter of the fifth century, for a hoard of 431 bronze coins, found at the top of the semicircular channel, was probably contained in a purse of perishable material dropped by some scavenger. The latest coins date to the 470's in the reign of Leo I, that is to say, at least 80 years later than the broken pottery from the destruction debris of the building.

Some of the most interesting results of last season's excavations concern the early Roman temple associated in some way with the earlier sanctuary and altar of Aphrodite Ourania. One corner of the temple podium, preserving parts of two steps, had come to light in 1981, but it was plain that its east flank beyond the prostyle porch had been completely rebuilt in late antiquity. The new excavations revealed the full width of the prostyle porch preserved at foundation level, and the well-worked poros blocks of the foundation for the western flank were also completely preserved.

The temple is now seen to be closely similar in plan to other early Roman temples in the Agora, with a wide prostyle porch projecting beyond the flank walls of the cella. It faced southeastwards directly up the line of the Panathenaic Way toward the Acropolis, and it was so sited that the archaic altar stood precisely on its axis, al-

though a poros platform for the later Roman altar raised the level of the altar by more than a meter to the newly established Roman ground level.

Recovery of the original dimensions of the prostyle porch now makes it possible to recognize and assign to the temple two pieces of marble Ionic architecture for its exterior columnar order. The top part of an Ionic shaft is decorated with an exact reproduction of the anthemion pattern on the columns of the north porch of the Erechtheum. An Ionic base faithfully reflects the profile of the Erechtheum bases, although the guilloche pattern has been omitted from the upper toros. The dimensions of both blocks suggest that they are deliberate copies at roughly three quarters the size of the original.

Now that the width of the stylobate for the prostyle porch can be calculated with accuracy, it is intriguing to observe that it also is about three quarters the width of the north porch of the Erechtheum, although in all cases the actual dimensions are closer to 77% than to 75% of the original. The newly explored temple can now take its place among Athenian monuments of the Augustan period. Built, as the associated pottery indicates, about the turn of the millenium, it was the younger contemporary of the Temple of Roma and Augustus on the Acropolis, the Ionic order of which was also closely modelled on the Erechtheum. Both Roman temples reflect directly the extensive contemporary repairs to the Erechtheum itself, which renewed the venerable temple from the damage of Sulla's legions, and which were executed in a manner so extraordinarily faithful to the original details of decoration.

Perseus Database on the Market by End of Year

Dr. Pamela Russell, ASCSA 1979-83 and recently elected along with husband Murray McClellan as Secretary/Treasurer of the ASCSA Alumni Association, is Project Curator for the Perseus Project, which she describes here.

After years of preparation and the participation of many scholars, including a good number of ASCSA alumni/ae, Perseus Version 1.0 will be available from Yale University Press by the end of 1991.

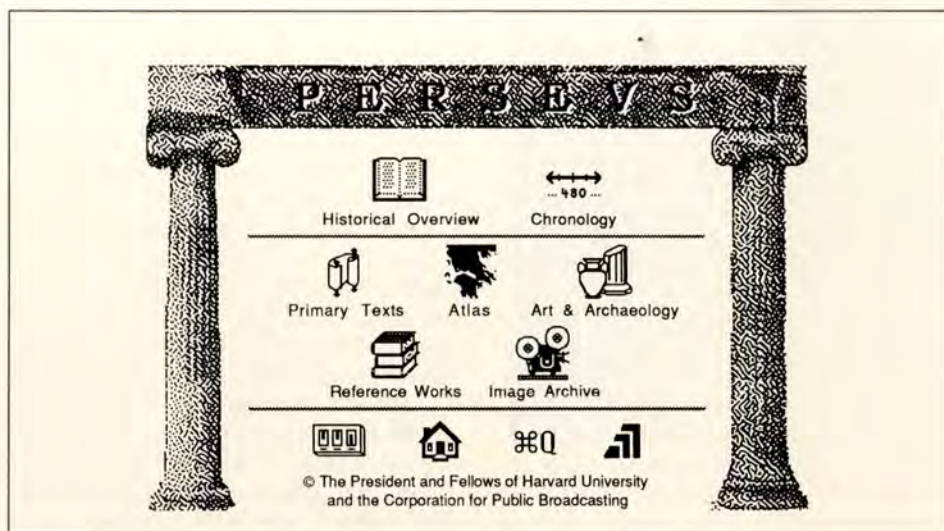
Perseus is designed as an innovative multimedia interactive database which aims to facilitate the study of Archaic and Classical Greece and to expand the ways in which ancient Greek literature, history, art, and archaeology can be examined. In addition to its direct application to the study of ancient Greek civilization, Perseus is viewed by many as a ground-breaking project which will, in fact, provide a model for presentation of information in many other disciplines.

Perseus currently runs on Macintosh computers through the HyperCard program, although the data itself is structured so that it can eventually be moved into other systems. It is being developed at Harvard University in cooperation with several other institutions. Prof. Gregory Crane serves as Editor-in-Chief and Elli Mylonas is Managing Editor. Major financial support for the project has come from the Annenberg/CPB Project and Apple Computer.



*Pam Russell and friend Mac.
(phot. by Maria Daniels)*

The components of Perseus are many. Introductory elements include an historical overview written by Prof. Thomas Martin of Pomona College (ASCSA 1973-75), a time-line, and an encyclopedia. For the study of literature there are Greek texts of ancient authors with English translations, a powerful program which parses ancient Greek word forms, an on-line Greek dictionary, an English-Greek word list, and a search mechanism that can find word usages in chosen authors by means of a citation listing from which one can go directly into the texts.



"Perseus Gateway," starting point for Perseus.

For art and archaeology, the resources are equally varied. Object catalogues document archaeological categories such as sites, architecture, sculpture, pottery, and coins, with entries providing basic descriptive information as well as brief bibliographies. From the catalogue entries the user has the option of moving to the primary texts, to the atlases and satellite images, to numerous plans and drawings, or to Perseus' extensive collection of color images.

Images are stored both on a videodisc and in a digitized format, enabling images to be viewed on the computer screen itself. One of the main aims of Perseus is to take full advantage of the capabilities of the electronic medium to store large numbers of high-quality color images efficiently. This means that the constraints posed by the print medium become irrelevant, making extensive and detailed photographic coverage of sites and objects possible. For example, a red figure vase with complex scenes can best be documented by 80 to 100 views, including shots from many angles as well as numerous details.

In order to reach this new level of photographic coverage, Perseus hired Maria Daniels as Project Photographer in January 1990. In little over a year, Ms. Daniels has shot over 15,000 images for inclusion in the database. In addition, Perseus purchases images from museums and photographic archives, bringing the total number currently being processed to over 22,000.

As Project Curator, it is my job to make sure that the sites and objects represented by these images are documented. Fortunately, I have help. Not surprisingly, most

of my associates have American School affiliations. Prof. Neel Smith of Bowdoin College, a member of Perseus' Executive Committee, along with Dr. Fritz Hemans, a Perseus Associate Editor, initiated the archaeological catalogue for Perseus, laying the all-important ground-work on which we continue to build. Dr. Don Keller, also on the Perseus staff, is developing the site and topography coverage. Prof. Fred Cooper of the University of Minnesota has conferred with us on many architectural matters. Dr. Elizabeth Milliker of the Metropolitan Museum, one of our consultants for sculpture, is currently working on documentation for Ms. Daniels' 700 new images of the Zeus Temple sculptures at Olympia. Prof. John Oakley of the College of William and Mary has provided invaluable help in setting up a pottery catalogue scheme and establishing priorities for obtaining more images from vase collections around the world.

At the AIA meetings in San Francisco in December 1990, Greg Crane and I met with Prof. William D. E. Coulson, Director of the ASCSA, to discuss ways in which Perseus can be useful to researchers working in Greece. We hope that soon after Perseus 1.0 is released we can make it available to the School for use by scholars and students, whether American, Greek, or members of other foreign schools of archaeology. The fundamental goal of those of us creating Perseus is the same as that long held by the members of the American School: to integrate literary, historical, and archaeological information in order to reveal new insights into the nature of ancient Greek society.

A Re-Collection of Past Times

John Traill, Professor of Classics at Victoria College, University of Toronto, and Director of the ATHENIANS Project, offers the following lapidary description.

Friends, Athenians, Persons of every status - citizens, women, resident aliens, visitors, foreigners honored by Athens, slaves - lend us your names. We shall return them unharmed after we have recorded their important biographical information in our computerized database. To paraphrase Aristotle, a scholar by nature desires to collect, and a computer-oriented scholar by nature desires to collect with her computer. What a collection! Friends, Athenians, *et aleae alique* have certainly answered our pleas: we have now well over 100,000 ancient Athenians in (or about to be entered into) our database.

Where have they all come from? Our ancient authors have supplied us with only several thousand names, a small proportion of the total. The majority have been derived from inscriptions, with which the Athenians, unlike the rest of the Greek world, were obsessed. Thousands and thousands of inscriptions have survived from almost every part of Attica in nearly every conceivable context. Permeating the mass of documentation is a common theme or purpose: the recording for posterity of the names of individuals. When we consider their number, probably no more than 150,000 men, women, and children living in Attica at any time, and when we consider their achievement in literature and the arts, in architecture, government, and science, we must marvel. Why and how so much of such magnificence by so few? The answer seems to lie in the value (Greek, *τιμή*) these people placed on the individual, an importance which found expression in the institution of democracy, which was born and lived longest in Athens. The Athenians constantly honored, and were honored by, their fellow citizens, and they considered these honors of such importance that they committed their record to imperishable stone. Literacy, especially lapidary literacy, was their vehicle to immortality.

From the very commencement of the modern phase of the Agora Excavations in 1931, it became clear that inscriptions were to be a common find. The late Benjamin Dean Meritt, who was in charge of the Agora epigraphy, began to keep a file of the names on the inscriptions, so that the same inscription would not be republished un-

knowingly, as had happened on a number of occasions in the published collections of Greek inscriptions. Other scholars contributed to this file of Attic names at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, culling material from a variety of sources, both published and unpublished. After 40 years, the catalogue had grown to more than 100,000 entries, the majority of them handwritten, some in fading pencil. With every addendum, the implementation of corrections became proportionately more difficult, and soon even addenda could not be accommodated. The hope of publication waned. Enter the computer.

Here I pause to make some acknowledgements, to Professor Meritt, who initiated the project and made the most numerous and the most important contributions, to Professor Homer Thompson, who has strongly supported ATHENIANS from its inception, and to Professor Denis Tsi-chritzis, who gave the project a new, electronic life. Victoria College granted us the top floor of a house on Charles Street: what better place to compile an Attic prosopography than in an attic? The database management system MISTRESS, developed by John Kornatowski and Ivor Ladd of Rhodnius, now EMPRESS Software of Toronto, was customized especially for our project.

After considerable experimentation we decided to distribute the information into two relations, or tables; the first, composed of 15 attributes, for the important biographical facts; the second, of seven attributes, for the references, i.e. where one may access the publications. Each name is automatically assigned a unique identifying number, like a Social Security Number, by our "Enter" program, which goes on to prompt for other pertinent biographical information, e.g. the person's address (demotic or ethnic), profession, dates, relatives, etc. The program then requests the references, and continues by prompting for additional professions, relatives, etc. There is provision for listing the sex, social status, reliability of the reading, and so on, and for giving a precise representation of the text in which the person is listed.

At this time more than two-thirds of our material, or about 85,000 records have been entered into the computer. Simultaneously with data-entry we have been attempting to keep the database *au courant* with the latest research publications. Moreover, we have made significant discoveries of our own, e.g., new restorations of names which have been lost or misread in the transmission of the sources (the computer is particularly adept at supplying possible names for missing sequences of letters), and new identi-

cations of persons or arrangements of families (the construction of stemmata, or family trees, by computer is a present challenge).

A few interesting statistics from the database are supplied here. The last published handbook, J. Kirchner's *Prosopographia Attica* (1901-3), had 2,810 names commencing in alpha; ATHENIANS has nearly 23,000. At the other end of the alphabet, there were no *psis* in *Prosopographia Attica*, and only four *omegas*. Our database has 13 and 68 of these letters respectively. The most common name is Dionysios (progenitor of our Denis) with about 1200 occurrences. There are several thousand least common names with one occurrence each. The longest name found so far is Agathodorostratos, the shortest, Ion. The most interesting name, perhaps, is that of a man named Paiderastes, who held the office of Protector of the Youths! There is a man named Archon who was an archon, and an ephebe called Ephebe. The largest file is not that of Pericles, or Socrates, but rather of the Roman emperor Hadrian, who, in return for many benefactions, was made an Athenian citizen.



In Memoriam

Kenan Erim, 1929-1990

Kenan Erim was born in Istanbul to a diplomatic family of Ottoman origin.

When his father was attached to the United Nations, he came from school in Geneva to New York. With a BA from New York University in 1953, and his PhD from Princeton in 1958, he became identified with the excavation, restoration and publication of the site of Aphrodisias ever since his first season there in 1961. Everyone who has ever visited Aphrodisias in company with Kenan, who has had the good fortune to work with him, travel with him, sit at his table, will deplore his death at age 61, but will long remember and delight in personal recollections of this uniquely courteous, erudite, generous gentleman and scholar.

For Alumni/ae of ASCSA 1976-77 who thirst for news of their classmates, **Glenn Bugh's** *Bugh'sletter*, available from the author at his office in Virginia Tech, may temporarily slake them. Even for those who were not members of that illustrious group, it makes good, and impressive, reading.



Managing Committee Member **Daniel J. Taylor**, who teaches classics at Lawrence University, has received the Distinguished Foreign Language Educator Award from the Wisconsin Association of Foreign Language Teachers.



Donald Lateiner, ASCSA 1969-70 and Professor at Ohio Wesleyan University, has published *The Historical Method of Herodotus* with the University of Toronto Press as a *Phoenix* Supplement, Volume 23. Prof. Lateiner is Chairperson of the Humanities-Classics Department and Ancient, Medieval and Renaissance Studies Program at Ohio Wesleyan.

The Department of Classics at UC/Santa Barbara recently invited Dr. **G. L. Huxley**, former Director of the Gennadius Library, to lecture on "Homer and the Travellers," illustrated with material from rare books in the Library's collection.



George W. M. Harrison, ASCSA 1979-81, has just published *The Romans and Crete* at Hakkert.



In recognition of his pioneering contribution to the modern critical study of Heinrich Schliemann, **William M. Calder III**, Professor of Classics at the University of Illinois/Urbana-Champaign, has been awarded the Heinrich Schliemann Medallion by the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin. Such medals are rarely given to Americans, and usually only to scientists. Prof. Calder is a Member of the Managing Committee and was Visiting Professor in 1973-74.

Sarah Morris, ASCSA 1978-81, Parsons Fellow 1979-80, has been a member of the Department of Classics and Archaeology Faculty at UCLA since 1990. She supervises their new Classical Archaeology Laboratory for research on and education about ancient pottery.



The International Ancient Jewelry and Archaeology Symposium will take place September 26-28, 1991, at Indiana University in Bloomington. Organized by the Indiana University Art Museum, the Symposium will explore basic methodologies for the study of ancient jewelry in antiquities collections. In addition to the two days of lectures, the event includes the exhibition "Earrings from the Ancient World: Selections from the Burton Y. Berry Collection." For further information, contact Adriana Calinescu, Curator of Ancient Art, the Indiana University Art Museum.



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