

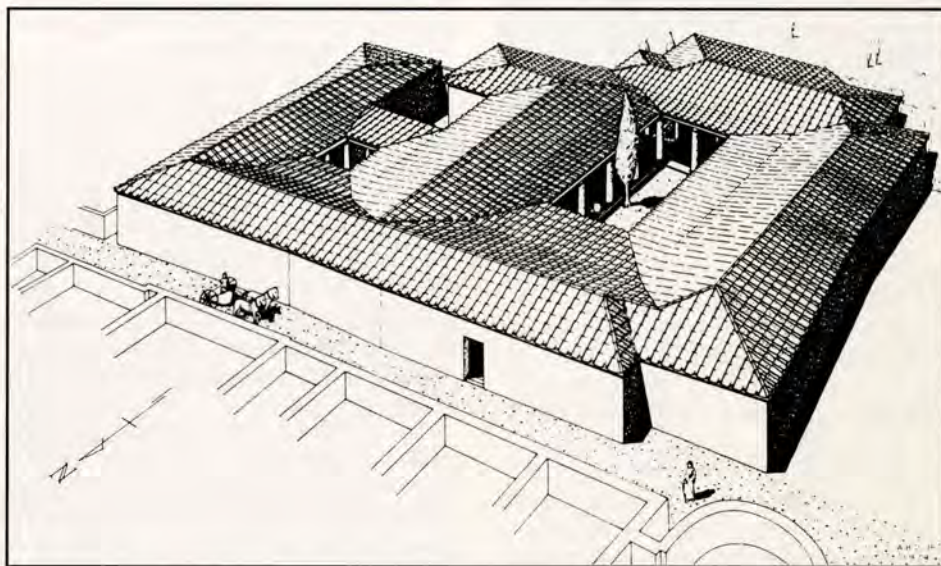
NEH Fellow Focuses on Crete

Paula J. Perlman (University of Texas at Austin), whose association with the ASCSA and interest in Crete span a decade and a half, summarizes below her aims and achievements as the School's 1996-97 NEH Fellow.

The proposal that brought me to Athens this year forecast the completion of two interrelated projects: a chapter on the Cretan *poleis* for the *Inventory of the Greek Polis*, an international research program directed by Mogens Herman Hansen of the University of Copenhagen and the Copenhagen Polis Centre, and a monograph provisionally called *Text and Treatise: The Political and Social Organization of the Cretan City-States*. I am pleased, even astonished, to report that I have accomplished the first of these objectives. The second, to which I have now turned my attention (*Text and Treatise*), owes a tremendous debt to the ASCSA and to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). My interest in the history of Greek Crete began when I was a Regular Member of the ASCSA in 1982-83. The School has provided institutional support for my research on this monograph on several subsequent occasions including 1988-89 when, with financial support from the NEH, I was able to spend the better part of the academic year on Crete studying the inscriptions and topography of the island. It is with gratitude to these institutions that I present the following brief description of *Text and Treatise*.

In Book 2 of the *Politics*, Aristotle compared the regimes (*politeiai*) of Athens, Sparta, and Crete. The epigraphic, numismatic, and material record from the island of Crete attests the presence there of dozens of *poleis*. In light of the complex settlement history of post-Minoan Crete and the diversity evident in the political and social

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Complete perspective of a Roman villa. Drawing by W. B. Dinsmoor, Jr.

Houses and Housing Districts Shed New Light on Life in Ancient Athens

Barbara Tsakiris (ASCSA S1975, 1980-81, past-president of the Council of the Alumni Association, and Managing Committee Member, Vanderbilt University) returned to the School as a Whitehead Visiting Professor this year to continue her work on domestic housing in ancient Athens, about which she writes below.

Every ancient town contained more houses than public buildings, yet few scholars and even fewer tourists are aware that many houses have been uncovered by the American School's excavations of the Athenian Agora and its environs. It has been my task over the past few years, and especially now as a Whitehead Professor at the School, to study and to publish these houses, and so to change modern perceptions of the center of ancient Athens.

Houses ringed the civic and commercial heart of Athens. The slopes of the Kolonos Agoraios and the Areopagos, which define, respectively, the western and southern limits of the Agora, were largely covered by residential areas that further continued up the sides of the Hill of the Nymphs and the Pnyx. According to literary evidence and

finds from recent excavations, additional housing districts were located to the north of the Stoa Poikile. Aelian recounts that Meton the astronomer lived in this area and burned his apartment building to the ground in order to escape the military draft. By the end of the fifth century B.C., houses were built on the eastern limits of the Agora where the Stoa of Attalos is located today. Some of these buildings even violated the temenos of a small shrine, just as Thucydides tells us happened when Athens was overcrowded during the Peloponnesian War.

Architectural evidence for Athenian houses built before the fifth century B.C. is scanty. Because of the considerable damage done to central Athens by the Persians

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W. D. E. Coulson

Director Retires after Decade of Service to ASCSA

William D. E. Coulson came to the ASCSA as Director in 1987, twenty-one years after having been White Fellow (1966–67), and he and his wife, Mary Lee, then began what was to be a singularly amiable and productive decade in its history. Before coming to the School, Will, who had a B.A. in Classics and Modern Languages from Trinity College and a Ph.D. in Classics and Classical Archaeology from Princeton University, had learned about academic administration as Chair of the Classics Department at the University of Minnesota. In the course of his directorship, Will, as field archaeologist with his old colleagues, Leslie Day and Geraldine Gesell, participated actively in the excavation of Kavousi in eastern Crete and in the continuing publication of their work. During School terms he led trips and instituted a new one, the trip to Crete. He helped to direct students' research and made possible more effective teaching and learning at the School. He also found time to supervise, under the aegis of the Institute for the Study of Aegean Prehistory, planning and construction of a Study Center for East Crete, a facility that will serve as a central storage area and work/study place for American projects in East Crete.

The improved opportunities for teaching and learning include the following: of eight major conferences that were held at the School seven have been published, and the eighth is on its way; Mellon Fellow-

Transitions on the Board: A Salute to the Lewis Presidency

In negotiating the complex choreography of governing the School, which involves Trustees, Managing Committee, and staff, few have proved so skilled as Hunter Lewis, who stepped down as President at the Board's November meeting. Under his wise and subtle leadership, the School went through an almost unprecedented period of growth and expansion begun under his predecessor, Doreen C. Spitzer.

During his first two years as President, Mr. Lewis helped guide the School through the \$2 million Library Expansion Project, which added a multistory extension to the Blegen Library and provided new space for Archives and a Laboratory. The opening of the Malcolm H. Wiener Laboratory in 1992, adding research facilities for human skeletal, faunal, and geoarchaeological studies, brought the expansion project to a close. Following his lead, the Trustees also focused on the Gennadius Library, developing an ambitious multifaceted program designed to transform the Library into a resource of international caliber for students and scholars of post-antique Hellenic civilization. Thanks to Mr. Lewis' initiative, in 1993 the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded the Library a \$600,000 matching grant to endow its Directorship. Soon after, the Trustees established a separate Board for the Library. Energized by the new Board, the Library has gone on to garner additional support from a variety of sources including the National Endowment for the Humanities.

He also encouraged a new emphasis on outreach, exemplified by the "Democracy 2500" exhibition and related events at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. in

1993. Perhaps most remarkable has been the growth of the School's endowment under Mr. Lewis' stewardship, first as Treasurer, then as President. Since his first year as Treasurer, the School's endowment has grown five-fold, to its current value of \$70,000,000.

Succeeding Mr. Lewis as President, Lloyd E. Cotsen brings to the position nineteen years of experience as a Board member, the last six as Chairman. A School Member in 1955–56, he also worked as a field architect with excavations in Lerna, Pylos, and Kea. Back home, he successfully led Neutrogena Corporation through a period of dramatic expansion, culminating in its sale in 1994 to the pharmaceutical conglomerate Johnson & Johnson. Serving both as President of the School's Board and Chairman of the Gennadius Library's Board, Mr. Cotsen is set to guide the School and the Library through the next period of growth and transformation.

Moving to Chairman of the Board is James H. Ottaway, Jr., Trustee of the School since 1988 (see *Newsletter*, Spring 1989). Mr. Ottaway is Senior Vice President of Dow Jones and Company and Chairman of Ottaway Newspapers. He will continue to chair the ASCSA Board's Publications Committee, which began in 1990 as an ad hoc committee to review the School's publishing activities and to formulate plans for an expanded program. In the six years since the Committee's formation, the Publications Office has upgraded its computerized production capability and increased its staff. In fiscal 1997, it expects to publish a record six titles.



ships bring scholars to the School from Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, and Albania, and they in turn open up the whole Black Sea area to new research possibilities; a Senior Scholar (NEH Fellow) now spends a full School year in Athens, bringing special expertise to the School community; trips to Cyprus, Israel, Syria, Jordan, and Russia have come to be a stimulating and recurring benefit of School life. Cooperative ventures with other American overseas research centers are another new and characteristic feature of the Coulson years.

A wing has been added to the Blegen Library, and the archival resources of the School, the Blegen, and the Gennadius Li-

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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1996 Excavation Season Highlights

During the summer of 1996, the ASCSA had a full field program, as described here by School Director, William D. E. Coulson. As always, the School owes a debt of gratitude to the Greek Ministry of Culture, under Minister Evangelos Venizelos, its Department of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities, and to all the Ephoreias of Antiquities.

The School's excavations continued in the Athenian Agora and Ancient Corinth under the direction of John McK. Camp II and Charles K. Williams, II, respectively. Excavations in the Athenian Agora in 1994 and 1995 shed light on numerous aspects of Athenian life, including the destruction of the city at the hands of the Persians in 479 B.C., the form of the great cult statue of Athena Parthenos, which adorned the Parthenon, the composition of the Athenian cavalry in the third century B.C., and the terracotta figurine industry in early Roman times. The 1996 season was no less varied, ranging from an eighth-century well and a glimpse into the politics of Athens at the start of the fifth century B.C. to important evidence for the spread of technology in the Hellenistic Period.

A well from the eighth century B.C., uncovered under the foundations of the Middle Stoa, appears to have been abandoned around 700 B.C. and belongs to a group of sixteen other such wells that all went out of use around the same time. This simultaneous abandonment has led to the theory that Athens and the rest of Greece suffered a severe drought in the second half of the eighth century B.C.

Excavations were also continued in and

around the Classical commercial building that lies north of the west end of the Painted Stoa, where numerous *ostraka* were found. They almost exclusively carry the names of either Themistocles, son of Neokles, or Xanthippos, son of Arrhiphron, and would seem to confirm the hypothesis that these two men contended for control of the democratic elements of the city before attention was turned to the aristocratic faction.

Evidence for the new technological advances includes a terracotta pipeline found running in a northerly direction through the excavations by the Middle Stoa. Careful sealing of the joints of the various sections using bands of molten lead is unusual and indicates that the pipe was built to carry fresh water under pressure. Pottery from associated levels suggests that the pipeline should be dated no later than the early third century B.C., making it the earliest known pressure line from Athens and among the earliest in the Greek world.

On December 5–7, 1996, the School organized an international conference to mark the 100th anniversary of its excavations at Ancient Corinth. Under Mr. Williams, the centennial excavation season continued investigation of the Frankish levels south of the Archaeological Museum. Probes

Gift to Gennadeion in Honor of Dory Papastratou

To honor the memory of Dory Papastratou, her son-in-law Takis Iliadis, married to her daughter Daphne, has given \$200,000 to the Gennadius Library, the largest single donation ever made to the Library in Greece. The gift was given in response to the NEH Challenge Grant. Mrs. Papastratou, who died in 1987, is remembered not only for her accomplishments as a businesswoman but also for her deep interest in culture and art. Her extensive personal collection of icons on paper led her into the little-known field of popular religious iconography, which culminated in her two-volume book *Paper Icons: Greek Orthodox Religious Engravings 1665–1899*, published in 1987. It was during her years researching this field that she came to know and use the collections of the Gennadeion. Mrs. Papastratou also worked full-time for much of her life in the family business, Papastratos S.A., one of Greece's largest tobacco companies. Born in 1923, she studied law at the University of Athens, was married to Takis Papapanagiotou, and had two daughters, Daphne and Marina.



within the portico that runs the length of the east side of Frankish Unit I led to a tentative reconstruction of the façade. Excavation also cleared the northwest corner of the garden of the unit, uncovering a deep pit with an octagonal foundation around its mouth. This installation appears to have had a short life as a refuse pit for garbage from a dining area, as a cesspit, and finally as the receptacle for destruction debris from the Catalan sack of about A.D. 1312.

Excavation along the north-south roadway flanking Unit I defined the limits of the area of occupation on the west side of the street and determined use of that area during the second half of the thirteenth century. Unit 3, opposite the northwest corner of Unit 1, appears to have been a large complex of rooms that radically changed its function and plan over a short period of time. The south end of Unit 3 may have been an independent building with a hearth and a large storage bin or silo. Unit 4 lies west of the southwest corner of Unit 1 and appears to have been a second single-room structure with a hearth. If these two rooms with hearths were independent houses, then

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Athenian Agora: Terracotta pipeline in excavations near Middle Stoa. Photo C. Mauzy

Library News

From the Gennadeion

• Reader counts for the past year confirm the growing use of the Gennadeion by the local community. Of 10,795 reader visits, an increase of more than 1,000 over the previous year, 9,002 were by Greeks.

• Gennadeion news, published sporadically as *The Griffon*, appeared again last November as the *New Griffon, New Series*, number 1. The Library intends to publish the new series regularly, with a second issue due in June.

• The conference "Art and Technology in Latin Greece" was held in the Gennadius Library on February 8, with fifteen scholars presenting their work. The opening speaker was Charles K. Williams, II, Corinth Excavation Director, who presented "The Loss of the Corinthian Glazed-ware Market by Local Potters, A.D. 1204–1275."

• Continuing the Latin focus, a second international conference, "Rich and Poor in the Latin East," was held at the Library on May 8–10, jointly sponsored by the Graecolatinitas Society, Athens University and the Gennadius Library.

From the Blegen

• In February, James Reilly of the Image Preservation Institute in Rochester, New York, visited the Blegen and spoke on the archival preservation of paper and film. A leader in the field of archival preservation, Mr. Reilly generously donated his time and expertise to the School. His informative presentation was attended by staff from the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries as well as from the School.

• The Blegen Library continued to benefit from the assistance of student volunteers from College Year in Athens (CYA) and Beaver College. Blanche Menadier, the Blegen's Acting Acquisitions Librarian, and ASCSA Associate Members Jan M. Sanders (Beaver College) and Anne Stewart (CYA) organized this year's volunteers, who processed records and reshelved and relabeled books.

ARGOS Project Completes Periodicals Catalogue

With the corrections and updating of the *Union Catalogue of Periodicals* for the ARGOS (Archaeological Greek Online System) Project, the data have been loaded on "Hermes," the host computer located in the Documentation Center of the Hellenic National Research Foundation. Thanks to

the work of Project Manager George Skretas, his team, and staff of the participating libraries, the periodicals catalogue, which contains 2,755 titles pertaining to classical studies, is now available to scholars throughout the world via the Internet, with a printed version available in each of the participating libraries.

As part of ARGOS' next phase, the *Union Catalogue of Books in Greek*, a team is now at work in the Gennadeion making an electronic catalogue of its collection of books in Greek. When this is finished, only the British School's Greek collection remains to be catalogued.

Archives Reports Progress on Several Fronts

With the assistance of a number of funding sources, and with the dedication of Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff, the School and Gennadeion Archives are being transformed. In the Blegen, the papers of Carl W. Blegen, Gorham P. Stevens, and Ida Thallon Hill have been processed, and work has begun on the papers of Bert H. Hill. At the same time, arranging and describing the administrative records of the ASCSA from its founding to the 1980s nears completion. Ms. Vogeikoff is also completing a guide to the Blegen Library collections.

In the Gennadeion, Ms. Vogeikoff has overseen completion of the detailed cataloguing and safe storage of over 500 rare engravings and works of art from the collections of John Gennadius. Several other collections, including the papers of John Gennadius, Elias Petropoulos, and Dimitri Mitropoulos, have also been processed. Recently, the Gennadeion received the balance of poet George Seferis' papers, thanks to a gift from his family. Supported by a grant from the Leventis Foundation, Seferis scholars Katerina Kostiou and Theano

Michaelidou, in collaboration with Katerina Krikou-Davis, are revising the collection's catalogue and integrating the new papers. The papers of Nicholas G. Mavris, the first Governor of Dodecanese and a prominent figure in the Greek community in the United States during the 1940s, are also currently being catalogued.

Finally, thanks to a three-year Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Gennadius Library is about to embark on a pilot project to microfilm and then digitize the Heinrich Schliemann Papers. Because of the pros and cons of digital image preservation, high-quality microfilm will be the primary preservation tool. The second step, which will explore systems for converting microfilm to digital images, will provide Ms. Vogeikoff with valuable experience and guidance in planning future preservation projects.

Gennadeion Philoi Active

In October, the *Philoi* organized a four-day trip to the Peloponnese led by School Director William D. E. Coulson. Under his skilled guidance, the group visited Sparta, Mistra, Messene, Nichoria, Pylos, and the museum at Chora, Trifylia.

The *Philoi* also sponsored two art lectures held at the Library this year. In January, painter and author Euphrosyni Doxiadis spoke on "Fayum Portraits," subject of her recently published, lavishly illustrated volume; and in April, Maria Vassilaki of the Benaki Museum gave the lecture "The Portrait of the Artist in Byzantium."

The *Philoi* also helped with the planning of the Gennadeion's second annual "Clean Monday" celebration, held on the first day of Lent. Thanks to good weather, nearly 500 people gathered in the Library's gardens and enjoyed the season's traditional food, wine, songs, and dances.



Philoi at Messene, led by School Director W. D. E. Coulson (fifth from left).

Personal Freedom in Democratic Athens

Robert W. Wallace (Northwestern University, ASCSA Managing Committee), whose first association with the School was as a Summer Session Member in 1974, returned this year as a Whitehead Visiting Professor. Below, he addresses personal freedoms in Classical Athens, the subject of his twelve-week seminar held during the School's winter quarter.

Personal freedom was a cardinal principle of Athenian democracy. "In the democracy," Lysias remarks, "people can live as they will." For Euripides, "In democracies each lives as he likes." Thucydides' Perikles states, "In our day-to-day lives we are not angry with our neighbor if he does what he wants, and we don't give him those black looks which, though they do no real harm, still are painful. In our private lives we live together in a tolerant way." In turn, democracy's critics condemn personal freedoms. Plato complains that Athens "is full of freedom." Citizens, foreigners, slaves, and women, even the animals "do just what they like." Horses and donkeys "bump into everyone they meet and do not step aside!"

The practice of personal freedoms also flourished. Many Athenians accepted the Assembly herald's invitation, "Who wishes to speak?" In court, theater, and intellectual discourse, people said almost anything, including blasphemy and gross vituperation. Athens was singularly free of the legal regulation of personal behavior regarding, for example, prostitution, wine drinking, and homosexuality.

Nonetheless, significant violations of freedom in the democracy also occurred. Unpopular Assembly speakers were shouted down, even dragged off the speaker's platform. A law forbade idleness. Female mourners at funerals were regulated. A citizen could not marry a foreigner. Intellectuals were harassed or prosecuted. Therefore, many scholars have doubted whether personal freedoms actually existed in Athens. The *polis* restricted speech, thought, and conduct whenever it chose.

How could a society that proclaimed its citizens' ability to live freely, then regulate instances of speech, conduct, or thought? Was community intervention random or does the regulation of personal freedom reveal any patterns?

An important ideological difference between ancient Athens and modern liberal democracies suggests an answer to these questions. Whereas many modern democracies adopt the principle of the priority of individual citizens over the state, prior loyalty to the community was also a cardinal element of democratic ideology in Athens. Thucydides' Perikles remarks, "When the whole *polis* is on the right course it is a better thing for each separate individual than when private interests are satisfied but

the *polis* as a whole is going downhill."

This principle was observed in practice and explains Athenian limitations of personal freedoms. The democracy had no moralizing or paternalistic laws but did regulate what affected the community. The law against idleness presupposed that people without visible means of support survived by stealing. Funerary regulations limited conduct that might disturb the public. The *demos* prohibited marriages between citizens and foreigners to limit access to community membership. Just so, a cuckold was required to divorce his adulterous wife because the paternity and hence right to citizenship of offspring was uncertain. Other laws stipulated personal qualities for candidates to public office or Assembly speakers.

Allegations of intellectual persecution pose a different problem—that of questionable attestations. For example, although two late sources say the Athenians burned Protagoras's books, in the third century B.C., Timon of Phleious said only that they *wished* to burn his books. According to Plato's Sokrates, Protagoras "has never ceased to enjoy a high reputation." The Athenians did prosecute Sokrates and ostracize the music philosopher Damon. Sokrates was in part condemned for not believing in the city's gods, but also because his friends and students among the Thirty had cruelly dominated Athens in 404. Though unharmed for 70 years, after 404 he was seen as a menace to the community. Damon was ostracized because his research into the behavioral and political consequences of music was exploited by Athenian leaders.

Finally, free speech was also limited by community interests. Individuals were liable if their Assembly proposals led to unhappy consequences. *Thorubos*, shouting down in courts and Assembly, was a sensible way for the community to be rid of unsuccessful speakers. Every citizen had a right to speak, but not to be heard in entirety by public audiences.

In Athens, getting drunk, wasting one's money, and even questioning the gods were not regulated provided no one else was harmed. However, community interests took precedence. The Athenians regulated those in public affairs and punished those they thought had harmed the *polis*. Others were free to live as they wished.

Grant Endowed in Bikakis' Memory

Lloyd E. Cotsen, President of the ASCSA Board of Trustees, has established a fellowship to honor the School's long-time lawyer, the late Harry Bikakis (see In Memoriam, p. 14). The Fellowship will award approximately \$1,500 on a periodic basis to a student attending a North American institution whose research subject is ancient Greek law, or to a Greek student working on a School excavation or at the School. For further information contact the School in Athens.



New Scholarship for School's Summer Session

Eugene Borza, whose history with the American School began in 1957 when he was a Summer Session student, has endowed a Summer Session scholarship in memory of his mother. To be known as the Rea Silvia Borza Scholarship, the grant will be awarded on an annual basis to a teacher in a United States public high school. For Summer 1997, Adriene Shah Cunningham, who teaches AP Latin at Washington-Lee High School in Virginia, will be the Borza Scholar.

It was thanks to Mrs. Borza's enthusiasm and support that her son went to the School's Summer Session as a young student, a trip which changed his life, as he remembers. He was introduced to Greece by C. W. J. Eliot, with the collaboration of Colin Edmonson, B. H. Hill, John Caskey, and Carl Blegen, among others. After his return to the U.S., Mr. Borza taught at Lakewood Public High School, armed with good memories, fine slides, and the wish to go on to graduate school. Two years later, he entered the University of Chicago, beginning a distinguished academic career which continues even after his recent retirement from Penn State.

Mrs. Borza was born an ethnic Romanian in a small Transylvanian village in 1908. Her grandfather was the village schoolteacher who prided himself on his classical learning. At his insistence, his granddaughter was named after the mother of Romulus and Remus, the ancestors, he believed, of modern Romanians.



Laboratory News

Lab Resources Growing

- The Wiener Laboratory houses a growing specialist library and six developing reference collections, resources that support its members' research and are available to other interested scholars and excavators.

- The specialist library contains 26 journals and newsletters and over 1,000 books, dissertations, and monographs, among them advanced texts in the fields of faunal, human skeletal, and geoarchaeological studies, as well as general reference and introductory texts in various areas of archaeology and the natural sciences. The library is intended not only to support the Lab's work, but also to serve as a starting point for multidisciplinary research.

- The Lab's first reference collection, the Modern Animal Bone Comparative Collection, was initiated in 1992 by Walter Klippel (University of Tennessee) and Lynn Snyder (Smithsonian Institution) and was developed by Yiannis Hamilakis (University of Wales Lampeter), Justin Lev-Tov (University of Tennessee), Deborah Ruscillo (University College London), and Ekaterina Trantalidou (Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology). This growing faunal collection now has over 150 specimens.

- The Mollusk Study Collection, which contains primary marine mollusk shells found in Aegean archaeological contexts, was started by Michele Miller (Boston University) and will be expanded this summer by 1996-97 Faunal Fellow Deborah Ruscillo (University College London).

- The Lithic Collection was begun with hand-samples, thin-sections, and a computerized catalogue of over 200 specimens donated to the Lab. Ruth Siddall (University College London) provided complete petrographic and hand-sample descriptions for each of the lithic specimens. The collection has grown with the addition of thin-sections, hand-samples, and a stable isotope database for Aegean marbles, contributed by Norman Herz (University of Georgia), and will be expanded further by samples of oolitic limestone used in ancient Greek and Roman construction at Corinth, from a study by Chris Hayward (London Natural History Museum), as well as by marble samples from Mount Pentelikon, Amorgos, Paros, Siphnos, and other quarry regions, from various studies by the Lab's Acting Director Scott H. Pike (University of Georgia).

- An Anthropological Archive is being created by 1996-97 J. Lawrence Angel Fellow Anna Lagia (University of Chicago).



Angel Fellows Sandra Garvie-Lok and Anna Lagia label bones for Lab's anthropological archive.

It will comprise well-documented human skeletons of known age, sex, occupation, place of birth and death, and cause of death. Endorsed by the Department of Human and Animal Physiology of the University of Athens and the Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology, this collection will be invaluable to anthropological and medical research.

- A Botanical Collection has been initiated by Research Associate Harriet Blitzer as part of her National Geographic Society-sponsored project on the environmental and cultural contexts of olive cultivation and the relationship of olive cultivation to other aspects of Aegean culture. Her contribution of plant and seed samples from wild and domesticated olives, as well as samples of associated flora, will open this collection.

- A Ceramic/Clay and Building Material Collection is in the planning stages, with material anticipated from the following projects and researchers: (1) ceramic and raw material samples from a study of ceramic technology at Lerna in the Third Millennium B.C. by Christine Shriner (Indiana University); (2) clay samples from a preliminary petrographic analysis of Epirote coarsewares by Melissa Moore (Boston University); (3) samples from a study of the production and distribution of Canaanite storage jars in the Late Bronze Age East Mediterranean by Michael Sugerman (Harvard University); and (4) lime cement, mortar, and concrete samples from Ruth Siddall's research on building materials at the site of Ancient Corinth.



Wiener Lab Hosts Variety of Activities

- During February and March, the Wiener Laboratory hosted a series of events that addressed contemporary goals and meth-

ods in archaeological science. This year's J. Lawrence Angel Fellows, Anna Lagia (University of Chicago) and Sandra Garvie-Lok (University of Calgary), led a two-part seminar on February 22 titled "Human Bones in Context." The event opened with a guided tour through the Athens First Cemetery and a discussion of modern mortuary practice and its application to archaeological research, followed by an introduction to the human skeleton and bioarchaeology, held in the Wiener Laboratory.

- To better acquaint the archaeological community with its faunal reference collections, the Wiener Laboratory held an open house and a seminar on the study of archaeological animal bone entitled "Bones in Our Cupboards." Faunal Fellow Deborah Ruscillo (University College London) and Lab Associate Members Lynn Snyder (Smithsonian Institution) and Ekaterini Trantalidou (Ephoreia of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology) hosted the open house on February 26, and led the seminar held the following day.

- In cooperation with the Corinth Excavations, the Wiener Laboratory organized a one-day workshop titled "Excavation Techniques and Treatment of Finds: Balancing the Constraints of Excavation with Conservation and Analytical Potential." Held on March 29 in the Gennadius Library, the workshop provided an update on the latest scientific technology and its application to archaeology. Speakers included Jane Buikstra (University of New Mexico), Noreen Tuross (Smithsonian Institution), Henry Schwarcz (McMaster University), Linda Scott Cummings (Paleoresearch Laboratory), and Hector Neff (Research Reactor Center), as well as staff from the Corinth Excavations and associates of the Wiener Laboratory. Abstracts from the workshop are currently available in the Lab. The full proceedings will be published by the Wiener Laboratory next year.

School Reports

Religion in Mycenaean Economics

In the Pylian Jn series of Linear B tablets, the names of 282 bronzesmiths are carefully recorded beside their allotments of bronze. Nineteen of these bronzesmiths are described with the adjectival form of Pylos' major deity, Potnia. Hence they, and other workers who are also described as "Potnian," are thought to have been associated with the religious sphere of Mycenaean society. Indeed, because of this evidence, some scholars have seen the Mycenaean economic system as a "temple economy." While it is now generally agreed that this interpretation credits the religious sphere with too much influence, no comprehensive understanding of the role of religion in Mycenaean economics has yet been attained. This is the topic that I have chosen to investigate for my dissertation.

There are other indications that the religious sphere had some involvement in palatial economics. For instance, many "servants of the gods" held plots of palace-owned land. Also, several of the Knossian D1 series name Potnia as the manager of large flocks of sheep. Thus, at Pylos and Knossos, and probably elsewhere, there were large sanctuary sites whose personnel had to be maintained, and it seems that the palace cooperated in their maintenance. Was something similar happening with the Potnian workers?

It is my belief that the shrine was entitled to a percentage of the goods produced by Potnian workers. Just as the sanctuaries derived some economic benefit from their holdings of land and sheep, here they probably had some claim to the workers' finished goods. If this is the case then these products could have been used in the sanctuary, or, if they were traded, the sanctuary may have been entitled to a share of the profits.

The archaeological evidence from Pylos and Mycenae appears to confirm a connection between shrines and workshops. The only shrine found at Pylos was in fact an integral part of the northeast chariot workshop. At Mycenae, predominantly ivory-working materials were found within the Cult Center. It is likely that the religious personnel in control of these elite goods gained financially from their management, which agrees with what I have proposed above. Further, the palace scribes kept records of the religious workers' activities, indicating that the palace also had an interest in their output. This implies that the religious and secular spheres interacted on a

high administrative level for their mutual benefit. The question that I am now pursuing is: How did this mutually beneficial situation come about?

To answer this question I am investigating the chronological and geographical distribution of all the Bronze Age sites that demonstrate a shrine-workshop association. Through this analysis, I hope to trace the development of this phenomenon and to clarify its role in Bronze Age society. This, in turn, will lead to a better understanding of the shrine-workshop's role in Mycenaean economics.

Susan Lupack

Edward Capps Fellow 1996-97



Restoring an Agora: Commerce in Athens

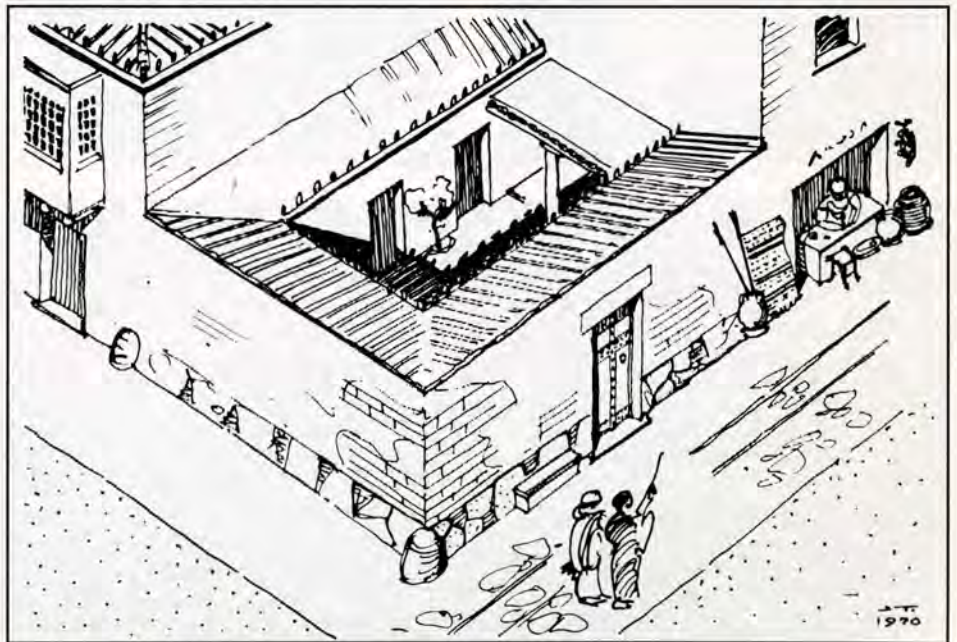
Athenian society of the fifth to first centuries B.C. existed as an amalgamation of religion, politics, commerce, and daily life. The drawing below helps to illustrate, in particular, the thoroughness with which the livelihood of the industrialist and the retailer were interwoven with the rest of society. This image reflects one of the possible incarnations of a roadside shop, a common situation in which work space was physically enveloped by domestic space. The two pedestrians shown on their way to the establishment might not actually intend to make a purchase, but instead to gather with friends for a conversation in the familiar setting. From Isokrates, Lysias, and other ancient authors, we know that indus-

trial and commercial establishments also served as forums where a variety of topics were open for discussion. Politics clearly figured among the subjects, which could range from the commonplace to the intellectual. Hence, from this simple example, we can begin to grasp the extent to which economic life overlapped and blended with various aspects of Athenian society.

Six years' experience in the excavations of the Athenian Agora has stimulated my own interest in the economy of the ancient city. My work has concentrated on several unpublished structures which lie along the northern and eastern sides of the Agora square. These buildings, which were in use between the Persian and Sullan destructions, have been associated with industrial and commercial activities since their excavation in the 1970s. Using the records of the Agora Excavations and the computer-aided design (CAD) facilities of the American School, I am currently working on a critical examination and reconstruction of the buildings' stratigraphy and architectural remains. I intend to present the archaeological evidence fully. Everything from seemingly insignificant bits of material to important features such as pavements, hearths, and basins, will appear as a matter of record in the dissertation. The intensive nature of this examination will permit me to establish the architectural requirements of different trades and to identify their characteristic waste materials.

My studies of these structures in the Athenian Agora will contribute significant detail to the corpus of archaeological evi-

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Reconstruction of an Athenian house and street shop by J. Travlos (after D. B. Thompson, *An Ancient Shopping Center, the Athenian Agora* (Agora Picture Book 12) [Princeton 1971] 10, fig. 11).

Corinth Anniversary Well Celebrated



The celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Corinth Excavations, which began last June in Ancient Corinth, continued with an international conference at the School on December 5–7. Nancy Bookidis, Assistant Director of the Corinth Excavations, and Director Charles K. Williams, II (top), were presented with an anniversary cake by its baker, School cook Dionysios Marinos, at the conference reception on December 6. Photo C. Mauzy. The final event celebrating Corinth was a symposium on March 1, "American Archaeology in Classical Lands: The Next 100 Years," organized by the School and the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and held at the Museum. Seen at the dinner following the Symposium are Museum Director Jeremy A. Sabloff (center left); one of the day's speakers, Elizabeth W. B. Fentress (right), Mellon Professor-in-Charge and Director of the Excavations Program of the American Academy in Rome; and the two "Deans" of the Corinthians in attendance (bottom), Trustee Richard H. Howland (left) and Lucy Shoe Meritt, with Managing Committee Chairman Alan L. Boegehold. Photos J. Gibson.



The Boards of Trustees of the American School and the Gennadius Library held their spring meetings on May 16, 1997, in Princeton, New Jersey. Following the meetings, Trustees and their guests visited the U.S. Headquarters at 6–8 Charlton Street and had dinner at Drumthwacket, official residence of Governor Christine Whitman of New Jersey. **William B. F. Ryan**, Senior Research Associate Geologist for Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory in Palisades, New York, spoke after dinner on "The Minoan Eruption of Santorini from the Perspective of a Geologist."



On March 4, ASCSA Board Chairman **James H. Ottaway, Jr.**, Trustees **Robert A. McCabe** and **James R. McCredie**, and Executive Vice President of the School **Catherine deG. Vanderpool** met with **Evangelos Venizelos**, Minister of Culture of Greece, who was on an official two-day visit to New York City. Mr. Venizelos was a prominent constitutionalist and former Professor of Constitutional Law at Aristotle University in Thessaloniki prior to his political career. The ASCSA delegation took the opportunity to introduce him to the School's activities in the U.S. and its plans for the Gennadius Library.



Patrick Leigh Fermor, celebrated for his books on his journeys through Greece and the Balkans, presented the Sixteenth Annual Walton Lecture at the Gennadius Library on March 18 to an audience of some 400 people. His lecture covered his life's travels to date, which began in Moldavia in 1933. Photo C. Mauzy



At the December Managing Committee meeting in New York, **John Kroll**, Chairman of the Committee on Personnel, announced the following new representatives: **Jack Cargill** (Rutgers University), **Jane Chaplin** (Middlebury College), **Eric G. Csapo** (University of Toronto), **John Duffy** (Dumbarton Oaks), **Christopher Faraone** (University of Chicago), **Kevin Glowacki** (Indiana University), **Frederick Hemans** (Wichita State University), **Liane Houghtalin** (Mary Washington College), **Jeremy McNerney** (University of Pennsylvania), **Blaise Nagy** (College of the Holy Cross), **Martha Risser** (Trinity College), **Christina Salowey** (Hollins College), **Virginia Stojanovic** (Wilson College), and **Stuart Wheeler** (University of Richmond).



ASCSA Director-elect James D. Muhly lectured on "Trade and Legend: The Phoenicians in the Aegean," at the School's Open Meeting on March 28. Photo M. Mauzy



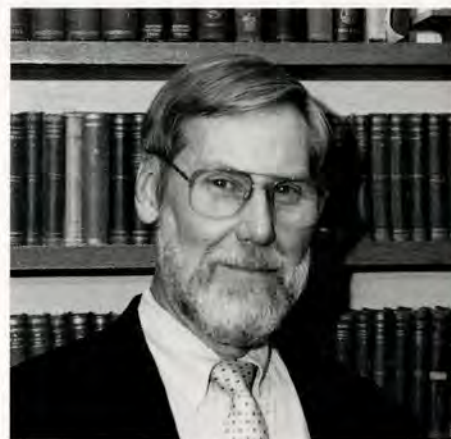
Before the March meeting of the Publications Committee, James H. Ottaway, Jr. (center), Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Hector Williams (right), Publications Committee Chairman, and Alan L. Boegehold (not pictured), Managing Committee Chairman, visited Homer Thompson at his apartment in Hightstown, New Jersey, to discuss various Agora volumes in progress. Photo K. A. Cox



The Gennadius Library was the setting on February 25 for a dinner to announce the NEH Challenge Grant of \$625,000. Hosted by **Catherine deG. Vanderpool**, Executive Vice President of the School and President of the Library, the evening was crowned with success when one of the guests, **Takis Iliadis**, President of Shelman Swiss Hellenic Wood Product Manufacturers, S.A., pledged \$200,000 in honor of his late mother-in-law, **Dory Papastratou**.



Charles K. Williams, II, Corinth Excavation Director, presented "The Archaeology of Conquest in Corinth" in mid-January to packed audiences at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as part of the Metropolitan Museum Special Membership Lecture Program, co-sponsored by the New York Society of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



William R. Farrand, University of Michigan, delivered the Fifth Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture on March 4. His subject was "Geological Stratigraphy and Chronological Discontinuities in the Franchthi Cave—Implications for Cultural History." Photo C. Mauzy



Ian Whitbread, Director of the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens, and Hector Neff, University of Missouri-Columbia, at reception for speakers at the March 29 Wiener Lab Conference on scientific methods in archaeological excavations with special reference to Corinth.

School Reports (cont.)

The Jewish Diaspora in Late Antique Greece

My research this year at the American School in Athens and the W. F. Albright Institute in Jerusalem investigates the material culture as well as the synagogal and epigraphic evidence of the Jewish Diaspora in Greece (Hebrew *Yavan*) during the Roman and early Byzantine periods. Philo cites numerous Jewish communities on the Greek mainland as well as on several of the Cycladic islands (*Embassy to Gaius* 281–2); a similar list of Greek cities mentioning Jewish inhabitants appears in 1 Maccabees 15:23.

Clay oil lamps, inscriptions, and synagogal architectural elements offer the most substantial archaeological evidence attesting to a Jewish presence at several sites in



The author beside a limestone synagogue capital found at Corinth. Photo S. Westover

late antique Greece. At Athens, for example, a moulded depiction of a highly stylized *menorah* (lampstand) with seven branches decorates the central discus of a locally manufactured Attic lamp recovered in the Agora. A second terracotta lamp found at Corinth also bears an image of a

possible *menorah*. Special attention has been paid to the examination of lamp collections for examples bearing Jewish symbols, in addition to forms originating from the Near East. An important component of my dissertation is the trade of Syro-Palestinian lamps: the identification of such forms in Greece would not only indicate cultural connections between these Mediterranean lands, but also further illuminate the extent to which such lamps were traded abroad.

Although special emphasis will be given to the study of material culture, several intriguing synagogue sites excavated during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also merit close examination. For example, in 1912–13 André Plassart of the École française d'Athènes excavated the earliest extant synagogue from the ancient world; the public sanctuary was discovered at the northeast corner of the island of Delos

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Coarse Pottery of Southern Epirus in Social Context

Because we live in an age of cheap, readily available plastics and metals, we often take simple ceramic objects for granted. But in the past, when metals were more expensive and plastics were nonexistent, ceramics were an indispensable component of almost all aspects of everyday existence. From roof tiles to water clocks, from braziers to baby feeders—simple, utilitarian clay objects offer us a compelling glimpse into the daily lives of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Domestic coarsewares such as cooking pots, basins, mortaria, and plates are especially interesting because these common household items are all related to the preparation and consumption of food. For scholars interested in ancient economic and social conditions these humble vessels, though often overlooked, are therefore an important resource.

I have spent this year at the American School studying Hellenistic, Roman, and Late Antique cookwares and other coarse domestic vessels from southern Epirus. My dissertation research involves a close study of pottery from excavated contexts as well as surface material collected by the Nikopolis Regional Survey Project. This work has shown that several different utilitarian wares were used in Epirus from the third century B.C. through the fifth century A.D. Some of these (e.g., Pompeian Red Ware) were imported. Other types were produced locally. My research suggests that the ratios of imported to locally produced vessels, the methods of production of local

coarse pottery, and the pattern of distribution of these wares all changed quite rapidly in the Hellenistic and early Roman periods, and again in Late Antiquity.

The changes observed in local coarseware production methods may be particularly significant. Ethnographic studies have shown that in most cultures ceramic production processes are very conservative and usually exhibit little significant change over time. One of the reasons for this is that considerable technical expertise is required to produce “coarse,” utilitarian pottery. It is very difficult, for example, to produce cooking pots capable of withstanding the severe thermal and mechanical stresses to which such vessels are regularly subjected; and once successful production procedures have been developed, they are rarely changed without good reason. Sudden changes in production technology only seem to occur, therefore, in periods of extreme economic or social disruption.

The available literary sources suggest that the late Hellenistic/early Roman period was indeed, at least for southern Epirus, one of widespread political upheaval. As my research shows, parallel changes may be observed in the importation and production of coarsewares during the same period. Thus, changes at the level of simple domestic vessels used for that most basic of human activities, the preparation of food, suggest significant social transformation as well.

*Melissa G. Moore
Thompson Fellow 1996–97*



Women in Linear B Tablets

Since Arthur Evans' excavations at the Palace of Minos at Knossos, questions about the social position of Bronze Age women have frequently occupied both scholarly and popular attention. The strikingly prominent women in frescoes and glyptic have generally been taken as evidence of a much higher status for women in the Middle and Late Bronze Age than in later Greek history, and have also produced the corollary supposition that Minoan women enjoyed a much higher social status than their Mycenaean counterparts. Unfortunately, these assumptions have rarely been tested, and our best evidence for Bronze Age women has never been fully factored into the debate—the evidence on the Linear B tablets. My dissertation will be the first comprehensive study of women in the Knossos and Pylos archives.

The tablets from Knossos and Pylos document by name, title, or ideogram, several thousand women contributing to these palace economies. Women appear in the tablets in three primary contexts: as religious officials, in domestic or familial contexts, or as workers, either as individuals or as collectives. Women's tasks are extremely varied and women do seem to exercise a greater range of opportunity and autonomy than their historical period descendants. Bronze Age women are attested as holding land leases, receiving rations equal to those of men, holding supervisory responsibilities over other workers, and exercising control over precious metals and

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Study Center Nears Completion

Philip P. Betancourt, Laura H. Carnell Professor of Art History and Archaeology at Temple University and Executive Director of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP), reviews recent developments at the East Crete Study Center.



East Crete Study Center near completion in November.

The Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center for East Crete is set to open in Summer 1997. Under construction in the small village of Pacheia Ammos for the last two years, its exterior was completed by Fall 1996. With its 15,000 square meters of study space and storage, it will provide support facilities for all of the American archaeological projects working in the eastern part of Crete.

Built around a courtyard, the Center has three stories plus an ample exterior court in the back. It includes a computer room, a photographic studio, a library, a conservation laboratory, a drafting and drawing

room, study and work spaces, and storage. The Center will house sherds and other material from American excavations while they are being studied, prior to transfer to a Greek facility.

Thomas Brogan, a Ph.D. candidate at Bryn Mawr College and Assistant Director of the Mochlos Excavations, has been named the first Director of the Study Center, assuming his duties in January 1997.

There are currently eight American projects working in eastern Crete. Three have completed excavation and are now entering the study phase: the Mochlos Excavations, under the direction of Jeffrey

Soles (University of North Carolina); the Kavousi Excavations, directed by ASCSA Director William D. E. Coulson, Leslie Preston Day (Wabash College), and Geraldine Gesell (University of Tennessee); and the Psaira Excavations, a *synergasia* directed by the writer and Costis Davaras (Ephor of East Crete).

Two excavations are currently active in the area: the Late Minoan IIIC settlement at Halasmenos, a *synergasia* directed by William D. E. Coulson and Metaxia Tsipopoulou (24th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of Ayios Nikolaos); and Chrysokamino, under the direction of the writer with co-directors James D. Muhly (ASCSA Director-elect) and Cheryl R. Floyd (Research and Administrative Coordinator for the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete).

Three surveys in the region will also use the Study Center: the Gournia Survey, directed by L. Vance Watrous (SUNY, Buffalo); the Thripti Survey, directed by Donald C. Haggis (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill); and a survey in the region of Vrokastro directed by Barbara Hayden (University of Pennsylvania Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology) and Jennifer Moody (Baylor University).

All of the projects, and future American projects in the area, will be able to use the Study Center as their base of operations. In addition, the Center will be available to persons who wish to spend time studying there in the winter. Truly, the Center is set to make a major contribution to archaeology in a part of Greece where Americans have had an interest ever since Harriet Boyd went there in 1900, first to Kavousi and later to Gournia.



Mellon Fellow Looks Back

Andrzej S. Chankowski, University of Warsaw, was an Associate Member of the School for the first term of 1996–97 on a Research Fellowship granted by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation's program for Eastern European scholars. During his time in Athens, he benefited both from the School's research facilities and its academic programs, as he recalls below.

My primary task at the American School was the preparation for publication of my doctoral thesis, *The Ephebeia in the Greek Cities of Asia Minor during the Hellenistic Period*, defended at the University of Warsaw in January 1996. This study consists of two major parts, one descriptive and one documentary. My work concentrated on checking and rewriting the second part, with the aim of establishing a full corpus of epigraphical evidence related to the Ephebeia in Asia Minor and in the Islands of the Aegean Sea. Thanks to the excellent

facilities of the Blegen Library, especially in epigraphical and archaeological publications, this work is almost finished. I hope the whole text of my book on Ephebeia will be completed by the end of this academic year.

While dealing with a particularly important group of inscriptions, namely honorary inscriptions from Pergamon, I realized that these documents required a separate commentary. I have written an article of about twenty pages on them and anticipate its being published in the coming months.

My work profited from stimulating conversations with Mellon Professor Ronald S. Stroud, a specialist in Greek history and epigraphy. The School's intellectual atmosphere, which brings together scholars working on diverse topics using varied methodologies in classical studies, gave me the opportunity to have many important discussions, particularly those with Whitehead Professors Robert W. Wallace and Barbara Tsakirgis, with NEH Fellow Paula Perlman, with Sergej Yu. Saprykin, visiting scholar from Moscow, as well as with many student Members, some of whom are working on subjects close to mine.

I wish to express thanks to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, to the Director of the School, William D. E. Coulson, and to all of the School staff, especially its Secretary, Robert A. Bridges, Jr., for providing excellent conditions for work and research.

Excavation

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either the sleeping quarters were in undifferentiated areas within each room or there may have been a loft above part, or most, of the ground floor space.

To the southeast of the main archaeological zone, the Corinth team continued work on a Late Roman bath building for the second year in a row. The bath is well-preserved to just above the floor level, with large areas of its marble veneer still preserved *in situ*. Its small-scale cruciform plan suggests that the building may be part of a larger private complex. Excavation in this area also concentrated on a second set of trenches where earlier the Archaeological Service had exposed an atrium of a villa or large Roman town house.



Stone bowl from Chrysokamino excavations.

Excavations by Cooperating Institutions were conducted at Chrysokamino in East Crete and at Halai in eastern Lokris. At Chrysokamino, Philip P. Betancourt (Temple University) and his colleagues concentrated on uncovering an Early Minoan copper smelting workshop, the earliest smelting operation discovered in Crete. Excavators found fragments from pot bellows, furnace fragments, pieces of copper ore, and tons of slag, some of it containing small pellets of copper. Pottery at the site dates to Early Minoan III. The workshop was located in a small apsidal hut built of wooden posts with a hearth inside, a type of building previously unknown in Crete. A farmhouse from Late Minoan III and earlier periods is also located at the site.

At Halai, excavations were resumed for one season under the direction of John E.

Coleman (Cornell University) to explore further the Neolithic and Archaic levels. The Neolithic architectural remains all appear to be of domestic character with the houses tightly packed together, although there were also open spaces with hearths.

At the Late Minoan IIIC site of Halasmenos in East Crete, excavations were continued by the Director in conjunction with Metaxia Tsipopoulou of the 24th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities at Ayios Nikolaos. House remains are well-preserved and in some places exist up to a height of one meter. The walls are constructed of carefully laid limestone blocks held together with mud mortar. Doorways, floors, hearths, and benches are unusually well-preserved and provide a good picture of the domestic architecture of the period.

In addition to the above excavations, surveys were conducted at Eliki by Steven Soter (Smithsonian Institution) with Dora Katsonopoulou and the University of Patras; at the Palace of Nestor at Ano Englianos by Frederick A. Cooper (University of Minnesota); in the northwest Peloponnese jointly by Frederick A. Cooper and Joseph Alchermes (University of Minnesota); and at Mount Lykaion in Arcadia by David G. Romano (University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology). Study seasons took place in connection with previous excavations at Halai, Halieis, Isthmia, Kavousi, Kommos, Lerna, Nemea, Samothrace, and Tsoungiza; in connection with surveys at Gournia, Pylos, and Vrokastro; and in connection with joint Greek-American excavations and surveys, at Actium and Mochlos.

NEH

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institutions of the *poleis* of other regions of Greece, the view of Aristotle (and others, e.g., Plato and Ephorus) that the Cretan *poleis* enjoyed a single *politeia* struck me as odd. As I puzzled over these observations some years ago, three questions took shape. First, did the evidence for the social and political institutions of the Cretan *poleis* support the shared *politeia* of Aristotle? If so, what historical factors contributed to this unusual situation? If not, how are we to explain the literary tradition in favor of the shared *politeia*? *Text and Treatise* addresses these questions.

Although other studies explore the institutions of the Cretan *poleis*, none suggests a comprehensive examination of all the evidence from the emergence of writ-

Sanders Designated Corinth Director

At the December meeting of the Managing Committee, Guy D. Sanders was named Director of the Corinth Excavations, succeeding Charles K. Williams, II, who retires on June 30, 1997.

In his 1996-97 report, Mr. Williams wrote, "It is with some sadness that [this] will be the final report that I submit, but it is with more satisfaction that I feel I leave Corinth in a healthy state and in the hands of a number of capable and experienced persons."

The excavation's new Director served as Associate Director under Mr. Williams this past year and has worked at Corinth since 1984 as a surveyor, area supervisor, and pottery consultant. He brings to the position field experience from fifteen projects in Greece, Cyprus, and Portugal, as director, field director, area supervisor, architect/surveyor, and pottery specialist. He also served for six years as Assistant Director of the British School at Athens.

Mr. Sanders holds a B.A. from the University of Southampton, an M.A. from the University of Missouri, and a Ph.D. from the University of Birmingham, with a dissertation on "The Typology and Chronology of Byzantine Pottery at Corinth from 600 to 1150."

Mr. Sanders lives in Athens with his wife, Jan Motyka Sanders, and their two children, Isabel Eirene and Elektra Maria.

ing on Crete in the 7th century B.C. through the conquest of Crete by Rome in 67 B.C. Furthermore, other studies extrapolate from what is known about the better attested communities, especially Gortyn, to those for which there is less evidence. My objective was to prepare as detailed and comprehensive a description as possible of the institutions of the Cretan *poleis* while avoiding all such extrapolation. Having established what is known about their organization, I next moved beyond a study of the individual *poleis* to explore the evidence for synchronic (ethnolinguistic and regional) and diachronic patterns.

A description of the social and political organization of the individual *poleis* and an analysis of features shared by more than one community form the first section of my study. Its completion will consume my ef-

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forts this spring and take me once more to Crete to visit several *polis* sites that I have not yet explored and to examine several inscriptions that require further study. Among the conclusions that have emerged from my work thus far, some anticipated and others surprising, is that the fourth-century literary portrait of a shared *politeia* was fundamentally flawed. This conclusion raises important historiographic questions about the methods of Aristotle and his students and about the role played by Crete in Greek political theory. Was the Lycaean uninformed about Crete? If so, why were its students not sent to the island as they apparently were to other communities to gather information? Or did its misrepresentation of Cretan institutions reflect a broader pattern in ancient Greek thought about Crete and the Cretans? These historiographic issues are addressed in the second part of my study.

The literary and epigraphic texts together provide direct evidence for the institutions of the Cretan *poleis*, but the material record of post-Mycenaean Crete is essential to the exploration of *polis* development, the tracing of settlement patterns and hierarchies, and the assessment of the role of the Cretan *poleis* in broader patterns of communication and exchange. Such evidence may be brought to bear profitably not only upon historical questions, but also upon the historiographic issues I mention above. My aim in my March Tea Talk, "Κρήτες αἰεὶ ληισταί? Greek Historiography and the Cretan War," was to demonstrate the value of such an interdisciplinary approach to ancient historiography. This talk, my one formal obligation, was gladly undertaken for the privilege of having this year to devote my energies and attention to the study of the ancient Cretan *poleis*.



Houses

continued from page 1

in 480 B.C., only some foundations and a few wells and their contents can be recognized as belonging to Athenian houses of the late Archaic period.

Several of these Archaic foundations and wells are located on the slopes of the Areopagos and in the so-called Industrial District, the low-lying area between the Areopagos and the Hill of the Nymphs, where we have better evidence for housing in the Classical period. In addition to the well-known Classical houses C and D in the Industrial District, there is a residential block located south of South Stoa I. These small houses are contemporaneous in date with Sophocles and Thucydides; however, the residents of these buildings are unlikely to have been the social and economic equals of the great writers of Classical Athens. The small size and simple furnishing of the rooms, as well as the tools found in them, suggest that the working class lived here. Given what we know of banausic activity in Athens, there is even the possibility that metics rather than citizens lived so close to the Agora.

The houses of the Hellenistic period in central Athens are known to us mostly from their cisterns, which were left when the Athenians cleaned up after the devastating attack of Sulla in 86 B.C. The Roman period houses that were then built in the same areas formerly occupied by the Classical and Hellenistic houses are generally much larger and much more impressive than those of the fifth century B.C. From these later buildings one has the impression that the slopes of the Areopagos became a high-rent district in Roman Athens. The situation may be analogous to that in Rome, where the Palatine Hill was an address much sought after by the politically inclined and wealthy Romans.

My research has taken me from the domestic architecture itself into the lives of the Athenians who occupied the houses. The small finds, although fewer in number



House of the Greek Mosaic, Fourth Century B.C. Drawing by M. H. McAllister

than those recovered from the houses at Olynthos, allow us to consider such diverse topics as household economy, imported luxuries, and the lives of women. With the various objects recovered from the houses and some of the contemporaneous texts, such as the speeches of the Attic orators, it will be possible to draw a fuller and more accurate picture of the daily life of the ancient residents of central Athens.



DOE Funds Work in Archives

The U.S. Department of Education (DOE) has awarded the School a three-year grant of \$209,831 to support a multipurpose proposal for the Blegen and Gennadeion Archives. The funds will be used to improve the HVAC system in the Blegen Archives and to purchase shelving and archival housing materials for the Blegen and Gennadeion Archives. In addition, the DOE funds in combination with support from the NEH Challenge Grant make it possible to initiate pilot preservation projects in both Archives. Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff will begin work on microfilming and digitizing the Schliemann Papers in the Gennadeion, while School Photographer Marie Mauzy will begin the electronic cataloguing of the Alison Frantz Photographic Collection. The database catalogue will include scanned images of Miss Frantz's photographs. The two pilot projects are an important step towards incorporating up-to-date methods of preserving and accessing materials in the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries.

Five Titles Published by ASCSA

The following titles have been published by the School since July 1996. Orders may be placed with Patricia A. Tanner at the School's Princeton office; e-mail orders to pat@ascsa.org.

Frederick A. Cooper, *The Temple of Apollo Bassitas, I: The Architecture* [\$110], and *III: Illustrations* [\$90].

Steven Lattimore, *Isthmia VII: Sculpture II: Marble Sculpture, 1967-1980* [\$55].

D. A. Amyx and Patricia Lawrence, *Hesperia Supplement 28: Studies in Archaic Corinthian Vase Painting* [\$65].

Susan I. Rotroff, *Agora XXIX: Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material* [\$175].

Mary B. Moore, *Agora XXX: Athenian Red-Figured and White-Ground Pottery* [\$160].

In Memoriam

Eleanor Emlen Myers 1925–1997



Eleanor Emlen Myers

Ellie Myers' interests centered on child development and education, cultural history, and natural history, especially birds. During World War II she was a volunteer at the Topaz (Utah) Japanese Relocation Center, where she directed art activities and recreation for children. After the war she and her husband, J. Wilson Myers, joined the American Friends Service Committee's relief efforts in Germany. Back home again in California, she helped found a school in Grass Valley and taught at the Walden School in Berkeley. Later, in Michigan where her husband was a professor of humanities, she became a consultant for day care centers, and also for Head Start.

Ellie is probably best known and remembered by readers of this *Newsletter* as half of the team—the other half being Wil—that, in twenty consecutive seasons since 1973, made archaeological field-work history with its low-altitude aerial surveys of more than 150 ancient excavation sites in the Mediterranean, the Aegean, and the Middle East. Those lucky persons, staff and Members of the School, who have volunteered their help to the Myers team in this vigorous enterprise know how it feels to be on the ground in a gale-force wind holding a rope against the bucking and plunging of a thirty-foot-long, cigar-shaped balloon tethered 600 feet in the air above, and dangling not one but two radio-controlled cameras! Everyone can be grateful for the unique photographic expertise of which Ellie was a cheerful and adept master, processing and evaluating negatives under frequently unsympathetic field conditions, grateful also for her superb personal portfolio of ground-level photographs reflecting her observations of natural and cultural

phenomena, and not least, grateful for her editorial skill as co-author of numerous articles on the results of this "exhilarating and exhausting" exercise (see *Newsletter*, Fall 1993).

Ellie and Wil, aided by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, have provided the School with a research archive of eminently useful, brilliantly clear, extraordinarily beautiful photographs of ancient monuments and ruins, large and small, with a matching database. Perhaps the most spectacular of these is *The Aerial Atlas of Ancient Crete*, a collaboration with Gerald Cadogan, published in 1992; each ripple of sand in the harbor at Kommos, each block of stone on shore, is sharply distinct!

Ellie spent many solid months in the darkroom, adding each year's work to the collection. Her illness prevented her from finishing the latest batch of enlargements, recently from Jordan and the Peloponnese, as she had hoped. These have now been printed by Craig and Marie Mauzy at the School in Athens and mounted and catalogued by Wil, thus completing the splendid archival legacy in which Ellie Myers played such a vitally important part.

Doreen C. Spitzer



Zacharias (Harry) Bikakis 1927–1996



Harry Bikakis. Photo C. Mauzy

Harry Bikakis, long-time lawyer for the American School, died in Athens on September 3, 1996. The ASCSA is managed by a group of dedicated trustees, staff in Athens and the U.S., and committee members in the U.S., whose efforts are usually recognized, if not always appreciated. Supporting them, largely behind the scenes, are others who hold key positions and carry out vital tasks. Chief among these is the lawyer in Athens chosen to look after the School's interests in the complex legal

world of our host country. In Harry Bikakis, the School had an outstanding advocate, in all senses of the word.

Harry Bikakis was born in Athens on November 23, 1927. His father Myron was from Crete, his mother Katerini from Smyrna. After graduating from the Ionio School, Harry entered the University of Athens to study law, graduating in 1952. After service in the army as an officer in communications, he was called to the bar in 1954. Also in 1954, he married Aliki Halepa, who had been working for the ASCSA excavations at the Agora and Lerna. They had two children, Myron (b. 1955), now a designer of jewelry in New York, and Eirene (b. 1958, d. 1971).

After many years of practicing law in Athens, Harry became the School lawyer in 1979 during the directorship of Henry Immerwahr. It was a happy collaboration, which lasted until Harry's retirement in 1995. During those years, while the School flourished and grew at an astounding pace, Harry was very active on its behalf, securing new land for all the School's excavations, overseeing legal aspects of the new library extension, handling permit problems and tax questions, and taking care of dozens of lesser legal problems for individual Members and students. His efforts eased the lives and work of virtually everyone associated with the ASCSA. Harry's great experience made him knowledgeable in the workings of various ministries, and he was a skillful and effective negotiator. His tenure as lawyer for the School was marked especially by a loyalty and real devotion to the institution and its Members, which went far beyond any professional association. Harry was a true friend and great champion of the American School in every possible way. His effective support and wise counsel will be sorely missed.

John McK. Camp
Director, Agora Excavations



Darrell A. Amyx 1911–1997

Darrell A. (D.A.) Amyx, professor *emeritus* in the History of Art Department of the University of California at Berkeley and a lifelong friend and associate of the ASCSA, died at his home in Kensington, California, on January 10, 1997.

He received a B.A. in classics from Stanford University in 1930 and graduate degrees from the University of California at Berkeley, an M.A. in Latin in 1932 and a Ph.D. in Latin and classical archaeology in 1937. His association with the ASCSA

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Memoriam

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began as a Fellow of the Archaeological Institute of America in 1935–36, and he returned to the School in 1957–58, 1965–66, and 1973–74.

He joined the Berkeley faculty in 1946. During his tenure, he served as chair of the Art Department from 1966 to 1971; assistant dean in the College of Letters and Science from 1964 to 1965; and curator of classical art in the University Art Museum from 1965 to 1976.

His scholarly life was guided by his deep love of all things Corinthian, particularly that ancient city's archaic painted pottery. Among his lengthy list of distinguished publications in ancient art and, specifically, Corinthian studies, is a three-volume work, *Corinthian Vase-painting of the Archaic Period*, published by the University of Cali-

fornia Press in 1988.

In the fall of 1996 he saw his work at Corinth come to fruition with the ASCSA's publication of *Studies in Archaic Corinthian Vase Painting* [*Hesperia* Supplement XXVIII], a collaborative effort with Patricia Lawrence. His article, "Aftermath," is a catalogue of material supplementing his work published by the School in 1976 in *Corinth* VII, ii, but found after the cutoff of 1969 or omitted for some other reason. This article and *Corinth* VII, ii together stand as a full compilation of painters at present represented in the collection of the Corinth Excavations.

He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, of Kensington, whom he married in 1936, and his daughter, Ellen Anne.

At his request, no memorial services are to be held and donations in his memory may be sent to the American School in Athens.



Linear B

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other goods. In one remarkable instance, a high-ranking woman appears able to represent herself directly in a dispute with the central authorities, without a *trios* acting as go-between. In my dissertation, I will be looking in greater depth at such themes as task differentiation between sexes, the relative saturation of men and women in the same professions, the extent of women's supervisory activities, and the extent to which women's responsibilities are similar to those of men in analogous positions.

In addition to analyzing women's roles in the tablets, I will be contrasting the gender practices of Late Minoan Knossos with that of Mycenaean Pylos. I hope to ascertain whether a woman's position in Late Minoan Crete is significantly different from that in Mycenaean Pylos. My dissertation, therefore, focuses on two controversies, one old and one relatively recent: the social position of Bronze Age women and the extent of Mycenaean influence on Minoan society in the period of Mycenaean administration of Crete. I argue that gender construction should be considered an important component of ethnic identity and hypothesize that if Mycenaean Crete demonstrates substantial differences in gender roles and ideologies from the Mycenaean mainland, we may suppose that some features of Minoan ethnic and cultural identity survived external domination. I suggest that among these cultural holdovers, perhaps we may gain access to a construction of gender that is uniquely Minoan.

Barbara A. Olsen

Eugene Vanderpool Fellow 1996–97

Diaspora

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in the Aegean Sea and dates to the first century B.C. Four inscriptions containing the term *theos hypsistos* (highest god) were found in the main rectangular hall, and a marble throne or "seat of Moses" (Matt. 23:2) was identified along the building's western wall.

Typically designated as *proseuchai* (prayer houses) in epigraphic and literary sources, early Diaspora synagogues, such as the Delos structure, were often converted from private dwellings. At Aegina, not far from the modern harbor, excavations conducted in 1829 exposed the remains of a basilican-plan synagogue.

At Corinth, two architectural elements attest to the existence of at least one and probably two ancient synagogues: a lintel with an incomplete Greek graffito ("Synagogue of the Hebrews") and a limestone capital with carved representations of *menorot* (lampstands), *lulavim* (palm fronds), and an *etrog* (citron fruit).

While residing in Jerusalem this spring, I shall complete publications regarding the significant Syro-Palestinian lamp finds from Greece. In order to expand the geographic range of my project, I shall also visit additional Greco-Roman synagogue sites in Asia Minor, particularly those at Sardis, Priene, and Nicaea. Ultimately, I should like to prepare a well-illustrated tome incorporating these sites and finds to provide an up-to-date treatment of the archaeology and history of Greek Jewry in late antiquity.

Eric C. Lapp

Samuel H. Kress Fellow 1996–97

Director

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baries, are in the care of a professional Archivist. The Wiener Laboratory, which opened six years ago, extends the authority of its capacities into every level of archaeological research. A highly trained technician now maintains an increasingly complex system of computers.

In certain essential areas of School life, Mary Lee Coulson, who has been teaching Byzantine Art for College Year at Athens, has been a beneficent influence. Not only has she lectured at various Byzantine monuments and sites, but thanks to her, sociable lunches are provided six days a week in Loring Hall. Also thanks to her loving and judicious attention, the School garden continues to be wonderful and has become even more generally usable.

Will intends to retire after July 1997, when his second term as Director ends, to a home he will build in Chalkidiki. From there he will come to the School and work on publication of his excavations when he is not actually in Crete making new discoveries or testing previous findings. Let us hope that the friendly and stimulating atmosphere we have become used to at the School will translate itself into a tradition that will honor years hence the memory of Will and Mary Lee.

Alan L. Boegehold

Managing Committee Chairman



Agora

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dence. Supplemented by previously published archaeological and topographical data, and considered alongside the literary and epigraphic testimonia, this investigation will lead to a clearer understanding of the key issues. The types of establishment, the organization of the market, the reasons for site selection, and the nature of the *ergasteria* (shops) will benefit from a reassessment. I also intend to address additional topics, such as the degree to which women participated in production not destined for immediate domestic use, the nature of state involvement in industry and commerce, and the contribution of the archaeological evidence to our understanding of the contemporary economic climate. In this way, I aim to produce a work that not only presents new evidence for the issues at hand, but also introduces innovative perspectives from which to reexamine the structures of Athenian industry and commerce in Classical and Hellenistic times.

Thomas L. Milbank

G. P. Stevens Fellow 1996–97

School Directory Available

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens is run by a successful collaboration of 33 Trustees, 250 Managing Committee Members from 150 Cooperating Institutions, and an administrative staff of 61, of whom 45 are in Greece and 16 in the U.S. They are listed in the School Directory, available from the U.S. offices at 6-8 Charlton Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540-5232, and on the World Wide Web at www.ascsa.org.

Stephen G. Miller, ASCSA 1968-72, Director of the School 1982-87, Managing Committee 1980-, Professor of Classical Archaeology at the University of California at Berkeley and Director of the Nemea Excavations, received an honorary doctorate of philosophy in archaeology from the University of Athens this past October. In addition, Mr. Miller was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal by the Governor of the Corinthia and is currently the only non-Greek member of the Minister of Culture's Advisory Committee on the Repatriation of the Parthenon Sculpture.

Athenian Potters and Painters, the proceedings of the pottery conference held at the School in December 1994, edited by **John H. Oakley**, the College of William and Mary, **William D. E. Coulson**, School Director, and **Olga Palagia**, University of Athens, was just published by Oxbow Books 1997.

The Monemvasiotikos Omilos will hold its tenth symposium of art and history, "Pirates and Corsairs," on July 20-22, 1997, at the Church of Saint Nicolas in Monemvasia. The symposium, which will focus on action in the Mediterranean Sea, is open to all interested persons. The symposium's organizing committee includes Gennadius Library Director **Haris Kalligas** and **Angeliki Laiou**, Dumbarton Oaks and Harvard University, the School's first Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies in 1978-79. Information on the symposium can be obtained from: Haris Kalligas, The Gennadius Library, 61 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens; Tel: 011-301-721-0536; Fax: 011-301-723-7767.

Bronze Age scholars gathered at the University of Cincinnati April 18-20 for a conference, "The Aegean and the Orient in the Second Millennium," celebrating the 70th anniversary of the arrival at the University of **Carl W. Blegen**, whose immeasurable service to the ASCSA began as School Secretary 1913-20, and continued as Assistant and Acting Director 1920-27, Director 1948-49, and Professor of Archaeology 1949-71. Among conference participants were many associates and friends of the School, including **James D. Muhly**, ASCSA Director-elect; **Katie Demakopoulou**, Director of the National Archaeological Museum in Athens; conference co-directors **Diane Harris-Cline**, ASCSA 1982-83 and 1997 Summer Session Director, and **Eric Cline**, ASCSA 1990-91; and **Jack L. Davis**, ASCSA 1974-76, Publications Committee Member from the University of Cincinnati.

Publications Office Announces New Distributor

As of July 1, 1997, all American School titles produced by the Publications Office will be distributed by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in Philadelphia. For orders and information call the Museum at 1-800-306-1941. The University Museum accepts payment by credit card.

The Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage and the Smithsonian Institution presented a lecture on May 1, 1997, by ASCSA Trustee **Marianne McDonald**, Professor of Classics and Theater at the University of California at San Diego and founder of the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae Project. Her lecture, "The Enduring Value of Greek Mythology and the Stars," was followed by a signing of her new book, *Tales of the Constellation, the Myths and Legends of the Night Sky*.

Pleistocene and Holocene Fauna of Crete and its First Settlers, edited by **David S. Reese**, ASCSA Jacob Hirsch Fellow 1983-84, of the Field Museum of Natural History Department of Anthropology, was published in 1996 by the Prehistory Press. Appearing as "Monographs in World Archaeology No. 28," it includes among its contributors Wiener Laboratory 1992-93 Fellows in Faunal Studies, **Walter E. Klippel** and **Lynn M. Snyder**.



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