American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Newsletter

Spring 2000

No. 44

School and Gennadeion Boards Name New Trustees, Officers

At their November meetings, Trustees of the School and the Gennadius Library voted in new officers and added new members. Elected as President of the Board for three years is Dr. P. Roy Vagelos, with Chairman Charles K. Williams, II and Treasurer Hunter Lewis. William T. Loomis will remain as Secretary. The Gennadeion Board named Ted Athanassides Vice Chairman, while Lloyd E. Cotsen remained as Chairman of the Board.

As new Board members for the School, the Trustees elected Lady Judith Ogden Thomson, while the growing Gennadeion Board added Loucas Kyriacopoulos, Lana Mandilas, the Honorable E. Leo Milonas, Andre Newburg, Helen Philon, and Margaret Samourkas.

Dr. P. Roy Vagelos, who succeeds Lloyd E. Cotsen for a three-year term as President of the School Board, joined the ASCSA Board in 1995.

Dr. Vagelos served as Chief Executive Officer of Merck & Co., Inc., for nine years, from July 1985 to June 1994. He was first elected to the Board of Directors in 1984 and served as its Chairman from April 1986 to November 1994. He was previously Executive Vice President of the worldwide health products company and, before that, President of its Research Division, which he joined in 1975. Under his leadership, Merck became the world's largest pharmaceutical company.

Earlier, he served as Chairman of the Department of Biological Chemistry of the School of Medicine at Washington University in St. Louis and as Founding Director of the University's Division of Biology and Biomedical Sciences. He had previously held senior positions in cellular physiology and biochemistry at the National Heart Institute, after his internship and residency at

Dr. P. Roy Vagelos

Massachusetts General Hospital.

The author of more than 100 scientific papers, Dr. Vagelos received an A.B. degree in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania and his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society and has received honorary degrees from a number of institutions including Brown University, New York University, Columbia University, Mount Sinai Medical Center, Princeton University, University of Pennsylvania, and Rutgers University.

Dr. Vagelos is a Director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, PepsiCo, Inc., and the Estee Lauder Companies, Inc. He is Chairman of the Board of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a trustee of the Danforth Foundation, and

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Ancient Technology: The Fire of the Greek Kilns

Parts of this report were presented in a poster display at the AIA meetings in Dallas in 1999 by School Member Eleni Hasaki.

"Firing is half the job," an experienced potter on Crete confided to me when I started my field trips last summer. In my case the kilns are the entire job, since my dissertation focuses on the ceramic kilns in Greece from the Geometric through the Classical periods. At least one hundred kilns were operating at fifty sites in Greece within these chronological limits. Once gathered from the scattered excavation reports, the kilns can paint a vivid picture of the ceramic industry. Furthermore, the close examination of the design and size of the kilns can indicate local and/or chronological practices in their construction.

An average Greek kiln has two chambers. The lower combustion chamber where the fuel is burned is usually the part, mostly subterranean, that is preserved. Above it there is the firing chamber, where the terracotta products are fired. This part is roofed each time before firing and then dismantled to remove the kiln load. The two levels are separated horizontally by a perforated clay floor, which allows the heat to circulate from the lower chamber to the upper. The upward direction of the heat categorizes these kilns as updraft. The floor is supported by a variety of systems, the most common being a central column.

Greek kilns are typically circular, oval, or rectangular in shape. Examples of the last type, long thought to be the exception, are actually quite numerous. The dimensions of kilns (usually a diameter of 1.2–1.5 m for a circular kiln, 3 x 3 m for a rectangular one) are quite modest until we

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New Trustees, Officers Named

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Director of the Donald Danforth Plant Sciences Center. From 1994 to 1999, he served as Chairman of the Board of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Vagelos is Founding Co-chairman of the New Jersey Center for the Performing Arts.

Both Dr. Vagelos and his wife, Diana, are first-generation Greek-Americans, and their first language was Greek. Dr. Vagelos's parents were born in Asia Minor, his mother in Smyrna and his father in Denizli, from families with roots in Mytilene. Mrs. Vagelos's family came from Cephalonia.

Lady Judith Ogden Thomson has served on numerous cultural and civic boards, including The Massachusetts Council on the Arts, Boston University, and The Asia Society. Currently she is a Trustee and member of the Executive Boards of the South African Legal Services and Legal Education Project, the Smithsonian Archives of American Art, the Friends of the Institute for Advanced Study, and the Princeton Chamber Symphony. She is also Chair of the American Friends of the British Museum.

Born in Australia, she graduated with honors from Radcliffe College in 1962, and did graduate work at Harvard and the Princeton University Graduate Program in Art and Archaeology, focusing on Chinese archaeology. Her professional work has been in administration, as a member of the Governor's staff in Massachusetts, Staff Assistant to the President of Boston University, and Executive Director of Chinese Legal Studies, Columbia University Law School. She currently divides her time between London and Princeton, and has four children from a previous marriage.

She is married to Sir John Adam Thomson, a retired British diplomat, who served at many embassies in the Middle East and United States during the 1950s and 1960s. He was Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative to NATO in 1972, High Commissioner in India, 1977 to 1982, and Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1982 to 1987. He also led the CSCE Humanitarian Mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1992. Among other current activities, he serves as a Trustee of The National Museums of Scotland.

Gennadius Library Board Adds Six New Members

A prominent businessman in Athens, Loucas Kyriacopoulos is the founder and principal shareholder of Hellenic Technodomiki A.E., an engineering and design firm specializing in the construction of civil engineering projects, and in industrial, commercial, and residential buildings. Although retired, he continues to serve on its Board of Directors. Educated as a civil engineer at the Technical University of Athens, Mr. Kyriacopoulos built a mining, quarry, and concrete company into a major design, site planning, and real estate development firm. He also headed subsidiary firms related to building materials and international construction projects, site development, and tourism. He has served on many boards; notable are ETBA S.A. (Hellenic Industrial Development Bank) and VIPETVA S.A. (specializing in the development of industrial projects). He was special advisor to Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis for national project planning and currently serves on the boards of the Central Committee Citizens' Movement and Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research. Mr. Kyriacopoulos has also worked with the European Union on a number of projects, has contributed articles for journals and newspapers, and has co-authored the book, *Greece in Crisis*.

Born in Nigeria to a prominent Greek family engaged in trading and manufacturing, Lana Mandilas was educated in

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In Celebration of a Remarkable Woman

While events this coming July at the School and in Crete mark one hundred years of American archaeology in Crete, they also celebrate the accomplishments of a remarkable woman, Harriet Boyd, who in April 1900 sailed from Piraeus to Crete to pioneer American excavation in Crete. James D. Muhly, Director of the School, relates here some of her story.

Harriet Boyd came to the American School with the class of 1899–1900 on the Agnes Hoppin Memorial Fellowship, created to improve research opportunities for female members of the School. At first, she hoped to use some of her money to dig several tombs near Corinth, but the Director of the School, Rufus Byam Richardson, did not approve of women participating in fieldwork. Not to be deterred, Miss Boyd turned to Crete, and found support for her interests from David Hogarth, Director of the British School, and Arthur Evans himself, who invited her to Knossos.

On April 12, 1900, Miss Boyd arrived in Herakleion with Aristides Pappadias, whom she had met in Volos, and his mother, who served as chaperone and cook. Aristides, who later became a close friend, confidante, and her foreman at Gournia, was a fine looking young man, especially when dressed in full *fustanella*. As Harriet wrote in one of her letters, "It's truly a delight to have such good-looking legs about."

After having the good fortune of visiting Knossos on the day that Evans worked on the area of the Throne Room, Harriet left on a ten-day tour of central Crete, looking for a suitable site. On the basis of the "walls, potsherds, and small antiquities found by the peasants..." in the general area of the village, she chose Kavousi, and then hurried back to Herakleion. Using fast mules to traverse some sixty miles in a day and a half, she submitted her petition to the Minister of Education for permission to excavate in the general area of Kavousi and

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AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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NEWSLETTER

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Corinth Objects Recovered

In a pre-dawn raid in April 1990, thieves made off with some 276 objects from the Corinth Museum. The American School played a key role in helping authorities recover the stolen antiquities, as described by Corinth's Assistant Director, Nancy Bookidis.

In September 1999 the Greek government made an astounding public announcement: most of the objects stolen from the Corinth Archaeological Museum in April 1990, had been found in Miami, Florida. Smuggled into the United States in crates of fish, the artifacts ended up in a storage facility in Miami, where they were confiscated by the FBI and transferred to New York. Although rumors had arisen over the years as to the whereabouts of the stolen material, it was not until 1997 that the Greek government received positive word about their location from a man acting as an intermediary for their owner in the U.S. Working together with the FBI, the Greek police and the Ministry of Culture then pursued this contact, which led to the marvelous discovery of the objects themselves. More recently, the Greek newspapers have announced the arrest of two men and a woman, believed to have been involved in the theft.

There is much that has happened behind the scenes to help bring matters to a head, and the American School has played its role. Thanks to the good records of the Corinth excavations, Charles K. Williams, II, and I were able to provide the Ministry of Culture and Interpol with complete descriptions of the stolen objects within eight hours from the time of our entry into the Museum after the theft. Thereafter, the Corinth photographers Ino Ioannidou and Lenio Bartziotou stopped all other business in order to print over 1600 photographs of the objects for immediate distribution to the necessary authorities. The School published a special fascicle of *IFAR*, the journal of the International Foundation for Art Research, Inc., with brief descriptions and photographs of the objects, for circulation to museums, galleries, and private collectors. Thereafter, the School installed alarm systems in the museums of Corinth, Isthmia, Nemea, and the Athenian Agora. For all of these efforts the cost was born by the American School.

Over the years I submitted articles on the stolen material to various popular magazines in order to keep the memory of the theft alive and in the hopes that this would meet the legal criterion of *due diligence*. By international law it is not enough to be able to prove ownership of a given stolen object; one must also show due diligence in trying to recover it. For obvious reasons the activities of the Greek police and the Ministry were not known to us in Corinth. But we, too, had some success, for in 1998 Ann Brownlee of the University of Pennsylvania recognized a black-figure skyphos from Corinth in a sale catalogue of the Royal Athena Gallery. When Gallery owner Jerry Eisenberg was apprised of the situation, he led authorities to several other pieces. When the objects were found in Miami, three marble heads were not among them, namely, a portrait of Julius Caesar, an Eros, and a Sarapis. But in December of 1999 Charles Williams attended an auction at Christie's in New York, where he found the head of Sarapis in their catalogue. Told that the piece had been withdrawn, he then went to Interpol. Undoubtedly as a result of this, the American Embassy in Athens was able to report on February 12, 2000, that all three heads had been recovered.

Not everything has been found, but what is still missing is of far less value than what has been recovered. There has also been some damage. How much will not be clear until the objects are returned to the Museum. It is discouraging that the objects were found in America. This points out the need for all of us to work harder to stop the sale of illegally acquired antiquities. Nevertheless, the outcome has been beyond our hopes, and we owe great thanks to the efforts of the Greek government and the police in bringing this about. It also emphasizes the importance of cooperative work, in this case between the Greek police and the FBI, and the American School and the Ministry of Culture.

Photo: ASCSA Excavations at Ancient Corinth

Among the objects recovered: large-scale marble head of Sarapis, Roman period.

Earthquake Leads to Rediscovery of School's Early Building Plans

School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan details here the search for the original plans of the School's 1886 Main Building.

The earthquake of September 9 was a terrible surprise to those who believed that Athens was not prone to the devastating tremors that have shaken other regions of Greece in the near and distant past. Among the more heavily damaged of the city's historical buildings was the School's Main Building, constructed in 1886, which now houses the Director's residence.

To expedite repairs, the architects and engineers asked to see the original plans by William H. Ware, but the only evidence in the School's Archives was an illustration of the first- and second-floor plans published in the *American Architect Building News*, 1889. Mr. Ware, who was Professor of Architecture at Columbia University, was a Member of the Managing Committee. In 1886, he was asked to submit plans for a School building, "to be erected at a maximum cost of twenty-five thousand dollars," according to Louis Lord's *History of the American School*. School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan contacted Columbia University's Archives and discovered that Ware's papers were preserved in the A.D.F. Hamlin Collection at the Avery Library and that the 1886 plans were among Hamlin's papers. A.D.F. Hamlin had served as assistant to Ware in the 1880s and later himself became full professor and dean after Ware's retirement. This winter, through generous funding provided by former Director of the School, ASCSA and Gennadeion Trustee James R. McCredie, the Archives of the School acquired copies of all 60 drawings in color slide and print format.

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Messenia Conference Focuses on Ancient Shipbuilding

The School's Mellon Professor, Merle Langdon, summarizes the proceedings of the VIIth International Symposium on Ship Construction in Antiquity, held in August this past year.

When convened in Delphi in 1985, the first international symposium on ancient ship construction drew a modest crowd of 50. This past August, the seventh in the series drew more than 150 active participants, a tribute to the organizing committee under the leadership of Harry Tzalas.

Held in Petalidi, Messenia, the symposium offered ten hours of paper sessions for four consecutive days. While the core theme of ship construction received some attention, much more time was spent on other aspects of marine archaeology and history, suggesting that the symposium has outgrown its name.

Leading off was Honor Frost, who reported on the heartbreaking and unconscionable deterioration of the Punic ship at Marsala in Sicily. Although the original timbers have now deteriorated beyond recognition, Frost's plaster casts made soon after discovery preserve the hull's dimensions as well as traces of Phoenicio-Punic calligraphy. The notion of making the casts came serendipitously: at the time the Marsala wreck was discovered, Frost happened to observe a local funerary custom in which plaster casts were made of the deceased person's face and set up at the church during the funeral. She acted quickly to apply the same techniques to the fragile ship, making it possible now to retrieve critical information from this wreck. At the end of the symposium, Frost received a well-deserved award of merit for her lengthy record of dedication to ancient maritime studies.

Underwater exploration was also the focus of Elisha Linder's paper, which effectively presented the dilemma that professional underwater archaeologists face in dealing with the dilettante explorer. With reference to the work of Robert Ballard, Linder cautioned that, while one might question his recent claims of Phoenician shipwrecks off the coast of Israel, the great depth of the sites — 1,000 m — means that professional underwater archaeologists must team up with explorers like Ballard who are at the forefront of developing new technologies for deep-sea exploration.

In her turn, Eve Black questioned some of the basic premises driving underwater archaeology. Unlike land sites, which have diachronic histories, a shipwreck represents a single historical moment in time. Too often, says Black, a wreck is lifted out and placed in an environment for which it was never intended simply to satisfy society's demands. Black also criticized what is often done at ancient harbor sites when politics and commercial interest have the upper hand, citing the case of Caesarea Maritima as an especially egregious example of how an ancient port is becoming a modern Disneyland.

These papers and the presentations on specific design elements of Athenian trieres by Evangelos Tzachos and E. Castagnino evoked lively discussions, but polemic took a back seat for the symposium's many sessions. Among the technical offerings I men-

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Life at School B.L.H. ("Before Loring Hall")

Among recent accessions in the School's Archives are several black-and-white snapshots of a neo-classical mansion on 18 Academy Street in Athens. Donated to the School's Archives by Susan Anderson, these photos were among a quantity of family papers and pictures inherited by Ms. Anderson from her great aunt, Alice Little. In turn, Miss Little had obtained the photos from her close friend, Caroline Morris Galt (1875–1937), a professor of Classics at Mount Holyoke College, who took the pictures in 1925–1926 while serving as the School's Annual Professor.

Rare documents, these capture the building on Academy Street that was used to house the School's female members from 1923 to 1929, before the construction of Loring Hall. From 1915 on, the Managing Committee had been debating the issue of accommodating women at the School. In 1919, the School was able to buy the land where Loring Hall stands today, and a committee set about securing the $150,000 necessary to build a Women's Hostel. However, construction was delayed until 1928 because of legal complications concerning the land title as well as lack of funds.

In the absence of a suitable residence, the School's female students were forced to live in private dwellings, but with the influx of refugees from Asia Minor after the disastrous campaign of 1922, this arrangement was no longer possible. Under extreme pressure, in 1922–1923, the Managing Committee grudgingly voted to allow several women to occupy rooms in the men's dormitory at the east end of the School's building. In the correspondence, one reads, "...The housing of both men and women in the same building was not right and never would be right, nor would it seem right to the Athenian public ... the Managing Committee was strongly of the opinion that we should lease rooms or a house not too far from the School and establish our women there...." (Edward Capps, Chair of the Managing Committee, to Director Bert Hodge Hill, May 14, 1923).

The building on Academy Street belonged to the royal family and was known as the palace of Prince George (later King George II). Apparently, the "palace" became available for lease in 1923 because Greece had been declared a Republic in the wake of the Asia Minor disaster, and the royal family was forced to exile until 1935.

Photo: ASCSA Archives

18 Academy Street, women's residence for ASCSA members (1923–1929).

Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, Archivist

Earthquake

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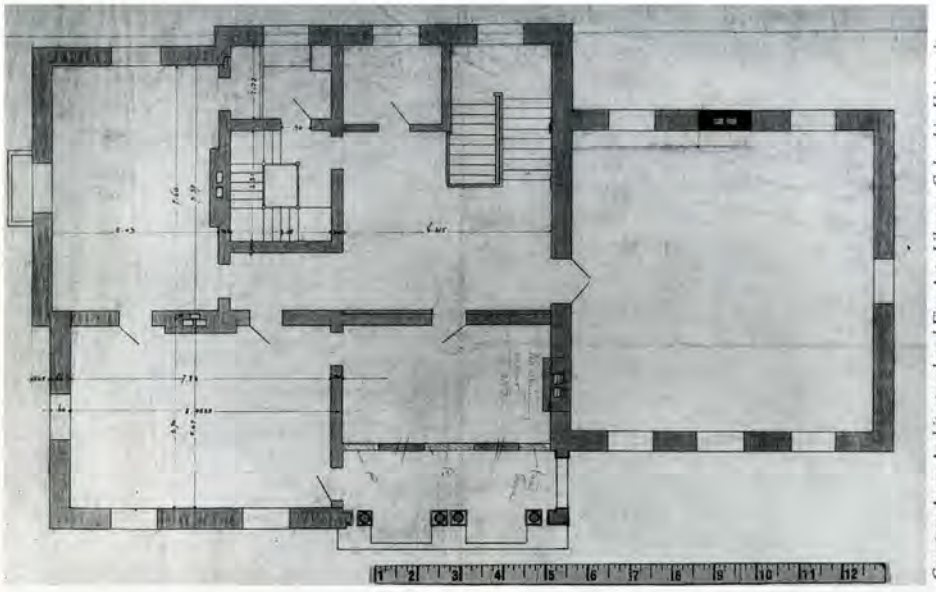

Courtesy Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, Columbia University

Architectural plan of the Main School building, rendered by A.D.F. Hamlin in 1886.

Thanks to these plans, it is possible to examine much more closely both the architect and the plans of the first School building. The design was the last in Ware's long and successful career as a professional architect, teacher, and author. One of the best-educated architects of his time, he had formed a partnership with Henry Van Brunt in 1863, which lasted until 1881. Ware and Van Brunt undertook important commissions, such as the Memorial Hall at Harvard University, the First Church in Boston, the Weld Hall at Harvard University, and the Union Passenger Station at Worcester. In addition to their successful careers, both men had a lasting impact on their profession. Ware founded the first formal architectural program in the United States at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), while Van Brunt organized the American Institute of Architects and the Boston Society of Architects. Both were prolific architectural writers and took principal roles in the establishment of the journal, *American Architect and Building News* (hereafter *AABN*).

The Memorial Hall at Harvard University was the firm's first important commission. In 1865, Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard College engaged Ware to design this building to commemorate Harvard's Civil War dead. Some twenty years later, Norton invited Ware, who by then had left his firm to go to Columbia, to design the American School. On December 7, 1889, the *AABN* records that "...the building was designed by Mr. William Robert Ware in most harmonious lines and proportions, and with the modest simplicity of decoration fitting in the presence of the unapproachable monuments of the Acropolis.... It contains the library, the usual place of assembly for the School, a beautiful, light room about thirty feet square, and beneath this, a number of rooms for students.... Independent of the library wing is the main building...with a fine entrance hall and monumental staircase, the large drawing-room.... In the effort to make this building a credit to American architecture, many well-known American makers and designers took the most lively and liberal interest. Thus, Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Cornell presented the iron staircase...Messrs. A. H. Davenport & Company and Messrs. Norcross Brothers, handsome mantelpieces for the library and the dining room; the Belcher Mosaic Glass Company and Mr. W. J. McPherson, decorative panels for the outer door, and a beautiful window for the staircase...."

As a closing remark, it must be mentioned that Ware has been the main subject of two dissertations, which provided most of the information for this article. Most recently, Kimberley Alexander-Shilland submitted a doctoral thesis, *Ware and Van Brunt: Architectural Practice and Professionalization (1863–1881)* [Ph.D. diss., Boston University, 1999], while in his 1986 dissertation, *William Robert Ware and the Beginnings of Architectural Education in the United States*, J. A. Chewing examined Ware's role as an educator.

Ancient Shipbuilding

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tion four. André Sleeswyk grappled with the meaning of the *hypozomata* of the Greek galley by taking a new approach, examining the well-documented evidence for Genoese galleys of the Middle Ages and extrapolating back in time. Jerome Hall made an interesting study of the 1st-century A.D. Kinneret boat from the Sea of Galilee. Citing the need to periodically retrofit the hulls of the wooden so-called "Jesus boats" that ply the waters of the sea today with tourists, Hall was able to explain why the Kinneret boat's hull is made up of so many kinds of wood. The inevitable conclusion is that the hull we have is not the original. Ya'acov Kahanov studied the sewing system used in the hull of the ship from Ma'agan Mikhael in Israel, dating to around 400 B.C., and found striking similarities with the sewing technology used in the Place Jules Verne-7 and Cesar-1 hulls from off the south coast of France. The hulls of these latter two wrecks are based directly on a Phokaian shipbuilding tradition, and they help us to place the Ma'agan Mikhael wreck into its proper setting. Finally, Cemal Pulak presented his research in reconstructing the hull of the Bronze Age Uluburun shipwreck using the scanty traces as well as the weight distribution of the cargo, which amounted to 14 tons.

A large number of papers explored ship facilities, artifacts, and representations. Christos Piteros reexamined a long-known 3rd-century B.C. base in the form of a ship's prow at Epidauros. Fanouria Dakaronia and

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NEH Helps School Recover After Earthquake

In a heartfelt gesture of support for the School, NEH Chairman William Ferris approved an emergency grant of $30,000 to the School in the wake of the September 9 earthquake. The grant, to be matched one-for-one by nonfederal funds, has been applied towards repairs of the 1886 Main Building and 1915 extension housing part of the Blegen Library. The September earthquake and aftershocks caused serious structural damage to both buildings, necessitating further extensive repairs expected to begin later this spring. Total costs are estimated in the range of $650,000.

Lab Fellow Explores Buried Landscape of Thera

Floyd W. McCoy, Senior Research Associate at the Wiener Lab in 1999–2000 and Professor of Geology and Oceanography at the University of Hawaii, traveled to Greece this year to continue his work on the Late Bronze Age eruption on Thera.

On a late spring/early summer day about 3600 years ago, a volcano exploded in the southern Aegean Sea. This was not its first eruption. A previous cataclysmic eruption had occurred about 18,000 years before, about the usual geological pace for these mega-eruptions, with quieter and smaller eruptions in the intervening periods. Unlike previous eruptions, however, the volcano now had a populated landscape with towns and a city, country villas, ports, and agricultural fields. The populace probably did not understand that their home was a volcano even though the manifestations of volcanicity were everywhere — hot springs and iron-stained rocks from the discolored spring water, frequent small earthquakes and landslides, lava flows and tephra deposits from ancient eruptions, and more. But then no eruption had occurred here in their history so it seems unlikely they would have this knowledge.

Yet they had ample warning of the impending disaster. Increased seismic activity was one warning sign. Only a couple of generations before this a large earthquake had done major damage to their city, so they were used to earthquakes. But something in the present seismic activity was different and threatening — and then came the eruption. The first outburst was small, a thin dusting of ash over the southern part of the island, but enough to trigger evacuation. Months intervened without further problems. Some came back to clean the 6 cm of ash that had accumulated in the city, to replaster, and even to knock down damaged walls. Then came the major blast: huge earthquakes, a dense gas plume charged with pumice and ash rose as much as 36 km into the stratosphere, warm pumice rained down everywhere accumulating as rapidly as 3 cm/minute. That triggered a quick evacuation of anyone remaining on the island.

The initial phase of the eruption was this thick accumulation of pumice. Roofs collapsed from loading of pumice and buildings were buried up to their second and third floors; the entire Late Bronze Age (LBA) landscape was gently covered. Then it got nasty. The entire center of the island collapsed. Sea water entered the vent. Simply stated: water and magma do not mix; rather, they explode. The remainder of the eruption was characterized by screaming surges and flows of hot pyroclastic material sweeping over the pumice layer. Any buildings protruding above this were decapitated. Violent

Photo: Ann McCoy

Typical stratigraphic section of tephra deposited during the Late Bronze Age (LBA) eruption of Thera: A basal layer of pumice (darker gray textured layer at body level) is in contact with the LBA soil (at my feet). The second layer (with sweeping bed forms, above my head) and layers above this represent ash and pumice left by nasty pyroclastic surges and flows during the most explosive part of the eruption.

thunderstorms spun out of the eruption plume. Torrents of rain now fell, mixed with the loose tephra, and entire slopes moved as mudflows and debris flowed towards the ocean. These flows were full of rocks; the pumice quickly ground to ash and washed away, creating moving sheets comparable to sandpaper that abraded the surface and in many areas, such as over the buried city, eroded down through buildings. And then there were the volcanic bombs — huge lithic boulders blasted out from the vent that were deeply buried upon impact with the tephra. More destruction of buried buildings occurred.

Over the next few days, the shape of the island was completely changed — the northern center of the island was either vaporized (this was the site of the vent) or had collapsed to form a huge caldera 400 m deep and flooded by the ocean; the coastlines were extended outward around the periphery of the island; the surviving land was buried in as much as 55 m of pumice and ash. What had been a single large island was now three smaller islands.

An eruption of such magnitude — one of the largest known, twice that of Krakatau in 1883 — must have caused great havoc in the region. Ash fell from the Nile Delta to the Black Sea with thickest accumulations towards the east of almost a meter on Rhodes and Kos (on Crete, accumulations were only about 4–6 cm, not nearly enough to cause any damage, but creating a gritty mess that only enriched soils, if we use modern eruptions as a guide). Winter rains quickly eroded most of the tephra off the land and into the ocean. Tsunami, dozens of them, radiated out in all directions (tsunami deposits and damage at archaeological sites indicate waves of 10–12 m high in coastal areas; in the open ocean, tsunami were only a meter or so high and would have gone unnoticed). Rafts of pumice floated throughout the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean Seas for years, providing a nice source of material for tools and construction material.

This description is, of course, the LBA eruption on Thera. The story above comes from a decade of my geological and geophysical research on the eruption and its regional effects. Research now, while I am here as a Senior Research Associate in the Wiener Laboratory, focuses on mapping the buried landscape of Thera, its physiography, soils, and pre-eruption geomorphology.

The LBA city mentioned above is being excavated at modern Akrotiri. Additional study is directed towards understanding the interaction of volcanic phenomena in the preservation and destruction of this city (and here I acknowledge the assistance and cooperation of Dr. Christos Doumas). Construction of a new roof over the archaeological site is uncovering wonderful new exposures as huge deep pits are dug for support pillars. This study has particular importance to modern cultures for the understanding of volcanic hazards and their mitigation. Consider Naples, Mexico City, Seattle, Tacoma, or even Fira on Thera or my hometown of Hilo, Hawaii. All are threatened urban centers built on deposits from previous eruptions that were not nearly as explosive as the LBA Thera eruption. It is something to think about. And while I think about it, I'm enjoying Athens and the ASCSA.

Student Report

Discovering Late Antique Judaism in Greece and Cyprus

The image of a seven-branched menorah incised on a marble plaque found near the statue of Hadrian in the Agora of Athens or the mention of a rabbi on an inscribed synagogue column from the seaside town of Lapethus remind us of the vibrant Jewish presence in Greece and Cyprus in ancient times. That significant Jewish communities existed in these lands during Late Antiquity is evidenced by the archaeological materials, inscriptions, and actual synagogues unearthed there in the last century. In 1912, for example, André Plassart of the École Française d'Athenes discovered one of the earliest synagogues in the Mediterranean region: the sacred building was uncovered at the northeast corner of the Cycladic island of Delos. Typically designated as *proseuchei* ("prayer houses") in epigraphic and literary sources, early Diaspora synagogues, such as the Delos structure, were often converted from private dwellings. Ancient writers, too, such as the first-century Judaean historian, Josephus, and the Alexandrian, Philo, further allude to the numerous Jewish communities in Greece, the Aegean islands, and Cyprus (see, for example, Philo, *Embassy to Gaius*, 281–82).

The purpose of my project this year at the American School is the completion of my two-year investigation of the archaeological and epigraphic evidence of the Jewish Diaspora in Greece and Cyprus during the Roman and early Byzantine periods. In 1996, when I first embarked upon my research as the School's Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem Fellow, I concentrated on the evidence from the mainland and the islands. Last year, I continued my project work in Nicosia at the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute, where funding by the National Endowment for the Humanities enabled me to examine further Jewish archaeological and epigraphic evidence on this eastern Mediterranean island.

The examination of actual synagogues has played an important role in my research. In 1829, a synagogue mosaic was exposed not far from the modern harbor of Aegina. Two Greek dedicatory inscriptions rendered on the building's mosaic pavement mention the names of the donors, one being Theodoros, an archon of the synagogue. In contrast to the ancient synagogue mosaics found in Israel (e.g., Sepphoris, Beth Alpha, and Hammath Tiberias), which often depict a rich repertoire of Jewish symbols, biblical scenes, and the zodiac cycle, the fourth-century A.D. example at Aegina consists of simple geometric patterns. (Today, the synagogue mosaic is located on the grounds of the local archaeological museum.) Belle Mazur further excavated the building in 1932 to examine its basilical ground plan.

Photo: ASCSA Excavations at Ancient Corinth

A Greek inscription, probably from an ancient synagogue in Corinth.

In most cases, however, the only surviving evidence of a synagogue at any given site tends to be an architectural feature (e.g.,

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Library Opens After Renovations

Photos: Anagnostopoulos Brothers

Photo, left: Haris Kalligas, Director of the Gennadius Library (at left) and Daphne Simitis, wife of the Prime Minister of Greece. Photo, right: The President of Greece, Constantine Stephanopoulos, who spoke at the November ceremony celebrating the completion of Phase I of the Gennadius Library renovations.

Challenge Grant Completed

With the receipt of a $50,000 grant from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Gennadius Library of the American School of Classical Studies brought to a successful close its campaign to match the $625,000 Challenge Grant from the NEH, raising the four-to-one match of $2.5 million six months ahead of schedule. Almost half the total came from first-time donors in Greece, matched by donors in the United States. The funds are being used for renovations, modernization, and endowment of the Library. Phase I of the renovations was completed in November and celebrated in a ceremony attended by the President of the Republic of Greece, Constantine Stephanopoulos, who praised the winning collaboration between private and public funders, and Greeks and Americans. Thanks to the momentum generated by the Challenge Grant, the Library has just raised an additional $2.8 million to further expand the Gennadius Library, adding a new wing with lecture hall and additional stack space.

Student Report: Greek Kilns

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reach the Hellenistic and Roman periods, when the introduction of brick enabled potters to build wider supporting systems (mainly arches) for the perforated floor of the kilns.

Kiln design, like most other elements of ceramic technology, underwent changes very reluctantly. A successful firing depends on well-chosen clay and the potter's familiarity with the kiln (duration of prefiring, temperature, cooling- down period). Sudden and drastic changes in the design of the kiln could, therefore, result in the loss of many weeks of work.

The study of a kiln allows preliminary suppositions to be made about the products fired within it and its capacity. It might seem naive to ask what is fired in a ceramic kiln, but vessels, terra-cottas, and roof tiles are not the only products of a kiln. The list should include bathtubs, water pipes, well drums, terra-cotta sarcophagi, and votive basins (perirrhanteria).

Regarding their capacity, a workshop of four to six people using the Classical East Kiln at the Tile Works at Corinth, measuring about 6 m x 5 m (uncommonly large for its period), would need one month to produce and fire the roof of a treasury building, six months for the roof tiles of a hexastyle Doric temple, and four years (during the dry months from April to September) to roof the South Stoa at Corinth, one of the largest stoas in the Greek world. On the basis of ethnographic parallels this kiln would require approximately 4–6 tons of wood as fuel for each firing. Such small pieces of information can lead us to reconsider our general notions about ancient industry and economy.

Pottery kiln on a votive clay plaque from Penteskoufia (Berlin, Staatliche Museen, F 802)

During my two years at the American School, I was able to explore many aspects of kilns that cannot be learned from books alone: for example, the imposing size of the Minoan kiln at Ayia Triadha on Crete, which no plan conveys adequately, or the useful discussions with one of the last brick-makers near Olympia still using a wood-burning kiln.

Most important, I cherish some special human moments during the trips. At opposite ends of the Aegean, Herakleion on Crete and Thasos in northern Greece, I met two families of potters related to each other. They had left Siphnos, an island famous in modern times for its glazed polychrome pottery, but they continue this ceramic tradition in their new homes. Besides the enthusiasm for their craft, they both have plans for its endangered future: Mr. Giorgos Chrysogelos's widow in Herakleion hopes to build a museum to host the unique ceramics of her late husband, and Mr. Kostas Chrysogelos on Thasos plans to teach pottery to the younger generation of his island and would like to build a traditional kiln with the help of the American School students!

Finally, my research owes much to my academic family at the School who always noted down a reference or spared a shot in their film for one more kiln when I could not be there.

Greece, both modern and ancient, still hides many exciting secrets, and the American School's program has the best means with which to reveal them, even to a Greek.

Eleni Hasaki (University of Cincinnati)
Virginia Grace Fellow (1998–1999)
and Homer A. and Dorothy B.
Thompson Fellow (1999–2000)

July Celebration of Crete 2000 Takes Shape

The events celebrating one hundred years of American archaeology in East Crete will open July 10 with a two-day conference. The papers will pull together evidence from earlier and recent excavations, offering new interpretations of the archaeology, history, and culture of Minoan and Post-Minoan Crete. The conference will be accompanied by an exhibition in the Gennadius Library of archival materials and modern photographs, including letters to and from Harriet Boyd Hawes, Edith Hall, and Richard Seager drawn from the archives of the School and those of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and Smith College, as well as early excavation photographs, mainly from the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Also on display will be some of the original, unpublished, watercolor drawings by Halvor Bagge (the artist employed by Harriet Boyd Hawes) of pottery from Gournia, Pseira, and Mochlos (courtesy of Temple University). We will also have on exhibit new color photographs (taken in 1999 in the Herakleion Museum) of many of the major finds excavated before 1914.

Accompanying the exhibition is an album of archaeological and historical photographs from all the sites excavated by American scholars on Crete. In addition to the sites in eastern Crete, sites such as Kommos, Tarrha, and Phalasarna will be included, along with the survey work done by American scholars in western Crete. This volume will also feature short descriptions of every site along with a fairly complete publication bibliography. The album is designed to provide a concise account (text, photos, and plans) of all American archaeological research on Crete, arranged geographically from east (Zakros) to west (Phalasarna).

Crete 2000

After the conference in Athens those who have signed up for the excursion will depart for a three-day trip to sites in Eastern Crete.

For the most up-to-date Crete 2000 schedule of events and listing of lectures, consult the School's website at: www.ascsa.edu.gr.

In Celebration: Harriet Boyd

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Episkopi. Within four days of receiving permission, on May 14, 1900, work began at Kavousi, and American archaeology on Crete was underway.

Employing from ten to forty-eight workmen, Boyd worked at Kavousi for just over a month. She re-excavated a tholos tomb at a place she called "Rusty Ridge," discovered eight more small tholos tombs on "Thunder Hill," cleared a building of some thirteen rooms on the "Citadel" of Kavousi, some 2100 feet above sea level, and explored an Early Iron Age settlement on the hill of Azoria. Reporting on this work at the Archaeological Institute of America meetings in December 1900, she aroused great interest and secured funding for future seasons from wealthy benefactors in Philadelphia.

This first excavation permit for Harriet Boyd was in her name "as representative of the American School of Archaeology at Athens to excavate in the name of the Cretan government." Crete at this time was not part of the Kingdom of Greece but, after years of bloody struggle against Turkish rule, had just been given partial autonomy. Prince George II of Greece had been sent out to Crete as "Prince High Commissioner" in December of 1899. Foreign scholars — French, German, British, Italian — rushed to apply for permission to excavate on Crete. Only the Americans showed no interest in developing a major excavation project there, except Boyd.

After Kavousi, Boyd moved on to excavate the Late Minoan town of Gournia in 1901, 1903, and 1904, joined by Edith Hall and Richard Seager, students at the School. After 1905, when Harriet Boyd retired from fieldwork following her marriage to Charles H. Hawes, Professor of Anthropology at Dartmouth College, Hall and Seager continued to carry out their own excavations on Crete. In 1910, they both excavated at the Early Minoan cemetery of Sphoungaras, located between Gournia and the north coast, and at Vrokastro, a mountainous settlement with remains from the Middle and Late Minoan periods, but also of special importance for the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Seager, on his own behalf, conducted extremely important excavations at Mochlos, Vasiliki, Pseira, and Priniatikos Pyrgos.

Although Harriet Boyd Hawes never returned to the field, depriving American archaeology of one of its most gifted excavators, she did continue to be extremely active and involved in many other activities. Most important was her work on the publication of her excavations at Gournia. Due

Photo courtesy Smith College Archives, Smith College

Harriet Boyd Hawes sorting through shards at Herakleion, 1902. Photographer unknown.

almost entirely to her own efforts, this publication appeared in 1908. Entitled *Gournia, Vasiliki and Other Prehistoric Sites on the Isthmus of Hierapetra, Crete* and published in Philadelphia by the American Exploration Society and the Free Museum of Science and Art (later to become the University Museum at the University of Pennsylvania), this remains one of the most remarkable publications in the history of Minoan archaeology. It represents the first published final excavation report in the history of Cretan archaeology. Not only did it come first, but it also set a standard seldom equaled by subsequent work in the field. Harriet Boyd Hawes and her colleagues dealt not only with standard topics such as architecture and decorated fine wares; they also considered balance weights and stone and clay tools. The volume includes discussions of household and domestic objects, as well as cult objects and Minoan religion. There is even a discussion of the "Spring Flora of the Kavousi Region," including a list of botanical specimens collected by Jean Patten, her good friend who was also a botanist trained at the Polytechnicum in Dresden. It is a great pity that Harried Boyd Hawes did not go back into the field, to dig other sites and to publish other final reports. She did, however, together with her husband, publish a short, popular book, *Crete, the Forerunner of Greece*, with a preface by Arthur Evans, in a then-popular series called the "Harper's Library of Living Thought."

Beginning in the late 1970s, American archaeologists returned to East Crete in numbers, reopening excavations at Mochlos, Pseira, Vrokastro, and the Vronda and Kastro sites at Kavousi and carrying out surveys in the regions of Vrokastro, Kavousi, Gournia, and the Messara, following in the footsteps of Boyd, Hall, Seager, and all the other American scholars working with them in the *floruit* of east Cretan archaeology just before World War I. Keynote speaker at the July conference will be Professor Geraldine Gesell of the University of Tennessee, whose decision to return to Boyd's first site at Kavousi sparked a movement that has increased in intensity in the past twenty years.

Blegen Library News

In November, the Library took in hand the electronic catalogue records for non-Greek books in the Blegen Library, French School, and Nordic Institute, as part of the ARGOS Project. New terminals have been installed in several different parts of the Library in order to access this data and other electronic resources.

While a reader survey in the fall revealed general satisfaction with the Library, its collection, and its staff, information bulletins have been posted throughout the Library to keep people fully informed of various facilities and privileges.

The position of Assistant Librarian for Book Conservation and Electronic Resources was approved by the Trustees and Managing Committee in the budget for 1999–2000, in recognition of the excellent work performed by Phyllis Graham. On leave until June 2000, Phyllis is gathering information for us on various library matters while in America, and is taking several special seminars. In her absence, Liz Ward Papageorgiou and Audrey Jawando have graciously volunteered to assist with book mending, and Gretchen Millis has been hired to help in the Library.

More carrels have been installed in the Davis Wing to alleviate crowding. To remedy the resultant loss of space for books, lockers have been placed beside carrels so that the shelves behind desks can be used for library books.

The Blegen Library Ad Hoc Committee for 1999–2000 consists of Olga Palagia, Jere Wickens, Deborah Brown, and Gretchen Millis, all of whom are warmly thanked for their advice and help throughout the year.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

At fall garden party for the new members. Left to right: Regular Member Elissa Faro, Lucy Shoe Meritt Fellow Nora Dimitrova, Audrey Jawando (wife of Regular Member Donald Conolly), and James Rignall Wheeler Fellow Elizabeth Richey.

Photo: Charles Phox

Photo: Robert A. McCabe

Photo, left: Honorary patron for the Lear exhibition, Greek Ambassador Alexander Philon (on left), with Gennadeion Trustee Edmund Keeley at the October Gennadius Library benefit concert/ dinner in Princeton. Photo, right: At the Embassy of Greece in Washington, D.C. in February, School Trustee and Gennadeion Board Chairman Lloyd E. Cotsen and Gennadeion Trustee Helen Philon at a dinner hosted by Ambassador and Mrs. Philon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Cotsen.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

At the School's Thanksgiving dinner, part of the Agora staff. Left to right: Bruce Hartzler, Sylvie Dumont, Agora Director John Camp, Annie Hooton, Craig Mauzy, and Patricia Felch.

In November, the Boards of both the School and the Gennadius Library met in New York for their annual meetings, followed by dinner at the Century Association. After dinner, **Alan L. Boegehold**, Professor of Classics at Brown University, ASCSA and Gennadeion Trustee, and former Chair of the Managing Committee, spoke on "Body Talk in Greece, Yesterday and Today." His book, *When a Gesture Was Expected: A Selection of Examples from Archaic and Classical Greek Literature*, has recently been published by Princeton University Press. Also at the dinner, Trustee **James H. Ottaway, Jr.**, who has served the past three years as Chairman of the Board, was presented with an antique print by C. Hullmandel, *Doric Building at Thoricos,* the site of the School's first excavation. The print came from Homer and Dorothy Burr Thompson's collection.

Just before Christmas, **Alice Paterakis**, Conservator of the Agora Excavations, presented a lecture at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University, jointly sponsored by the Conservation Center of the Institute of Fine Arts and the Foundation for Hellenic Culture. The talk, entitled "Conservation in the Ancient Agora in Athens by the American School of Classical Studies," drew a large crowd, many of whom went on to question Ms. Paterakis concerning the conservation of the Parthenon marbles at the British Museum, subject of a well-publicized debate at a symposium in the Museum early in December.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

Irina Motaescu and Brian Cogle at a reception for Summer Session II participants in the School's garden in August.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

Retirement party for Yiannis Alexakis, who has worked at the ASCSA in maintenance since 1987. Left to right: James D. Muhly, Director of the School, Pantelis Panos, General Manager of the School, and Yiannis Alexakis.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

Left to right: Kevin Clinton (Cornell University), Carol Lawton (Whitehead Visiting Professor, 1999–2000, Lawrence University), and Jere Wickens (Lawrence University), at School's summer garden party.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

Richard Rosolino, Accounts Manager at the Princeton office, on a visit to the School in September with (left to right) Maria Pilali (Administrator), Valia Kapetanaki (Administrative Secretary), Niamh Michalopoulou (Bursar), and Dimitra Bakodima (Accountant).

Photo: Philoi of the Gennadius Library

On February 23, (left to right) President of the Philoi of the Gennadius Library, Ioanna Phoca, and Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith, who presented "Gladstone and Greece" for the Annual Gennadius Lecture, and Mrs. Llewellyn Smith.

Photo: Sally K. Davidson

At October opening of the Lear Exhibition at The Art Museum, Princeton University, Sir John Thomson, husband of newly elected ASCSA Trustee, Judith Ogden Thomson, and Catherine deG. Vanderpool, ASCSA Executive Vice President and President of the Gennadius Library.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

After 29 years at the School, **Ioanna Driva** retired in July as Comptroller of the School. At their May meeting, the Managing Committee praised her for being an "unfailing resource in the administration of the School... keeping accounts, receiving and disbursing drachmas, good counsel, and good cheer...we thank her now and wish her a long and blissful and productive retirement." In July, School members in Athens honored her with a party, which could only begin to show the deep affection everyone feels for her and the profound gratitude for a job well done and for her many acts of kindness and friendship.

New Trustees, Officers Named

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Greece, where she attended high school as well as the University of Athens, and in Bonn. She has received M.A. degrees in political science and law, and currently works as an attorney and legal advisor to the Mandilas Group of Companies, where she is also a Director. Along with other family members, she is a shareholder of Kosmocar S.A., and Karenta S.A., sole importers of Volkswagen and Audi in Greece. The Mandilas Group of Companies is also still very active in Nigeria, where it continues in the automobile business among other enterprises. Ms. Mandilas also has an active interest in the arts and holds an amateur prize in poetry. In addition, jewelry of her design, inspired by the Archanes Excavations in Crete, is now sold in the Museum of Cycladic Art in Athens.

A partner in the New York City law firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, the Honorable E. Leo Milonas initially practiced law in New York City before going on to serve as a criminal court judge in Bronx and New York Counties. By 1979, he became Supreme Court Justice in New York State and later, Associate Justice, Appellate Division, Supreme Court, First Judicial Department, and from 1993 to 1995 was Chief Administrative Judge, New York State, overseeing the operations of the New York State court system. A member of the Bar of the City of New York, Judge Milonas is active in continuing legal education. He chairs a mediation committee for the appellate division, is a member of the ADR State Advisory Committee, co-chairs the Commercial Courts Task Force, and serves on the Governor's Committee for Judicial Screening for candidates to the Appellate Division. Other current activities include Judges and Lawyers Breast Cancer Alert, New York Urban League, and New York State Bar Association. Judge Milonas has received many awards from state and regional legal associations for his distinguished service.

Andre Newburg is Counsel in the London office of the international law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton. He served as General Counsel and member of the Executive Committee of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development from its formation in 1991 until August 1, 1995, and as Senior Adviser until February 1, 1997.

A graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, in 1946–1948 he served with U.S. Military Intelligence in Vienna. From 1952 until 1991 he was an associate and then partner of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton in New York and in Paris (1956–1959, 1974–1976), Brussels (1960–1964) and Hong Kong (1980).

Mr. Newburg is a member of the London Court of International Arbitration and active as an international arbitrator. He has been a Trustee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens since 1965, and was recently elected Trustee *Emeritus*. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and of Chatham House, chairman of the development committee of the Davis Center for Russian Studies at Harvard University, a director and former chairman of the American Association for the International Commission of Jurists, a director of Small Enterprise Assistance Funds, Inc., a former member of the Fulbright Commission in Belgium, and a former director of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation. He is an officer of the Order of Leopold II (Belgium), and a member of the Century Association (New York), the Polo (Paris), and Brook's (London).

A scholar of Islamic art, Mrs. Philon is the wife of Ambassador Alexander Philon, Greece's highest ranking foreign service officer and currently Ambassador to Washington. She studied art history at the University of Zurich and Islamic art at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. In 1977, she established the Department of Islamic Art at the Benaki Museum in Athens and was Curator of that department until 1989, when she left Athens to accompany her husband to his post as Ambassador to India. She has taught and lectured widely on her areas of expertise, written articles for periodicals, and published *Islamic Ceramics at the Benaki Museum* (London, 1981), which accompanied a groundbreaking exhibition at the Benaki Museum. Her current field of study lies in fourteenth-century arts of Central India. Mrs. Philon has traveled extensively throughout Europe, North Africa, and Asia, and maintains an active schedule in Washington, D.C., assisting her husband with social and diplomatic duties at the Embassy of Greece.

A well-known collector of early maps, Mrs. Samourkas has organized a number of exhibitions, including, most recently, "The Aegean Archipelago and Cyprus: Printed Maps 1485–1800 from the Zacharakis and Samourkas Collections," on display at the Zappeion Exhibition Hall in Athens in 1998. In addition to her map collection, Mrs. Samourkas has a private collection of books that exemplify the kinds of publications in which many of the maps were originally published, including books on geography, travel, and the islands of the Aegean. Originally from Santorini, Mrs. Samourkas's collecting began with the Cyclades, extended to the Aegean, and later embraced all of Greece. She and her husband, retired businessman Theodore Samourkas, divide their time between New York and Athens. They oversee a family foundation, which has assisted a number of cultural organizations and community charities both in Greece and the U.S.

Lear Watercolors Go On Exhibition

From October 1 to January 2, the exhibition "Edward Lear's Greece: Watercolors from the Gennadius Library, Athens" was on view at The Art Museum, Princeton University. Comprising thirty-five watercolors painted by Lear during his travels in Greece between 1848 and 1864, the works are part of a collection of some 200 Lear watercolors in the Gennadius Library. The exhibition was timed to coincide with the twentieth anniversary celebration in November of the Program in Hellenic Studies and the Modern Greek Studies Association Thirtieth Anniversary Symposium. It was organized by the Gennadius Library in collaboration with the Program in Hellenic Studies and The Art Museum, Princeton University, with additional support from the Department of Classics and the Department of Art and Archaeology.

During the first three days of October, guest curator for the exhibition, Fani-Maria Tsigakou, curator of prints and drawings at the Benaki Museum, lectured at the Program in Hellenic Studies and twice presented a gallery talk entitled, "Edward Lear: Traveler-Artist, Artist-Traveler." Friends of The Art Museum held an opening reception, October 9 at the gallery and at the end of October, supporters of the Library gathered at Drumthwacket, the official residence of the Governor of New Jersey, for a benefit dinner, including a pre-dinner concert by classical guitarist, Antigoni Goni. Honorary patrons for the exhibition and the dinner event were Greek Ambassador to the United States and Mrs. Alexander Philon.

After closing in Princeton, the exhibition went to the Arthur Ross Gallery, University of Pennsylvania, from March 3 to April 23. In the late spring, it traveled to the Foundation for Hellenic Culture, New York City, where it is on display from May 25 to September 3.

1999 Agora Excavations Explore Byzantine, Classical, and Mycenaean Levels

The 1999 excavation season at the Athenian Agora brought to the trenches a total of 53 volunteers, supervisors, and permanent staff, during two of the hottest months on record. In anticipation of a detailed final report, John McK. Camp II, Excavation Director, summarizes the activities in this past year's campaign.

Most of the work this season was concentrated in the upper levels in the northern half of Section BZ, under the supervision of Laura Gawlinski, Mark Alonge, and Anne McCabe. The Byzantine levels first uncovered last season were more fully explored this year, with good results. Long stretches of relatively well-preserved street walls were found on both sides of the narrow (2.60 m) north-south street that runs through the section, and the plans of the houses behind began to emerge. Parts of three houses were uncovered — the two eastern ones joining with rooms excavated in 1991/1992 — along with an alleyway running east-west at the north end of the section.

Two Roman carved gemstones — one depicting Athena, the other Fortuna — were recovered from the upper levels of the alley. The house walls are of rubble set in earth, incorporating a considerable number of large squared blocks clearly borrowed from some earlier structures. One reused piece was the upper part of a marble herm, inscribed with an invocation to Good Fortune. The number of built pithoi or subterranean storage bins in these houses is striking. Several more were added to the number found last season, and multiple examples are now known for many rooms. These can be seen as a regular feature of these houses, and they represent impressive storage capacity, far more than usually encountered in a Classical or Hellenistic private house of similar size. Also characteristic is the density of construction: the houses are closely crowded together, even sharing party walls. After two centuries of abandonment, our area became thickly inhabited, the neighborhood growing up in a relatively short time.

Welcome evidence for the chronology of the buildings was encountered in the form of a small hoard of 21 copper coins in good condition. They show the bust of Christ on one side and the four-line inscription "Jesus Christ king of kings" on the reverse. They are part of a class (A) of "anonymous folles" minted between 970 and 1059 A.D., anonymous because they represent a relatively short period when neither the emperor nor his name appears on the coins. This hoard confirms what we have learned from the wells of the adjacent houses to the east, that a major phase of construction and habitation in the area should be dated to the 11th century A.D. It becomes a question whether the crowded houses, provisions for storage, and the burying of a hoard are all related, and what they may have to tell us about the economic or political situation in Athens at the beginning of the millennium.

In the lower area, Section BE, excavations were continued under the supervision of David Scahill. In the Classical shop

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Photo: Craig Mauzy

Excavation of unlined well-shaft during the 1999 season at the Agora.

Kress Intern Gains Experience at Agora

In the sixth year of internships supported by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, intern Bethann Barresi received hands-on training in a wide range of conservation techniques during her two months in the Conservation Laboratory of the Agora Excavations.

Photo: Craig Mauzy

Bethann Barresi

Under the supervision of chief Conservator Alice Paterakis, Ms. Barresi was assigned the treatment of glazed ceramics with painted surface. Perhaps one of the most challenging tasks she faced this past summer was the treatment of a rare white glazed votive shield found in this past season's excavations. It required great care to determine the location and identity of the original painted decoration and, as a consequence, it was difficult to clean while preserving the pigmented areas. First, she cleaned the shield with mechanical cleaning methods using the stereomicroscope. Following soil removal, she examined the glazed surface under ultraviolet (UV) light for the determination of pigments from original painted decoration. Several areas fluoresced under UV light indicating those areas requiring minimal intervention, which were mapped on a sheet of melinex. Cleaning was then completed, followed by partial reconstruction by adhering adjoining sherds with an acrylic resin adhesive. After consultation with John McK. Camp II, Director of the Agora Excavations, and Ms. Paterakis, it was decided not to restore the vessel. Instead, the fragments were laid out in their original position and the object was drawn and photographed.

Ms. Barresi also worked on other ceramics, including a black glazed bowl, which required cleaning and the retrieval and retention of associated soil for future study; sherds with painted decoration, which required mechanical cleaning and consolidation with an acrylic resin solution; a black glazed cup, which was cleaned, desalinated,

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Agora

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building another pyre was discovered and excavated, the seventh from the building thus far, the largest concentration of these enigmatic deposits known from the Agora. The usual assemblage of wine cups (kantharos), lamps, miniature cooking pots (chytras), and small saucers and plates was recovered, twelve pieces in all, dating to the early 3rd century B.C. Not attested in the literary record, these pyres presumably reflect some nocturnal ritual involving food; as they are generally found only in private houses, commercial buildings, or funerary contexts, such deposits should be regarded as evidence for private cult.

Also uncovered was the upper part of a well. The unlined shaft, ca. 1.05 m in diameter, was excavated to a depth of 4.00 m, at which point digging was abandoned until collapsing side walls could be shored up. Probes indicate that the well is at least another two meters deep. The shaft of the well was filled with debris and a great deal of fragmentary pottery, which seems to date to the 2nd and possibly 3rd quarter of the 5th century B.C. A wide range of black-glazed shapes was recovered: skyphoi, Pheidias mugs, saltcellars, lekythoi, oinochoai, lamps, lekanides, and one-handlers, as well as amphoras and cooking pots.

Only a few examples of figured wares were present, and they do not represent the high point of Greek vase painting: one black-figured stemmed cup with a sketchily drawn frieze of standing and seated figures, and three red-figured lekythoi. All this pottery represents a dumped fill, and the period of use was not reached. It remains to be seen, therefore, how this well might relate to the commercial building behind which it lies. Burnishing stones found both in the well and in the lowest floors of the building suggest a possible association.

Final clearing of Mycenaean tomb K 2:5 was completed, with more scattered bones found on the floor in the north half and more miniscule beads of the faience necklace discovered last season recovered from the water sieve. The question of access and a possible dromos at the northwest remained unresolved due to the position of the 5th century well. More work was also done in Tomb J-K 2:2. Here, in the final moments of the season, several Geometric pieces (9th century B.C.?) were found at floor level. At the moment it is not clear whether these represent a deliberate reuse of the grave or offerings left after an unintentional intrusion. Well K 1:5, dug in 1997, also dates to the 9th century and lies only some 15 meters to the north, suggesting that the area was used for more than just burials in the Iron Age.

Left: Roman carved gemstone depicting Athena, from 1999 Agora excavation. Above: Small hoard of copper coins, c. 970–1059 A.D.

Photos: Craig Mauzy

Conservation Intern

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and reconstructed using an acrylic resin adhesive; two fragmentary lamps, which were mechanically cleaned and whose friable fabric was consolidated with an acrylic resin solution; a Red Figure lekythos from a 5th-century well, which was mechanically cleaned, desalinated, and reconstructed with an acrylic adhesive.

Ms. Barresi worked on two terra-cotta figurines from the 1999 excavations. Both are characterized by friable fabric due to low firing temperatures, and one preserves the original white and blue pigment. These were cleaned using mechanical methods and the stereomicroscope, after which their friable fabric was consolidated with an acrylic resin solution. Also among the objects uncovered during the 1999 excavations was a hoard of 21 Byzantine coins, 13 of which were treated by Ms. Barresi, who first cleaned them mechanically using the stereomicroscope and then stabilized them with benzotriazole and lacquer. In addition, she treated a batch of copper alloy objects using similar methods and materials. The mechanical cleaning of copper alloy objects afforded Ms. Barresi the opportunity to practice the removal of incrustations and corrosion to reveal the original preserved surface of the objects. The retrieval of the original surface detail often requires much skill since it may be preserved in any of a few different corrosion layers.

Ms. Barresi also had a hand in working on organic materials from the excavation. She treated a bone fragment, which had been stained green from copper salts during burial in a Mycenaean grave in which copper alloy objects were also found. She cleaned a worked bone object using mechanical methods and then consolidated it with an acrylic resin solution.

Her internship also gave Ms. Barresi the opportunity of working with objects already existing in the Stoa of Attalos collection. Among them was an amphora, which showed signs of the improper use of acid for cleaning in the early years of the excavation. As a consequence, the fabric required desalination. Subsequently, the amphora was reconstructed by adhering the sherds with a synthetic resin adhesive, filling the gaps with plaster of Paris and tinting the fills with acrylic paints.

For Ms. Barresi, the most challenging reconstruction was another object in the collection: a painted oinochoe, which displayed evidence of salt contamination resulting in the powdering and loss of painted decoration. Since this piece had also been broken, it was taken down completely by exposing the shellac joins first to acetone/ethanol vapors, then to paint stripper. In order to carry out desalination, the painted decoration was first consolidated using an acrylic resin solution. Desalination was carried out by immersion in water for most pieces, with the exception of a few very fragile sherds, where a poultice was applied to the interior surface of the sherds, thereby avoiding immersion in water and contact with the painted decoration. The piece was then reconstructed with an acrylic resin adhesive and the gaps filled with plaster of Paris, which was then tinted with acrylic paints.

The Kress internship program has allowed a number of students to get firsthand experience of conservation in the field, while providing the Agora staff with much-needed assistance during the excavation season.

International Roster of Scholars Speak at ASCSA

The 1999–2000 Lecture Series sponsored by the School brought a varied menu of topics, presented by scholars from around the world. In the Fall, speakers included: Wolf D. Niemeier (Heidelberg University), "Miletus in the Bronze Age: New Evidence for Minoans, Mycenaeans and Hittites in Western Asia;" Alexander Nehamas (Princeton University), "Parmenidean Being/Heraclitean Fire;" and Irad Malkin (Tel Aviv University), "Colonial Middle Grounds in the Western Mediterranean." Winter lecturers were: S. Hadjisavvas, Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Communications and Works of Cyprus, "Alassa: A Late Bronze Age Settlement on the Mountains of Alasia;" The Pirie Lecture, Christina Huemer, Librarian, American Academy in Rome, "AAR History: Artists and Scholars at the American Academy in Rome;" Jenny Strauss Clay (University of Virginia), 1999–2000 ASCSA Whitehead Visiting Professor, "Hesiod's Plastic Women;" Merle Langdon, ASCSA Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, "Sounion in the Accounts of Early Travelers to Greece;" David Hawkins (University of London), "The End of the Hittite Empire and Afterwards: New Evidence;" The Eighth Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture, Sherry Fox Leonard, Director of the Wiener Laboratory, "What's Sex Got to do with it? Human Osteology in the Greek World." Lectures presented in the Spring included: the Annual Walton Lecture, presented by Charalambos Bouras (National Technical University, Athens); the lecture at the Open Meeting of the School, by Carol Lawton (Lawrence University), 1999–2000 ASCSA Whitehead Visiting Professor, "Votive Reliefs and Popular Religion in Ancient Athens;" and Kimberly Byrd (Rutgers University), the M. Alison Frantz Fellow for 1999–2000, "Pierre Gilles and the Topography of Constantinople."

All photos: Marie Mauzy

Lecturers S. Hadjisavvas (left), Jenny Strauss Clay (center), and Alexander Nehamas (right).

Photo: Marie Mauzy

In November, Peter Kuniholm, Professor of History of Art, Cornell University, presented the first Annual Trustees Lecture, part of a series endowed by Trustee James H. Ottaway, Jr. As School Director James D. Muhly reports, the event was "all that I had hoped for. There was Peter sitting on the floor of the Saloni with all his charts and diagrams spread out before him, surrounded by our students. They were firing questions about trees, chronology, climate, and how it all works, and Peter was in his element. It went on for about one and one-half hours. The lecture came as a real surprise for all our Greek colleagues in the audience. For them dendrochronology was something relevant for Bronze Age archaeology. They had no idea that Peter had done so much work on Byzantine churches in Greece, Turkey, and Serbia, with over 100 samples from Ayia Sophia alone. The lecture was simply amazing, covering everything from the Aceramic Neolithic to the eighteenth century A.D."

Student Report: Antique Judaism

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a column) upon which Jewish symbols and/or inscriptions are typically found. At Corinth, for example, two architectural elements attest to the existence of at least one and probably two ancient synagogues: a limestone plinth with carved representations of *menorahs* (lampstands), *lulavs* (palm fronds), and an *etrog* (citron fruit); and a possible lintel with an incomplete Greek graffito ("synagogue of the Hebrews"). Although no actual synagogues have been found in Cyprus, a Greek inscription on a marble column unearthed at Golgoi suggests that this particular architectural fragment originated from a house of prayer.

One should not be surprised that the vast majority of Jewish inscriptions in the Diaspora are written in Greek; in the Land of Israel (ha-Eretz), Greek also was a common language among the Jews. This practice is best exemplified at the Jewish catacombs of Beit She'arim in Galilee, where nearly eighty percent of the inscriptions found there are in Greek. Several ancient synagogue mosaics in Israel, however, also contain both Greek, Hebrew, and/or Aramaic inscriptions (e.g., Sepphoris and Hammath Tiberias).

The final result of my research will be a book that intends to provide a comprehensive treatment of the Jewish archaeological and epigraphic evidence from Greece and Cyprus. As I complete my study and reflect upon these finds, images of expansive marble ruins in these Mediterranean lands remind me of the diverse and dynamic Jewish communities that had once inhabited them.

Eric C. Lapp
Senior Associate Member 1999–2000
Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem Fellow 1996–1997

Wiener Laboratory News

Sherry Fox Leonard began her new job as Director of the Wiener Lab on September 1. On October 19, she was joined by Eleni Stathi, newly hired as Administrative Assistant, and the next day, the Lab hosted a well-attended reception in honor of the EMAC '99 conference (5th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics). The Lab also attracted an outstanding group of researchers this year, including Geoarchaeology Fellows Hariclia Brecoulaki and James Newhard (also a Fulbright Fellow); and Research Associates Floyd McCoy and Lynn Snyder. A report by McCoy appears elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter. *Fellows Snyder, Brecoulaki, and Newhard summarize here their experiences.*

I arrived in Athens on September 7, approximately two hours before the quake, just enough time to get me and my suitcases up to my seventh-floor apartment and lie down to rest and read. Then the building started shaking! My apartment and I survived, but cracks in the walls (and a true flatlander's terror at my first earthquake) sent me over the hill to the School, where Carol Lawton and Jere Wickens kindly took me in.

I spent the fall working on continuing projects at Ancient Corinth and the Athenian Agora. In Corinth, I continued identification and analysis of the faunal materials from the Frankish complex, excavated by C. K. Williams, II. This assemblage of materials, from a church and hospice complex, almost certainly represents the largest, and perhaps the only presently existing archaeofaunal collection from this period in Greece. It consists of the usual range of domestics (sheep, goat, cow, pig, horse/donkey, dog, cat) plus numerous wild, domestic, and exotic birds (including peafowl and giant bustard), as well as horn cores and several postcranial elements, which appear to be from water buffalo.

At the Athenian Agora, I continued work on the assemblage of dog and animal bone debris from two well deposits: J 2:4 (which was filled closely following the Persian destruction studied by Kathleen Lynch) and G 5:3. This latter late Hellenistic well deposit (G 5:3), excavated by Dorothy Thompson in the 1930s, contains the skeletons of approximately 165 domestic dogs of all ages, plus the remains of 450 term or newborn human infants (being studied by former Angel Fellow, Lisa Little), as well as ceramic course and fine wares (being studied by Susan Rotroff). We hope to complete the study of this material by 2002.

I also began identification of the calcined bits of animal bones recovered, beginning in the late 1930s and continuing to the present, from a series of small features variously known as "infant pyres," "saucer pyres," and more recently "foundation deposits." They occur most often in association with industrial and/or domestic structures and contain a consistent set of ceramics, including small saucers, ribbon handled plates, and miniature cooking and serving pots. These materials are usually found in shallow bug depressions, along with bits of charcoal and scattered bits of heavily burned and calcined bone, and all date from the late 4th to 3rd centuries B.C. The presence in the deposits of fine bits of burned bone initially led excavators to speculate that they might represent the remains of infant cremations and funerary offerings or vessels used in ritual meals. Following Young's initial publication, no further work was done on the faunal materials from these deposits until similar ones were uncovered recently in an industrial area across Hadrian Street. After many days of searching the field and deposit notebooks, pottery tins, and drawers (with the invaluable help of Jan Jordan and others at the Agora), I was able to locate the bones from many of the pyres described by Young. To date, we have located bits of bone from about 20 of the more than 40 presently identified deposits. Nearly all of the bones I have examined are those of sheep and goats. There are no human bones among them, a fact that Young acknowledged in his original publication. Moreover, the sheep and goat bones are almost exclusively those of the head and lower front and back limbs. Although this study is far from complete, it would appear that these are the burned remains of those animal parts consigned to the gods, during an as yet undocumented ritual.

Photo: Marie Mauzy

Reception at the Wiener Laboratory in honor of the EMAC '99 conference: James Newhard, 1999–2000 Geoarchaeological Fellow, explaining the finer points of his Bronze Age clipped-stone project.

At the invitation of Mellon Professor Merle Langdon, I presented examples of the Agora research at a Tea Talk in Loring Hall on December 14, 1999. The lively discussion following the presentation certainly generated many thoughtful and useful suggestions for our continuing research into these deposits.

Lynn Snyder
The Smithsonian Institution

The project that I have undertaken at the Wiener Laboratory, beginning in 1998, deals with a systematic technological investigation of ancient Macedonian paintings (4th–2nd century B.C.) and is part of my research on ancient Greek and Italic paintings of the late Classical and Hellenistic periods. The group of Macedonian monu-

School Alum Scholarship Winner Tells of Travels

Summer Session 1999 saw the recipient of the first School Alumni Scholarship, Emily Blanchard West, take off on an unforgettable journey.

The 1999 Summer Session in Greece was quite possibly the most densely packed period of learning in my entire course of graduate study. As a student specializing in Greek and Sanskrit language and literature at the University of Minnesota, my training and career goals have always been entirely philological. I had been fortunate in having several opportunities to do research in India and was well aware that time spent on the subcontinent was critical in the shaping of my perceptions and understanding of the ancient material I studied. By witnessing religious activities such as sacrifice firsthand, my mental picture of what descriptions of such activities in the texts are meant to convey was greatly improved. But I had never been able to visit Greece, and I knew that my understanding of Ancient Greek language and culture was suffering from the lack of direct acquaintance with its material remains. The Summer Session proved to be indubitably the best way to remedy that lack. In six weeks, my perceptions of what the ancient Greek world must have been like have been immeasurably heightened, and the mass of information I absorbed will most certainly profit me throughout the rest of my professional career.

Our Session leader, Professor Geoffrey Bakewell, had a varied and rigorous program for us, and our speakers were excellent and remarkably knowledgeable. Where speakers were unavailable, Professor Bakewell himself exhibited meticulous preparedness and was able to speak to us about the significance of various sites in nearly every time period, from the very earliest to the very latest. Time periods such as the Turkish occupation, with which I had no previous formal acquaintance, are now an important part of my conception of the scope of Greek history.

I am currently working almost entirely on comparative epics, so for me the highlights of the trip were definitely Pylos and Mycenae. Though the exact relationship between these two palaces and the texts I study may be hazy and unclear, without question the epics were composed with places such as these as models. The sense of connection with the past that these sites gave me has enriched my approach to the epics and made my enjoyment of the texts much more vivid.

My only serious regret is that I waited until so late in my graduate program to apply for the Summer Session, but I am very grateful that I finally did so. Had I gone to Greece on my own, no matter how virtuous my resolutions to research every site might have been, I could never have had the means either to visit so many critical locations or to assemble the mass of information that came to us through our leader, the student reports, and the experts in the field. In fact, much of the information that we received directly from archeologists and classicists on the program might not become available in print for some time, and receiving the excavators' knowledge directly from them, and on the site in question, imprints it more indelibly on the mind than merely reading it in a book or journal ever could.

The Summer Session represents the perfect combination of academic rigor and intellectual exuberance. I feel extremely fortunate to have been a participant in what was truly a life- and career-altering experience.

Wiener Lab

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Photo: Marie Maizy

Reception at the Wiener Laboratory in honor of the EMAC '99 conference: Lynn Snyder, a long-time research associate of the Wiener Lab, showing to David Adam-Bayewitz, Bar Ilam University of Israel, her faunal analysis from various sites.

mental tombs as well as the less impressive, but as important, group of graves bearing painted decoration are of great significance for our knowledge of ancient Greek painting, both for their iconographical as well as for their stylistic and technical aspects. The main objectives of my project are three: first, to identify the nature of the materials used in Macedonian wall-paintings (mortars, pigments, binders); second, to determine the original painting techniques; and third, to try and establish a relationship between the use of materials, the application of a particular painting technique and the final esthetic-stylistic effect of the painting. Up to now, an important number of monuments have been examined, including recently excavated material from the chamber tomb of Aghios Athanassios near Thessaloniki, and new evidence has been obtained concerning ancient painting technology.

Hariclia Brecoulaki
Doctoral candidate, University of Paris

For my study, I am analyzing the acquisition, manufacture, and use practices of local chert sources. In terms of research strategy, there are three sections: provenance studies, typological analyses, and microwear analysis. As chert is a highly variable material, determining its provenance is a multivariate problem involving macroscopic, microscopic, and often geochemical analyses. While such studies have occurred in North America, this will be the first intensive provenance study for the Aegean. Determination of "local" versus "non-local" sources will help to clarify acquisition practices of the various settlements in the region. Typological analyses of the various settlements will enable me to determine how the material is made into stone tools, and to make inferences about the various needs of the particular settlements. Microwear analysis will bring forth information as to the functional purpose of the tools — whether the tools were used for cereal production, leatherworking, or other functions. Among other points, the regional differences in acquisition, production, and use strategies will help to infer the socio-economic context of the region.

James M.L. Newhard
Doctoral candidate, University of Cincinnati

Publications News

Hesperia *Widens Range*

As Hesperia *enters its second year in its new format, the Editors and the Managing Committee's Committee on Publications have also worked to clarify the journal's current mission and hope to attract new manuscripts on a wider range of topics, as outlined here.*

The scope of *Hesperia* has been the subject of debate for many years, with the result that some confusion still exists as to what sorts of articles are considered appropriate for the journal. When *Hesperia* was founded in 1932, its purpose was closely circumscribed: to make accessible to colleagues and the public the results of research undertaken by members of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In 1983, however, the Managing Committee of the School passed a resolution (regulation IX.4) that opened the journal to a wider range of submissions. While still primarily a forum for School members, *Hesperia* also invites scholars not affiliated with the School to submit articles if their research is of "particular relevance to the School's work."

The work of the School is far-reaching, encompassing the history, archaeology, art, epigraphy, and literature of the Greek world, extending well outside the borders of modern Greece and from antiquity up to the present day. New fellowships at the School support advanced research across a wide range of specializations, including anthropology, philosophy, political science, and religious studies, in addition to archaeology, art history, classics, and history. The Gennadius Library provides an unparalleled resource for the study of Byzantine, Balkan, and Ottoman culture, as well as modern Greek language, literature, and history. Scientific studies now also find their place at the School with the founding in 1993 of the Malcolm Wiener Research Laboratory for Archaeological Science.

The range of articles currently submitted to *Hesperia* is relatively limited when compared with the scope of research and activities undertaken by members of the American School. The traditional strengths of *Hesperia* have been the presentation of field reports on School-sponsored excavations (and, more recently, surveys), Attic epigraphy and topography, and studies of Greek monuments. In particular, the journal has long given prominence to the results of work in the Athenian Agora and Corinth. These studies will continue to be of major importance in the journal. The research supported by the School has expanded substantially over the course of the past century, however, as have the central themes of classical studies in America. It is our hope that *Hesperia*, as the School's official journal, will reflect the full breadth of disciplinary approaches taken today in the study of the Greek world.

The focus of the journal remains centered on Greek material culture. The geographical limits are those of the entire Greek world, with no chronological restrictions. Articles on all aspects of the field are sought — primary research, interdisciplinary studies, theoretical discussions, and syntheses of topics and problems in Greek art, archaeology, and epigraphy. Articles on the history and practice of archaeology and ethnography in Greece are also welcome. Occasionally an issue will be devoted to a single theme such as funerary ritual, the beginnings of literacy, or early travelers in Greece. Scholars might consider contributing an article to *Hesperia* on Byzantine or Ottoman Greece, ceramic petrography, Hellenistic Egypt, provenance studies, Black Sea colonies, or Roman Crete, to name only a few areas of interest.

Publication of a wide range of articles can only increase the vitality (and readership) of the journal. Submissions are sought from scholars whose research intersects with the School's work. No page limit exists for contributions, although very long pieces may better appear as monographs. In order to ensure that articles published are of high quality, all submissions are refereed in a double-blind process by two outside reviewers and a member of the Publications Committee. At present, an author whose manuscript has been accepted for publication can expect to see his or her article in print in less than a year and a half from the time of submission. Fifty free offprints are provided, with an option to purchase more. Contributors are encouraged to consult *Hesperia*'s stylistic guidelines on the School's website (www.ascsa.org), although an article need not be prepared in the journal's format to be considered for publication.

Ancient Shipbuilding

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Eleni Zachou each highlighted new ship furnishings and representations from recent land excavations of various dates in Lokris and Phthiotis. Elizabeth Spathari did the same for Argos, where a Late Geometric grave has recently given up a pitcher with an interesting representation of a long ship. New finds of anchors from underwater sites were reported from Israel by Abner Raban (9th- to 10th-century A.D. anchors) and from Egypt by Harry Tzalas (date of anchors not yet determined). George Staïnhaouer presented the 4th-century B.C. bronze ram, of unknown provenience, recently presented to the Peiraeus Museum. Boat graffiti were the subject of papers by Michal Artzy on an Early Bronze Age example from Megiddo, Christina Marangou on a large engraving of a boat of uncertain date at Myrina, Lemnos, and Aleydis Van de Moortel and myself on a boat engraving in Attica that has a 6th-century B.C. inscription with it. The inscription labels the boat a *triaconter*, thus giving us the earliest mention of this ship type in the Greek language. William Murray made new observations on the Hellenistic Isis ship fresco from Nymphaion on the north coast of the Black Sea. Hector Williams surveyed representations of ancient ships on ancient lamps, especially those of the Roman era. It is interesting to observe how pervasive was standardized ship iconography on locally made lamps, even into corners of the ancient world far from any coast. Shipsheds were the topic of papers by David Blackman, speaking about 5th-century B.C. examples at Naxos on Sicily, and Angeliki Simosi, about those of Hellenistic and Christian date on Alimnia, an islet off the western side of Rhodes.

New wrecks and underwater sites are being found all the time, of course, and numerous speakers reported on their most recent work. The greatest interest was shown for Jean-Yves Empereur's paper on finds in the east port of Alexandria and George Bass's on this past summer's work on the Greek wreck off Tektas Burnu. Enough diagnostic pottery was recovered this season to allow the wreck's date to be fixed in the third quarter of the 5th century B.C. Also found was a marble disk that may be part of the ship's oculus. Interest also ran high for less celebrated wrecks. Dimitris Kourkoumelis and Ares Tsaravopoulos gave separate papers about a Hellenistic wreck off Antidragonera, an islet near Kythera, and about the islet itself. The finding on the islet of over 2000 coins from fifty different cities all over the eastern Mediterranean world underscores the potential wealth of the ship graveyard of the surrounding waters. The Antidragonera team also announced its intention to explore the

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Ancient Shipbuilding

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Mentor, the frigate that sank in 1803 with some of the Elgin Marbles. N. Lianos and C. Samiou announced a new sarcophagus wreck off Andros. Nergis Günsenin reported on a wreck in the sea of Marmara dating to the 13th century A.D., a period for which virtually nothing is known about shipbuilding techniques in the eastern Mediterranean. Katerina Delaporta reported on a 16th-century Venetian wreck downed on a reef outside the main harbor of Zakynthos. The wreck is of especial interest because of its cargo of pottery, cannonballs, and timbers. Finally, one report on a new land site deserves mention. Elpida Hadjidaki has found an Early to Middle Minoan site on the south central coast of Crete that looks to be a harbor. Hope may be held out that future investigation of the site could produce a great deal of information about trade between the eastern Mediterranean and Crete, especially the Mesara.

The final session of the symposium was devoted to summaries of activities by various nautical archaeological groups and authorities. George Bass summarized the Institute of Nautical Archaeology's work off the Turkish coast over the last four decades. Honor Frost gave us an up-to-date report on the situation along the Syrio-Lebanese coast. Abner Raban did the same for the Israeli sector of the Levant, though he admitted that until quite recently explorations have concentrated on harbors rather than wrecks. Ibrahim Darwish and Mohamed Mostapha each read papers on aspects of nautical archaeology in Egypt. Patrice Pomey did the same for France, and Hristina Angelova for Bulgaria. Nichos Tsouchlos traced the history of the Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology, founded in 1973, and Katerina Delaporta did the same for the Ephoreia of Underwater Archaeology, which was founded in 1976.

Of all the summary reports, however, the most exciting to this auditor was that of Carlo Beltrame, speaking about nautical archaeology in Italy. While deploring the sad state of the discipline in Italy for most of the 20th century, he painted a promising picture of the future, as many young scholars are being attracted to the serious study of the subject. Beltrame reminded us that there are more known ancient shipwreck sites off the coast of Italy than off that of any other Mediterranean country. If this renewed interest does produce substantive results, there will indeed be a great deal of new data for students of nautical archaeology, and all the more reason for future conferences about ships in antiquity.

In Memoriam

Anthony Erich Raubitschek 1912–1999

As a longtime friend of the Raubitschek family I would like simply to add a few personal notes to the perceptive obituary written by Michael H. Jameson in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, October 1999.

Toni Raubitschek was *sui generis*, as a meticulous scholar, an arousing teacher, and a memorable individual. Conversation with him was an exhilarating, self-enlightening experience— as with Socrates. Thoughtful, deliberate, and forthright, Toni often had a refreshingly different angle on any subject.

The wide-ranging Old World knowledge and epigraphical training that he had absorbed in his native Vienna were invaluable when he came to Athens in 1933 to work on the Acropolis Dedications. In 1937, while studying certain marble pieces in the Acropolis Museum, Toni proposed that these elements (capital, shaft, and long inscription) could be joined to complete the Callimachos monument. This suggestion was evidently overlooked or found wanting and never mentioned again until, sixty years later, Manolis Korres, lecturing in Princeton on his recent discoveries on the Acropolis, remarked that Toni had been "right the first time" in 1937, and to him should go the palm for this initial proof of the association between epigraphy and sculpture.

When the Raubitscheks moved to Stanford in 1963, their home at 475 Embarcadero in Palo Alto became a popular locus for students, colleagues, and visiting friends. A student friend of his came upon Toni one day, sitting on the curb beside his bicycle, very still, head bowed. "Are you all right, sir?" he inquired anxiously. "Can I help you up?" "No, son, thank you," came the reply. "I am just thinking...about Democracy...It is a very big subject...I really must concentrate." Toni was a familiar figure on his bicycle between home and office and, after Isabel's death, between home and the little Catholic cemetery in Menlo Park where she, and now he, are buried.

In the spring of 1999, just under the wire, the Austrian government bestowed on Toni the Austrian Cross of Honor for Science and Art. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Austrian Consul asked if Dr. Raubitschek, attended by his four children with their families, would like to say a few words. Small and frail, he asked if he might remain seated. From his chair, with the twinkle of a benign philosopher-curmudgeon, with his Old World courtesy, and true to his scholarly integrity, Toni gently admonished the audience — to share generously the fruits of their knowledge and experience, and to live lives of exemplary self-examination.

Doreen Canaday Spitzer

Carl Angus Roebuck 1914–1999

The 1930s saw a goodly number of students peopling the School, among them Carl Roebuck, whose life has closed with the end of the millennium. Canadian born, educated at the University of Toronto, with a Ph.D. from Chicago in 1941, Carl was a member of the School from 1937. He was digging with Oscar Broneer on the North Slope of the Acropolis in the spring of 1938, at Corinth in the uneasy prewar days of 1938–1940, in postwar Corinth in 1946–1947 and again in 1953–1954 with Mary Thorne Campbell, who became Mrs. Roebuck at the end of the 1947 season.

Carl taught at Dalhousie, 1942–1948, Chicago, 1948–1952, and spent a year in Princeton at the Institute for Advanced Study. From 1952 until his retirement in 1979 he was John Evans Professor of Classics and Chairman of the department at Northwestern University. On the Internet you will likely find him and his books (e.g., *The World of Ancient Times*, New York 1966) and articles under ancient history, economy, archaeology, under Messenia, Ionia, the Ionian League, Grain Trade/Greece and Egypt, White Ground plaques by the Cerberus Painter, etc.

Carl was a Canadian to the toes of his warm, woolen, hip-length hockey socks, which were hung by the chimney with care on Christmas Eve in the Saloni of Loring Hall. His dry, understated whimsical humor and quiet congeniality enlivened School trips (such as to Euboea over Easter, when the Pascal lambs were hanging in doorways as the procession of worshippers passed with lighted candles to the little Church of Aghia Anna). He was also one of a small intrepid band who pioneered to Asia Minor in the fall of 1938 (the first, perhaps, of the trips to Turkey that have since become an optional part of the School's Regular Program). The group had wangled permission to make their headquarters in the German excavation house at the foot of Priene, rumors of war notwithstanding. Turkish gendarmes guarding the house looked formidable as they solemnly scrutinized Carl's Canadian passport, holding all four documents upside down. Carl and his pipe were imperturbable throughout.

Doreen Canaday Spitzer

In October, the University of California at Los Angeles named its Institute of Archaeology in honor of Chairman of the Gennadeion Board and School Trustee, **Lloyd E. Cotsen**, in recognition of his longtime support of the Institute and his recent gift of $7 million towards its endowment. According to Richard M. Leventhal, Director of the Institute, Mr. Cotsen's gift will "completely transform the study of archaeology at UCLA," while Mr. Cotsen himself noted that "this Institute and its leadership are the vehicles that will carry on a vision of archaeology's future through the intellectual pursuit of knowledge and adventure."

School Trustee, **Malcolm H. Wiener**, was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cambridge, Massachusetts last October. As a Fellow of the Academy, Mr. Wiener is recognized for his distinguished contributions in the category of Social Arts and Sciences.

During September ceremonies at Anatolia College, inaugurating the Michael S. Dukakis Chair in Public Policy, Vasilis Papageorgopoulos, Mayor of Thessaloniki, and the municipal council bestowed honors, including the city's Gold Medal of St. Demetrios, upon **Governor Michael Dukakis**, Gennadius Library Trustee, *honoris causa*.

The latest book by School and Gennadeion Trustee, **Alan L. Boegehold**, *When a Gesture Was Expected: A Selection of Examples from Archaic and Classical Greek Literature,* was published at the end of October by Princeton University Press. As Mortimer Chambers, University of California, reports in his editorial review, "By focusing on gestures, facial expressions, and other nonverbal means of communication implied in Greek literature, Alan Boegehold gives the reader new tools with which to read long-famous works."

Official ceremonies held in July 1999 commemorated the beginning of reconstruction of the Temple of Nemean Zeus and planning for the second modern Nemean games. In the presence of the President of Greece, Constantine Stephanopoulos, **Stephen G. Miller**, University of California, Berkeley, Director of the Nemean Excavations, and Director of the School 1982–1987, and **James D. Muhly**, Director of the School, among others, addressed the crowds including a busload of School members.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded several School members research fellowships for the 2000–2001 academic year: **Peter M. Krentz**, Professor of Classics and History, Department of Classics, Davidson College, ASCSA Summer Sessions 1975, for "Ancient History: The Storm of War: Warfare in Archaic and Classical Greece;" **Jodi Magness**, Associate Professor, Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology, Tufts University, ASCSA Regular Member 1983–1984, for "Archaeology: The Archaeology of Qumran;" and **Douglas Olson**, Associate Professor, Department of Classical and Near Eastern Studies, University of Minnesota, Managing Committee Representative, for "Classical Literature: A New Text and Commentary on Aristophanes' Archarnians (425 B.C.E.)."

On leave from the Xavier University's Classics Department, Chairman and Associate Professor **George W. M. Harrison**, ASCSA Regular Member 1979–1980, ASCSA Associate Member 1980–1981, Managing Committee Representative, and **Carol R. Hershenson**, Instructor, ASCSA Regular Member 1982–1983, ASCSA Associate Member 1984–1987, have been awarded one-year Visiting Professorships at the Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations, Northeast Normal University, Changchun, the Peoples Republic of China. In addition to teaching, Harrison has assumed the duties of editor of the *Journal of Ancient Civilizations.* The second largest university in China, Northeast Normal University has the only graduate-level Classics program in China.

Josiah Ober, Professor and Chairman, Department of Classics, Princeton University, ASCSA Regular Member 1978–1979, was a star "talking head" in *The Greeks: Crucible of Civilization,* broadcast by PBS in February. With a book by the same name, written by Paul Cartledge, who also advised the production, as well as a Web site and DVD with additional content, "The Greeks" is the first of a series that will include a film on the age of Augustus.

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