

American
School
of Classical
Studies
at Athens

Newsletter

Summer 1984

80th Birthday Party for Sterling Dow

On January 17, 1984, friends and former students of Sterling Dow gathered at the Tavern Club in Boston to celebrate his 80th birthday.

Before the cocktail hour, Dow gave a lecture on Homer relating mainly to the authorship of the *Odyssey*. In part the answer to the question was determined on the basis of the extent of Homer's knowledge. To suggest the range of that knowledge, Dow produced the skull of a horse, demonstrating persuasively that there is an opening, precisely where Homer said it was, through which an arrow could have entered the brain of Nestor's horse in Book VIII of the *Iliad*. "Struck at the point of the head, where the utmost hairs of horses are grown along the skull, and which is a place most mortal," (R. Lattimore trans.). During cocktails (including ouzo!), Dow received a telephone call from an octet of well-wishers in Athens. A large Greek goat-bell summoned the company up to dinner, where their teacher presented his Ph.D.'s with gold-plated replicas of the Vapheio cups.

After dinner, there were speeches by Doreen C. Spitzer on behalf of the Trustees; James R. McCredie, a former Dow student, for the Managing Committee; Emily T. Vermeule on behalf of the Archaeological Institute of America, of which Dow is Honorary President; Leslie Threatte for the committee of former students who organized the *Festschrift* supplement to *Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies* in Dow's honor; Kent J. Rigsby, editor of *GRBS*. William M. Calder III read a poem composed for the occasion in Attic Greek elegiacs by G. L. Huxley. Zeph Stewart, speaking on behalf of former colleagues at Harvard, where Dow is Hudson Professor of Archaeology, Emeritus, remarked "If to be a 'good colleague' is to be one who is meek and quiet, always votes with the majority, never imposes on others by standing up for his own interests and his own students. I can assure you that Sterling was not a 'good colleague'. He was the con-



Sterling Dow with two of his former students, Hunter Lewis and Jim McCredie

structive, effective giant, initiating or supporting creative and positive projects, always four-square and honest, always thoughtful and outspoken." William T. Loomis, Secretary of the Trustees and former student, who spoke eloquently about Dow's beneficent and stimulating influence on his students and read a number of congratulatory messages, including a letter from W. French Anderson and a poem by Alan L. Boegehold. Dow's response was, as expected, amusing and enlightening. Among the more than 70 celebrants were Constantina Peppas-Delmousou, Director of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens, and Hunter Lewis, another former student who is now a trustee and Treasurer of the School.

Dow first came to the School in 1931 and stayed for five years. During these years, he began the study of inscribed ste-



C. Peppas-Delmousou

Continued on page 11

Trustees Host Luncheon at Mayer House and Preview of *Paris-Rome-Athens*

The exhibition of *Drawings of Classical Greek Architecture from the Ecole des Beaux Arts*, on view at the IBM Gallery of Science and Art in New York during February and March, provided an opportunity, graciously accorded by Mr. Eugene Fairfield of the IBM Corporation, for the Trustees to entertain special friends of the School. Mayer House drawing room featured our own "mini-exhibit" of architectural drawings by Gorham P. Stevens, of monuments in Corinth and on the Acropolis, and of the Palace of Nestor at Pylos by Piet de Jong, and by Edward Tilton, of the Argive Heraion, as well as photographs of the School's reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos in the Athenian Agora. Guests at the luncheon heard Homer Thompson, who supervised this reconstruction, describe movingly the significance and the utility of such historic and intrinsically beautiful drawings. Among the guests were Aristides Caratzas, Mr. and Mrs. George Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Griffin, Cyril Harris, David Hupper, Mrs. Michael Jaharis, Mr. and

Mrs. Manuel Kulukundis, Mr. and Mrs. Dimitri Manthos, Joseph V. Noble, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Sackler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Stahl, Malcolm Wiener and Russell Wilkinson. Veronique Rabin-Legall and François Wehrlin, Director of the Beaux Arts, were also present.

The paintings and drawings in the exhibition were done by winners of the coveted Prix de Rome, starting in 1845 when they were permitted to go to Greece and further east; their assignment or "envoi" was to depict the major classical sites as they found them, and then to reconstruct them on paper. Many of the paintings are in color and of monumental scale. As Trustee Vice-president Robert A. McCabe said, "We know of no works which so successfully evoke the splendor of ancient Greece as these."

A magnificent catalogue (\$45), prepared by the Ecole nationale supérieure des Beaux Arts, Paris, and Barbara Rose of the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, is available while the supply lasts, from either of these sources. A pamphlet and checklist with illustrations in color may be had from the office of the ASCSA, at no charge.



Benoit Loviot, Parthenon, restoration detail 1879-81, water-color over India ink outline. Ecole des Beaux-Arts

It's Here At Last!



The long-awaited "second half century" *History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1939-1980*, by

Lucy Shoe Meritt, is now available from the Publications Office, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, 08540. The first of the School's books to be entirely typeset in-house on the Ibycus system, it has become immediately an indispensable reference volume in constant use, providing a wealth of information and detail, and suffused with the unique spirit of the School, of which the author herself is an indisputable embodiment.

Four copies of the earlier *History of the ASCSA, 1882-1942*, by Louis E. Lord, published in 1947, are still on hand in the Publications Office; the last remaining ten are in Athens. The two volumes together may be had for \$20.00; separately the Lord *History* is \$7.50; the Meritt *History*, \$15.00. There is a supply of the latter in Athens also.

The entire School is indebted to Lucy Meritt for a tremendously successful job, superbly, meticulously, and lovingly done.

Ἀκούε! It's Complicated But It Works!

Reading Lucy Meritt's history of the last fifty years of the American School, one is opportunely reminded that our primary purpose is to advance classical scholarship, by teaching, research and excavation. In the past century some 2300 students and senior scholars, American, Canadian and a few of foreign nationality, have worked at the School, have returned to teach in over 250 colleges, universities and secondary schools, or have pursued influential careers in museums, architecture, law, theology or business. Their research publications in classical studies have enriched the field immeasurably.

The organization of the School is of a Byzantine complexity. Centers in Athens, Corinth, Princeton and New York, with buildings and equipment in all four; staff in Greece and in the U.S.; core teaching programs in Athens and in Corinth; two major libraries with archives and collections; a permanent center for research in classical archaeology at the Stoa of Attalos; on-going excavations or surveys in many parts of Greece; publication of

Hesperia, numerous monograph series, Picture Books and the *Newsletter*; services to members: legal, medical, postal, book-keeping, personal and public-related; multiple concerns and responsibilities of the Managing Committee, Trustees and Alumnae/i. A variety of functions must be carried out, in two fluctuating currencies, in a climate of sensitivity to, but avoidance of political involvement with, the government of our host country.

Each of these many components of the School is necessary to the strength of the institution as a whole. The visibility and popular appeal of excavation, for example, can focus public attention on the School's financial needs. Much collective wisdom, much good will, as well as many differing individual points of view contribute, and, yes, even compromise on occasion, in order to achieve the unity of purpose which makes the School the effective institution it is.

Doreen C. Spitzer

E. A. Whitehead Fund

The trustees have announced the formation of the Elizabeth A. Whitehead Memorial Fund in honor of the School's immediate past president. All gifts to the Fund, which is part of the Centennial Endowment Fund, have been matched under the terms of the School's grant by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. At the end of May, gifts to this Fund totalled close to \$175,000.



Elizabeth A. Whitehead

Corporate Sponsors Program Is Growing

The School's Corporate Sponsors Program under the initial chairmanship of Trustee Emeritus John J. McCloy has attracted major support. Designed to increase the School's visibility among corporations, particularly those doing business in Greece, the Program's charter members include:

Atlantic Richfield
Chemical Bank
CITIBANK/CITICORP
Exxon Educational Foundation
Ford Motor Company Fund
Grace Foundation
Manufacturer's Hanover Trust Company
Mobil Oil
Neutrogena

We hope that this list will continue to grow as additional corporations contribute to the School's work both in Greece and in the U.S.A. with an annual corporate membership gift of between \$1,000 and \$5,000.

Laura Gadbery to be First Kress Fellow

The Samuel H. Kress Foundation has awarded funds for three years of study for a doctoral fellowship each year in the History of Art at the School. This grant will enable an advanced Fellow of the School to remain in Athens to pursue independent research toward the Ph.D.

Laura Gadbery, now in her third year at the School, will examine what may be learned from study of the inscribed and/or architecturally molded bases, found in the excavations of the Athenian Agora, on which statues were mounted in antiquity. Understandably there are more bases extant than there are statues. Examination of size, material, tooling, methods of attachment, typographical analysis, topographical setting, purpose (cult or votive or commemorative) may bring interesting new evidence to bear on interpretation, identification and dating of the sculptures themselves.

Miss Gadbery has worked on wall paintings from the School's excavations at Corinth as well as on coins at Samothrace.

Major Gifts and Grants From Foundations

Recent gifts to the School include two awards from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation: the second installment of \$25,000 on a three-year grant of \$75,000 in support of the Director of the Gennadius Library, and an additional grant of \$100,000 to help defray expenses of the Study Center at the Agora.

The L.A.W. Fund forwarded the second payment of \$10,000 on a three-year grant of \$30,000 which has been added to the Centennial Fund, and the Henry M. Blackmer Foundation made a grant of \$5,000 to the Gennadius Library Endowment. The N. Demos Foundation continues to support the services of an archivist in the Gennadeion. This year's grant of \$15,000 will enable Miss Christina Varda to complete cataloguing the papers of Heinrich Schliemann (see *Newsletter*, Fall 1980, p. 1, and this issue, p. 8, for more details).

As we go to press, we are pleased to record two additional grants. The Jessie Ball duPont Religious, Charitable and Educational Fund has awarded \$25,000 toward the Mellon challenge grant. In 1980/81 Thomas W. Jacobsen was the Jessie Ball duPont Special Research Fellow. The Arthur Vining Davis Foundations, whose grants of recent years established the School's office in Mayer House, has awarded \$25,000 toward the Elizabeth A. Whitehead Fund, the income from which will be used, according to the Foundations' policy, to support a scholar working in this country: for the year 1984/85, the Lerna Fellow, Dr. Martha Wiencke.



Laura Gadbery

A graduate of the University of Kansas, she is a candidate for the Ph.D. at the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University.

Who Is What Election Results

New Members of the Managing Committee:

William Murray, University of South Florida; Mark Toher, Union College, Schenectady, NY (both new Cooperating Institutions); and Susan Rotroff, Hunter College.

The Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, 1985-1988:

John McK. Camp, presently Assistant Field Director of the Agora Excavations.

Special Research Fellow, 1986/87:

Emmett L. Bennett, Jr., of the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Directors of the 1985 Summer Session:

James Dengate, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, ASCSA 1965-1967, 1973-1975, and John Overbeck, ASCSA 1955/56, 1979/80.

New Members of Committees:

Executive: Mary C. Sturgeon and William D. E. Coulson (1984-1988)

Committees: L. Vance Watrous, Sharon Herbert, and Karl Kilinski (1984-1986)

Admissions and Fellowships: Rhys Townsend (1984-1988)

Gennadius Library: Pierre MacKay and Marie Spiro (1984-1988)

Summer Session: Robert L. Pounder (1984-1988)

Publications: Mary B. Moore (1984-1989) and Karen D. Vitelli (1984-1987)

New England Gentleman . . . Honorary Citizen of Athens

When Charles Hill Morgan died in Amherst, on April 4, 1984 the School lost not only the one who had served it in more capacities than any other in its century of history but one who had given it a heart of devotion unsurpassed by any and equalled by few.

Born in Worcester, Massachusetts on September 19, 1902 and educated at the Hotchkiss School and Harvard University, Charlie Morgan was a rare combination of artistic talents and tastes with administrative skills and practical business sense. An artist at heart to whom beauty of line, mass, color, and sound from every age and area, man-made or in nature were the bread of life, he early elected to concentrate his professional career on the study and teaching of the history of art with special emphasis at first on ancient Greek monuments, notably sculpture. From the time he came to the School at Athens as a student in 1926 and again in 1928-1929 his heart and mind were inextricably tied to Greece and its people and to the School, and he went on to fill all these offices: Member of the Managing Committee 1932 to death, Visiting Professor 1933-1934, Research Fellow 1952-1953 and Spring 1960, Assistant Director 1935-1936, Director of the School and Field Director of the Corinth Excavations 1936-1938, Chairman of the Managing Committee 1950-1960, Trustee 1950 until his death. After his student year at the School, he taught Classical Archaeology for a year at Bryn Mawr before going to Amherst College in 1930. From then on his life became a two-fold dedication to Amherst and to the School at Athens, for the one to building the Department of Art and the Mead Art Museum, for the other especially after World War II, to rebuilding the School.



Director Morgan looks for Byzantine pottery joins in the Corinth parietema, Fall 1937
Photo by Herbert List

These are the facts. They hardly suggest the man behind them, the artist's and the scholar's vision, the vigorous energy, the masterly understanding of people which brought these visions to splendid reality. His own convictions were so strong

and so sincere and his unstinting hard work so contagious that others were drawn to follow his lead and believe with him that what seemed impossible could be accomplished; and it was, with his guidance. Part of this infectiousness stemmed from his own joy and excitement in what he was doing. No one who shared his plans for the construction of Mead or his acquisitions for its collections will forget the glint in his eye and the ring in his voice as he reported this point reached or that portrait secured. The same was true of every stage in the extensive excavation of the



Gate of the American School at Old Corinth

heart of Corinth before the War—although Charlie was heard to observe that "if excavation continues at this pace we'll be at it for a thousand years, and by then we'll have to start all over again!" Later the plans for completion of the original area of the Athenian Agora excavations and their publication, the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos, all were accomplished against staggering financial and other odds; then the Arthur Vining Davis Wing of the Blegen Library, the reinstallation of the Corinth Museum after the War, and always the School's day to day needs.

It was a marvel to his friends how Charlie found the time, thought and energy for not only these predominant interests and activities but also many others: three years service in combat intelligence with the 9th Air Force and the 1st Allied Airborne Army in England, France and Germany, retiring as Colonel but retaining close contact; American International College of Springfield, Mass., the Archaeological Institute of America, and the American Farm School in Salonike on whose boards he served; his own drawing and sketching for pleasure; his collecting; his gourmet cooking shared with friends; the gardening which delighted his aesthetic sense but also, as he once said, "digging in the earth with your hands is the best remedy for the frustrations of administration

and human nature"; his teaching of the history of art which gave satisfaction for a lifetime to generations of Amherst men (and to Trinity men when he also headed the Art Department there in 1964-1966). His research and writing ranged from 5th-century Greek sculpture to Byzantine pottery, to Michelangelo, to Thomas Cole, to the Amherst family portraits, to George Bellows, with each of which he struck a sympathetic chord, communicated in graceful prose, borrowing rhythms and cadences from the wordless music that was such a leisure-time delight. [Beethoven's *Apassionata*, on a hand-cranked victrola in the saloni of the Corinth excavation house in 1937 was one of his favorites.]

Rather than rephrase, may I quote from the recent *History of the American School* "[Charlie] was at home with and trusted by all groups of the School family; the Trustees, the Managing Committee and its committees, the staff and student members as well as the large group of people of all kinds whom he interested in the work of the School as he traveled country-wide. There was no aspect of the School's endeavors which he did not make it his business to understand and to follow in detail, to take an active part in planning and often also in executing. Each member of the School felt Morgan's genuine sympathy for his particular business and its needs and knew his loyalty and absolute fairness to all; at the same time all recognized his uncanny ability to keep all



Managing Committee Chairman, Charles Hill Morgan II, with Arthur Vining Davis in the Agora, Athens, August 1959

Fiftieth Birthday of the Corinth Museum



CHM II, Trustee Emeritus, presenting testimonial decree to the McCredies on the Centennial trip to Macedonia, 1981. At left, Gail Edwards. Photo by Cindi Canaday

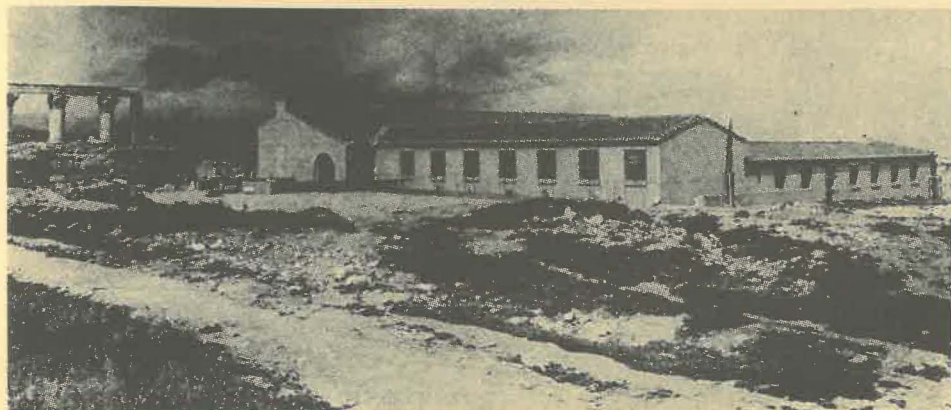
threads of the multicolored tapestry each in its proper place in the over-all pattern so that the design of greatness for the School which he had envisaged came out bold and clear and harmonious in the end . . . Even as he himself, artist-scholar and business man, kept these two always in balance, so he kept his magnificent vision of the scholarly potentialities of the School in truly Hellenic proportion to his practical sense of what was financially possible; but he worked as Chairman indefatigably with dauntless courage and faith to increase and improve both, as he continued to do in the two decades as Trustee.

"Few institutions have the good fortune the School has enjoyed to have had three great 'founders': Charles Eliot Norton whose vision and drive created it; Edward Capps whose wisdom, foresight, and dynamic force regenerated it after the first World War; and finally Charles Hill Morgan, truly a third *κτίστης καὶ εὐεργέτης* whose whole head, heart, and hand were selflessly devoted to recreating, after the second World War, a School stronger, more versatile, more effective in furthering its purposes, of international stature, which would in the last third of its first century approach fulfillment of the vision and the faith he and the other two had in it."

It was typical of Charlie that he never spoke of honors, but we do know of these: L.H.D. University of Vermont, Allied Legion of Merit Award, Belgian Croix de Guerre, Honorary Citizen of Athens, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Phoenix of Greece.

On April 30, 1934 the Museum of the American School at Old Corinth formally opened its doors. The gift of Mrs. William H. Moore of New York, in memory of her father, Judge Edward Alonzo Small, it was among the first of the choice museums built by the School on the site of a dig of major importance. Mrs. Moore, already a generous donor, gave forty thousand dollars for its construction and ten thousand more for its endowment. Additions have

of course been made to it as the excavations have expanded and the finds increased, but the initial plan was so well designed, by W. Stuart Thompson, that fifty years later it is still one of the most attractive museums in Greece. Its location is inconspicuous and beautifully landscaped, its interior court and galleries cool and inviting, and its many unique antiquities handsomely and intelligibly displayed. ASCSA salutes the Corinth Museum on looking so well at its half century!



The Corinth Museum in 1934, and in 1984



For those who had the privilege of working with Charlie Morgan the final word must be a less public, more private one, our sense of deep loss of a true friend, kind, thoughtful, generous. His friendship carried the integrity which characterized his whole life.

Lucy Shoe Meritt

Former students, colleagues and friends of Charles Morgan who wish to honor him may contribute to the endowment of the School. To date, over \$10,500 has been received for the Centennial Fund in his memory.



New Volume in the Corinth Series

The long-awaited *Corinth*, Volume XV, Part iii, *The Potters' Quarter, The Pottery*, by A. N. Stillwell and J. L. Benson, with contributions by A. L. Boegehold and C. G. Boulter, is now available from the Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, 08540. The price is \$75, with discount for libraries of ASCSA supporting institutions.



Lois Ashton Larson, teacher of Classics

The Magic of a Dedicated Teacher

Lois Ashton Larson (1905–1983) was an exciting, stimulating teacher who made the classics come alive at York Community High School in Elmhurst, Illinois, for nearly forty years. She had been one of the four members of the School's Summer Session led by Louis Lord in July of 1939, when Gorham Stevens was Director of the School. Mrs. Larson requested that, upon her death, any tributes should be in the form of support for the School which had "made all the difference" in her teaching. The resulting flood of contributions was so great that we asked her husband and some of her colleagues and students to tell us more about her.

Warren Larson writes: "They called it magic. Students enrolled in Latin just to gain admission to her attic which was crammed with products of the imagination and creativity of thirty-eight years of teaching Latin; props made for special events with which Lois introduced classics to York school scholars. Red paper hats, for celebrating the Saturnalia with cries of 'To Saturnalis!' Black arm bands worn on the Ides of March to commemorate the death of Caesar. Murals painted for the symposia, royal purple robes and white togas, "authentic" armor for mock gladiatorial combat. Many of her students went on to distinguished careers which was a satisfaction to Lois whether those careers were in classics or physics, banking or publishing.

"Lois graduated from De Pauw University in 1926, took a master's degree at the University of Michigan [one of her fellow graduate students there was Homer Thompson] and came to York as a teacher of Latin and English in 1930. In 1938 she went to Rome and the next year joined the Summer Session of the ASCSA. It was

here she always said, that she found the greatest inspiration for her teaching career."

The four students of that summer-on-the-verge-of-war travelled in an old touring car with ising-glass curtains and jump seats, driven by the School's "Kimon". James Constantine [retired from the University of Virginia] was one of those four. He recalls sharing thirst-quenching "karpouzi" with Lois on the Peloponnesian trip. "She was always gay and good-humored, and her keen mind missed nothing".

Marion Stone of Clearwater, Florida visited the School with Louis Lord's Aeneid Cruise back in 1930 and later became Lois Larson's closest friend. Mrs. Stone sends a gift to the School each year to honor Lois Larson's birthday, "ex animo".

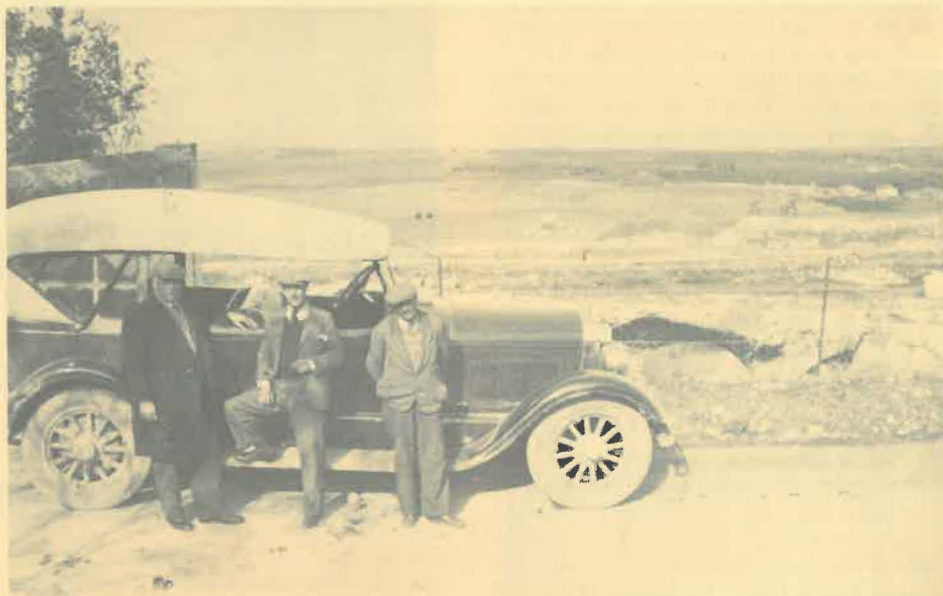
Active all of her life in classical affiliations, on her retirement in 1966 Mrs. Larson embarked on serious study of the flora of the Mediterranean and travelled through Sicily with former student Joe Carter.

Professor Carter, now head of the Classics Department, University of Texas at Austin, says of Lois Larson: "She was by any standards an extraordinary teacher. She had the gift to see the latent abilities and possibilities—intellectual, artistic, organizational—in numerous students lucky enough to study Latin with her. She had the good sense to encourage them and the

perseverance to develop them. Many remained close friends throughout her life. Her enthusiasm was phenomenal, for history, literature and art of all periods but especially of the Classical Mediterranean. She read deeply the scholarly works in her field and she loved to make connections between that world—very much alive in her—of Caesar, Cicero and Vergil, and our own. When a connection, her own or someone else's, was particularly good, it triggered instant laughter, a really unique expression of joy which carried all before it. She was generous with her time. I remember with particular gratitude the efforts she made to introduce her high school students to her friends on university faculties and to their libraries, as well as the after school translating sessions she held for specially interested students.

"The connections Lois made were intellectual, but also, and most important, they were personal—her friends whom she knew, admired and loved, who had been students at the American School or who had taught there. The School was her mecca when she sought the wildflowers of Greece which her husband photographed and about which she both read and lectured to groups in the Chicago area. As always, her enthusiasm was infectious."

It is good to know that the ASCSA contributed to the magic of this dedicated teacher. It is in large part for that, after all, that we are in business.



School trip drivers in the 30's, Kimon, Mitso and Yanni

It's a Μικρόκοσμος After All

Bruce Lansdale, Director of the American Farm School in Salonika, on a fund-raising tour of the U.S., was a donor to the blood bank at Riverside Church one day. On the cot next to his reclined a young lady who was visibly apprehensive about the procedure. Talking, to keep her spirits up, each

learned that the other was involved in Greece. She turned out to be Camilla Morgan, teacher of classics at the Lincoln School and a member of Summer Session 1984 at ASCSA, on the Adelaide Hahn scholarship of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States.

On the Trail of Pausanias in the Peloponnesos

Joan and Fred Winter, Senior Associate Members of the School, on leave from the University of Toronto, report on their research.

We are pleased to be spending the academic year 1983/84 at ASCSA. Having no "official" function to perform, we are devoting a good deal of time to travel outside Athens, in pursuit of our current major interests: the itineraries of the second-century A.D. traveller, Pausanias, in the Peloponnesos (especially Lakonia and Arkadia), and a re-examination of a number of minor temples and townsites, explored many decades ago and not seriously reconsidered until recently.

A major factor of our interest in Pausanias, we must admit, is that it takes us into some of the most spectacular terrain in Greece outside of the northern Pindus region. Mts. Parnon and Taygetos in Lakonia and the high mountains of northern Arkadia surely have few, if any, rivals for scenic beauty. Moreover the present time is excellent for travel in these regions. Many are accessible by new roads but still little changed; it is possible to cover more ground now than in the early days when most exploration had to be done on foot. Some of the new roads are not yet very good, to be sure, but we take the optimistic view that a road cannot be classed as impassable until one has tried and become hopelessly stuck! So far, we have not needed a tow truck although we cannot honestly recommend riding eight kilometers of rough road sitting on the fenders of a tractor!

Of course we have tried to concentrate on those parts of Pausanias' travels about which there is disagreement (even if this means adding to the already extensive literature on the subject!); for example, the ancient traveller's route from Lerna into Lakonia, and to the coastal and inland sites he mentions East and South of Mt. Parnon. We believe that we are one up on Pausanias, since we doubt that he crossed this mountain massif, as we have done, in the wake of a heavy snowfall!

Of the temples and shrines we have visited, many are in Arkadia. Closer study of these little-known monuments will add a new dimension to our appreciation of Greek sacred architecture for many of them lie outside the mainstream of classical architectural development. In the field of civic architecture too, such long-familiar sites as the Agoras of Mantinea and Arkadian Orchomenos, which are still discussed on the basis of interpretations of 70-90 years ago, bear re-examination now that we know more about Greek secular architecture.

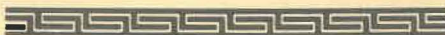


"On the other side of Gythium by the sea is . . . Zarax [Fred Winter on the acropolis]. The best shellfish for the manufacturers of purple dye, after those of Phoenicia, are to be found on the coast of Laconia." Pausanias, III.21.6



"The promontory of Taenarum projects into the sea 150 stades, with the harbors Achilleus and Psamathus . . . Among other offerings is a bronze statue of Arion the harper on a dolphin." Pausanias, III.25.4-7

All in all, we are having a profitable if strenuous year, alternating field trips with periods of study and preparation in the Blegen Library—where we are especially grateful for the stability and comfort of the seating arrangements!



Correction Please!

The address of Philipp von Zabern, given on page 14 of the *Newsletter*, Winter 1984, for ordering Volume III of the Keos series, should read:

Postfach 4065 (new number)
Welschnonnengasse 13a
D-6500 Mainz, West Germany



"You come to Athene where the Aeginetans once made their home, another village Neris and the largest, Eva. Above the village rises Mt. Parnon on which the border of Lacedaemonia meets the borders of the Argives and the people of Tegea." Pausanias, II.38.6-7

The Schliemann Archives

From Frank Walton's *Griffon*, from the *Lord and the Meritt Histories of the School* and from other sources, the following sketch is drawn of the many uses, to date, of the Schliemann archives in the possession of the Gennadeion.

1937, Madame Melas, daughter of Schliemann, gives diaries, letters and papers of her father to the Library. 1942, Shirley Weber, Librarian of the Gennadeion 1937-1953, edits *Schliemann's First Visit to America 1850-1851* as Gennadeion Monograph II. 1953 and 1958, Ernst Meyer, with the cooperation of Schliemann descendants, publishes two volumes of letters. 1961, Schliemann's journey to America for his divorce from his Russian wife is described in *Schliemann in Indianapolis* edited by Eli Lilly whose gift of \$60,000 at this time enabled the library to purchase the rest of the available Schliemann material. 1966, Lynn and Gray Pool research the archives for *One Passion, Two Loves* and subsequently give to the School a complete set of photographs made from the original sources. Two of these are reproduced here. 1975, Irving Stone in his foreword to *Greek Treasure* writes that he was in Athens when the Gennadeion purchased from the last Schliemann grandsons a suitcase full of letters between Henry and Sophia and the Engastromenos family and expresses gratitude to Dr. Francis R. Walton and his assistants at the Gennadeion "for their unfailing kindness and helpfulness in my work on their Schliemann archives." 1984, it is rumored that the BBC will present a program on Schliemann in the fall.

Against this background, Archivist Christina Varda (Newsletter, Spring 1980) gives the following report on the near completion of her monumental work.

It is clear that the papers of Heinrich Schliemann form by far the most voluminous of all the archives in the Gennadius Library. This important material, acquired over the last half century, although researched from time to time had never been thoroughly and professionally classified or indexed.

Thanks to a succession of generous grants from the Demos Foundation, the entire corpus of Schliemann papers will soon be available to scholars in organized form. The enormous volume of correspondence now being catalogued will provide considerably more information about this dedicated Homeric scholar, linguist, traveller, and pioneer excavator, who was also a keen if acerbic observer of life and people.

The nature of the material, upon further study, has proved to be richly diverse, suggesting new areas of related investigation. Letters concern his commercial activities, family relations, his intellectual evolution, discussions with eminent persons of his time, specific archaeological prob-



Heinrich and Sophia Schliemann, Wilhelm Dörpfeld and friends. Photos from Gennadius Archives

lems, transactions with his publishers, translators, and booksellers. The orderly accessibility of the material will make it possible for the researcher to discover further intriguing aspects of Schliemann's controversial personality and achievement which have fascinated people ever since this man first set a pick to Trojan soil.



"Which Troy do I come from?"



Anastasia Condas, chairman Bay Area Friends of the Gennadeion, with members of the Hellenic American Professional Society, Helen Delevois and George Thodos, contributors. Beyond, Dr. Panagopoulos and Mr. and Mrs. Petrakis, parents of Susan, Edward Capps Fellow for 1984/85 at ASCSA

New Greek-American Friends for the Gennadeion



Responding enthusiastically to the lectures given in the San Francisco Bay Area by Director of the Gennadeion Beata Panagopoulou, in December 1983 and January 1984, a local committee has organized under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ann Condas, to promote further interest in and support of the library. Institutions taking part in the program include the Democritos Society, headed by Professor Yotopoulos of Stanford University, and the Hellenic American Professional Society of California whose president is Helen Ernst of Menlo Park. Many of these new friends of the Gennadeion already have first-hand acquaintance with the riches of this library.

The first event presented by the newly formed group was a lecture on "The Forgotten Treasures of the Gennadeion" given on April 27 by Dr. E. P. Panagopoulos at Lone Mountain College of the University of San Francisco. "Nondas", long-time professor of American Constitutional History at the University of California, San Jose, is a popular purveyor of modern Greek to students at ASCSA; by no means least, he is the husband of the director of the Gennadeion.

Interested persons living in the Bay Area may write for details to Mrs. Ann Condas, 17766 Hillside Court, Castro Valley, CA, 94546, or phone (415) 538-3769.

Walton Lecture

A report of the 3rd annual Walton Lecture, held at the Gennadius Library on April 3, 1984, will appear in the *Newsletter*, Fall 1984.

ASCSA Host To Young Presidents

Some thirty-six members of the organization of "under-fifty" presidents of American businesses, with their wives, enjoyed an "academy" in Classical Greece, with emphasis on Philip and Alexander. Under the tutelage of Eugene Borza (S1957, 1967-68), and other classicists, the group, organized by Hunter Rawlings of the Classics Department of the University of Colorado, met in Thessalonike the last week in May to visit the Macedonian tombs at Vergina and tour the splendid exhibition in the new wing of the Museum. In Athens, they engaged in appropriately Socratic dialogue with Bill Dinsmoor, Dan Pullen, Steve Koob and others of the School staff, who then showed them around the Agora. Following a tour of the Gennadeion the group attended a reception in the School garden and heard a lively talk by Director Steve Miller. The Young Presidents on this trip were an interested and receptive group and came away thinking well of Greece and our American presence there.



The staff of the Gennadius Library: l. to r., Makis Tarlantas, Kristina Varda, Sophie Papageorgiou, Artemis Nikolaidou, Sophia Valatsou, Ioannis Mandelos. Photo by David Jordan

The Waltons from Athens to Washington

At the time of Francis Walton's departure from Athens in September 1983 after his twenty-one years of outstanding service to the ASCSA as Director of the Gennadius Library, the staff of the library presented to Mary C. Walton for Frank, a silver box inscribed "To our beloved Francis R. Wal-

ton, a souvenir of our esteem and love from [l. to r.] Makis, Kristina, Sophie, Artemis, Sophia, Ioannis."

Frank and Mary Walton are now ensconced at 5420 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C., where he is doing a lot of reading and she has recently had a show of her watercolor paintings.



J. J. Augustin

J. J. Augustin 1904–1984

"That is no problem," the signature of J.J. Augustin, will long continue to symbolize the contribution to the School of one of our staunchest friends, who died at his home in Locust Valley, New York on March 1, 1984.

When the School undertook to manage all the stages of its publications and appointed an editor to do so, the volume of work was greater than our good friends the J. H. Furst Company could handle. Someone mentioned Augustin to the editor. The immediate response to her exploratory letter was the first of innumerable phone calls with the same cheery "That is no problem; may I come to your office tomorrow?" From that day in 1950 for over a quarter of its century the School enjoyed an unusual bond with a scholar publisher and his firm in Glückstadt which had had over 300 years experience in printing fine scholarly works.

Johannes Jakob Augustin, born in 1904, had followed the family tradition of being apprenticed to every aspect of the business, then pursuing his own academic training in art, music, and languages, especially Oriental languages, in Innsbruck, Leipzig, Vienna, Paris, and London. In 1932 he returned to join the firm in Glückstadt as his father's second in command. King Christian IV of Denmark had authorized the foundation of this printing office in 1632; thus it was one of the earliest printers in northern Europe. It had been owned and operated since 1775 by the Augustin family, and it was noted for printing in some 108 languages and 30-odd alphabets other than the Latin. But in 1936 strength of conviction caused J.J. to flee from family, business, and homeland to start on his own in the United States. He often spoke of how immediately he felt at home in this country which he had visited first in 1932 to establish professional connections. He became a devoted and happy United States citizen.

J.J. soon discovered with regret the paucity of printers in the United States willing to undertake scholarly publications in the small editions such works require. He began to fill that need, and when, after World War II, connections were re-established with the plant in Glückstadt, he saw the possibility of helping both his friends in the United States and the people of his hometown. He would handle the manuscripts from his office in Locust Valley as an American firm, but would have the printing done in the Glückstadt plant where the work would help the residents of that small town in Schleswig-Holstein get on their feet again; many of them were descendants of those who had worked in the printing office since 1632. That the American School was one of the first of those many American academic organizations to work with the Augustin firm was a piece of the good fortune the School has enjoyed in its century of life.

No official member of the School family could have had its interests more at heart. From that first day in 1950 through the more than a quarter century, J.J., the Long Island publisher, headed the printing firm in Germany as its representative in this country, even after his eyes began to fail and his son, who shares many of his qualities, succeeded him. A distinguished list of the School's publications reflects J.J.'s careful supervision and concern as well as his fine sense of design. In addition to the thirteen volumes of the already established *Corinth* series which he printed for us, the School inaugurated four other series which he designed with a sensitive feeling for how a scholarly work should appear: *Athenian Agora* of which he did nineteen varied volumes, *Isthmia*, three

volumes, *Lerna*, two, and the first *Keos* volume, as well as two *Gennadeion Catalogues*, a *Gennadeion Monograph*, *Nemea*, and *Propylaia to the Athenian Akropolis*. His devotion to the School and its members was so great that he acted as publisher for a festschrift for one of those members, subsidizing a major part of it himself.

J.J.'s standards of precision and excellence in printing were equalled by his willingness, nay eagerness, to take no end of pains to make things correct and precisely what was wanted, no matter how difficult. It was not merely a wish to please his editors; it was his own desire to have his firm produce a work of scholarly worth, lasting beauty, and high quality. It was a personal satisfaction to him to have a part in adding to the scholarly output, particularly in humanistic studies, especially language and literature, art and archaeology. His learning and interest in these fields was wide and keen. Every volume received his own personal care through every phase of production. He worked with each of his editors as a professional colleague and, above all, as a friend. His visits were memorable for his resourceful and helpful solutions to printing problems, but equally for discussions of the many facets of life that interested him: art, letters, history, people and their thoughts, groups or individuals whom he could help in some way, especially young people, his family and its traditions for which he had a deep attachment, and, of top priority to him, music. His understanding of people with penetration, humor, and sympathy, his warm-heartedness and generosity, his integrity made him a friend for whom we shall be forever grateful.

Lucy Shoe Meritt



The printing house of J. J. Augustin in Glückstadt



E. Vermeule presents greetings from the Archaeological Institute of America; at left, S. Tracy, D. C. Spitzer

The "After-Tea Talks" 1966/67-1983/84

In the past two years, one of the primary tasks of the Secretary of the School has been to arrange for the so-called "After-Tea Talks". The early history of these talks goes back to 1966/67 when Sterling Dow, the Annual Professor at the School in that year, initiated this new academic activity. The information below is drawn from his report.

The After-Tea talks were modelled on brief informal talks held after lunch at Dartmouth, Berkeley, and Harvard. These consisted of a ten-minute presentation of material prepared by an instructor or a student, followed by twenty minutes of general discussion. These first such talks at the School took place every Tuesday, promptly at 5:40 after tea. West (Loring Hall) House provided the meeting place, every session having at least fifteen in attendance. Speakers included students who had been at the School at least one year, as well as senior persons in alternate weeks, though an exception was made for one first year student, Stephen Tracy [now at Ohio State University whose specialty is Greek letter forms]. The only speaker not a member of the School community was Peter Green, a guest and visitor to Athens [*Ancient Greece*, Thames and Hudson Ltd., London 1973, and others.] Of the twenty speakers that first year most were men; as Mr. Dow observed, "One defect is that only three women appear." The audience, on the other hand, was not restricted to the School community but included persons from the nearby British and Swedish Schools as well as frequent visitors.

The most interesting feature of these first After-Tea Talks was the variety of topics. Out of twenty subjects, six covered issues of Ancient Greek literature and language, ten focused on Archaeology, History, and Epigraphy, one on Ancient Greek Medicine, and two examined aspects of Byzantine and Modern Greece. As Sterling Dow noted, "Anyone who doubts the diversity and generosity of interests in gen-

eral or who fears that Classical Studies lack vitality should have been present."

These words ring equally true today. What started as an experiment has become an established practice in the subsequent years. Naturally, some details have changed. The talks now begin at 6:00 and vary in length from half to one hour; both tea and talks take place in the Loring Hall saloni, although even there it is often S.R.O. Further, the talks bring together an increasing number of scholars from the other Foreign Schools at Athens and from the Greek academic community to share with us their knowledge and their work in progress. Thus, even wider diversity continues to characterize both speakers and subject.

The 1983/84 talks have been arranged in two groups: one to coincide with the School's winter term, i.e. from late November till late March; the other, to begin after the Open Meeting on April 8. I am happy to report that the ratio of women to men is now 1:2. A popular innovation this year has been the buffet-reception offered by the Director in the "Piano Nobile" following the discussions. The setting and the collection provides just the relaxed atmosphere conducive to a continuing exchange of information and ideas between speaker and listeners; the custom is proving to be a valuable contribution to international scholarship and friendship.

Angeliki Petropoulou
"Secretary of the Exterior"

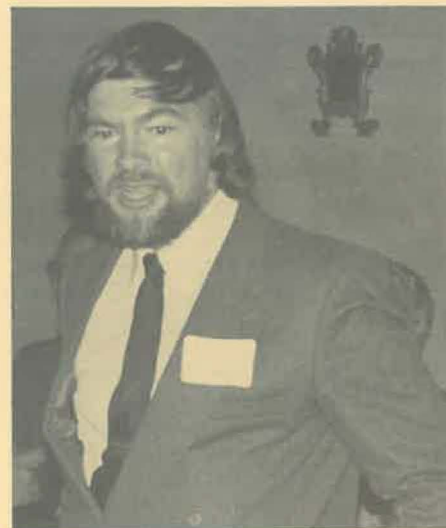
See also "After-Tea Talks Illustrate Diverse Scholarship," *Newsletter*, Fall 1979, p. 5.

[The After-Tea Talk on April 17, by Professor Frederick Winter of the University of Toronto, an authority on Greek fortifications, featured new interpretations of old excavations at Orchomenos (Arcadia) and Megalopolis. See page 7 for an account of the Winters' peripatetic topographical research during this year spent at the School.]

Dow Birthday Party, Continued from page 1

lai, and the reading of difficult (often erased) inscriptions, by means of multiple improved squeezes (the collection of squeezes at Harvard, about 3000 in number, is largely composed of squeezes which Dow made himself). He also identified the Greek Cult Tables, discovered the largest surviving foot of Serapis, and identified the Kleroterion (the allotment machine by which Athenian magistrates were selected). *Prytaneis* (*Hesperia*, Supplement I), which founded the study of the Agora's leading class of inscriptions, also was the work of these years.

Since his first visit to Athens, Dow has returned often and was Annual Professor in 1966-67, during which year he organized the weekly talks at tea. Dow's uncanny success at suggesting paper and thesis topics to students and his unselfish encouragement of their own ideas has extended his influence on the intellectual life of the School far beyond the 30 students who wrote Ph.D. theses under him. We all join in wishing him *Χρόνια Πολλά*.



Leslie Threatte, organizer of the Festschrift, and W. T. Loomis, of the Birthday Party



Photos by Edmond J. Morrissey



**A Photographic Journey
Through Time: 1940–1984
An Exhibition of Photos
by Alison Frantz**

Charles Chetham, Director of the Smith College Museum of Art, calls Alison Frantz "one of the distinguished photographers of her generation . . . whose work, appearing in scholarly and popular publications, has often formed the first visual experience of the ancient world for many." The exhibition, celebrating her 60th reunion at Smith, includes some of Frantz's best known Classical subjects, many genre studies and portraits of her beautiful cats. It will remain on view until 21 October, 1984.

In 1929/30 Alison Frantz was a student at ASCSA. In 1933 she was appointed photographer and Research Fellow at the Agora where she undertook the restoration of the Church of the Holy Apostles. One of the two women members of the Allied Mission to observe the Greek elections in 1946, she served as Cultural Attaché at the U.S. Embassy from 1946 to 1949 and assisted in setting up the Fulbright Program in Greece. Few people know Greece as well as she, or have portrayed its people, its antiquities, or its feline population, as unforgettably.

ἑκτοπιστικὸς

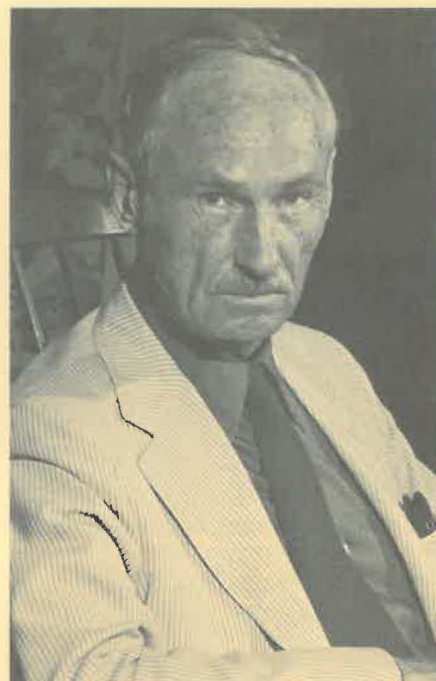
Those who watched the television show, *The First Olympics*, on May 20 and 21 may have been startled to see the Agora already completely excavated in 1896, and Byron's name carved on a column of the Parthenon!

**Richmond Lattimore
May 6, 1906—February 26, 1984**

The American School pays tribute to Richmond Lattimore, Paul Shorey Professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr, teacher, poet, and translator of poets, a member of the School in 1951–1952 and again in 1960–1961.

For the Memorial Service at Bryn Mawr, the Philadelphia Trio played Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Dvorak, and several of his colleagues read from his poetry. Like Sophocles, as Mabel Lang says, "he saw life steadily and saw it whole." Emily Vermeule avers that it is difficult to separate the two, Homer and Dick Lattimore, his finest translator. Steven Lattimore, his son, likes to remember "being a happy little boy sitting on the porch of a summer cabin listening to his father read him stories about the foolish Xerxes and the close calls of the Greeks."

Dick Lattimore's teaching, the scope and clarity of his intellect and the quality of his humane traits have affected many people who feel diminished by his death but exhilarated by his remarkable gifts to scholarship.



Richmond Lattimore Photo by Bern Schwartz



The new Archaeological Museum at Nemea. Drawing by Charles Dennis

**Happy Birthday
to the Nemea Museum**

The new Archaeological Museum at Nemea was officially opened, dedicated and presented to the Greek State on May 28. An illustrated account of the attendant ceremonies will appear in the *Newsletter*, Fall 1984.

Charles Dennis, former professor of architecture at Diablo Valley College, CA, who now lives in Rhodes, designed this drawing of the new museum. The same ar-

tist also did the drawing of the Gennadeion (used by the Director as a Christmas greeting) especially to show the inscription on the frieze of the façade: "Ἕλληνες καλοῦνται τῆς παιδείσεως τῆς ἡμετέρας μετέχοντες, "They are called Greeks who share in our culture," from Isocrates' *Panegyricus*. Mr. Dennis gave a course in drawing to a group of first and second year students at the School during the winter months. The drawings, in black and white, on folding cards with envelopes, are available at the School and at Nemea.



Aristides Kyriakides, 1966. Henry S. Robinson at right

A Reminder of the School's Debt to Old Friends

Virginia Grace reports from Athens the death on March 1, 1984 of Christina Kyriakides, widow of the late Aristides Kyriakides (d. 1967) who, together with Alexander Adossides (d. 1942), had been counselor to the School in the original deliberations with the Greek authorities that led to the American School's excavation of the Agora in 1931: "a site unmatched in Greece for historical interest, as also for technical difficulty", [report of the Excavations in the Athenian Agora 1940-1946, *Hesperia* 16 (1947)].

Mr. Kyriakides, as Mr. Adossides had done before him, took on the management of the School during the Occupation, scrounged funds to pay the staff until money could be transferred from America, and supervised distribution of clothing to School personnel in 1945-46. He whom Director Henry Robinson called the "Nestor and Mentor of the School" continued as legal advisor to expedite the laborious and intricate process of acquiring the hundreds of small pieces of real estate needed for the excavations. This meant negotiating fair appraisals of the value of the properties, their expropriation, procedures in cases of appeal, indemnification of tenants obliged to find other homes, etc. "In the devious alleys of the old quarter under the Acropolis," wrote Mr. Kyriakides to the President of the School's Trustees, "I am confronted with a host of people, some miserable and poor whom I cannot easily drive away and others who make a fuss in order to start a public scandal. Justice, being proverbially blindfolded, cannot see the beauty of antiquities."

It would be hard to exaggerate what the School owes to Messrs. Adossides and Kyriakides, not only for their professional wisdom but still more for the way in which they maintained the cordial relations between the School, the Greek authorities and the Greek people, which are so essential to the successful functioning of the School. Both men were greatly respected by all factions of the Greek community,

Two Presidents Visit the Agora

On March 28 the President of Greece, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, paid an extended visit to the Agora, together with the former president, Mr. C. Tsatsos. In the company of Dr. E. P. Touloupa and C. Tsakos, (Ephors), Mr. John Travlos (Architect Emeritus), and John Camp (Assistant Field Director), Mr. Karamanlis spent two hours touring both the site and the Stoa of Attalos museum. He was shown the public galleries of the Stoa as well as the workrooms and models upstairs and then visited the monuments of the west side and the Hephaisteion. The President's interest was

apparent throughout as he grilled his guides on many aspects of the ancient Agora and its present role in the life of the modern city. His attention was caught particularly by the bronze shield taken from the Spartans at Pylos in 425 B.C. and he commented on its great weight. At the Hephaisteion he discussed with John Travlos the relative merits of that temple and the Parthenon, and several times he expressed pleasure with the landscaping, which looked particularly fine on a glorious spring day. During his visit he was also shown the houses overlying the area of the Stoa Poikile and pledged his support for the completion of excavations along the north side.



l. to r.: C. Tsakos, representing the Greek Archaeological Service in the Stoa of Attalos, J. Camp (wearing Late Geometric sweater), President Tsatsos, President Karamanlis, J. Travlos, Dr. E. P. Touloupa, Director of the Acropolis. Photo by Craig Mauzy, Agora Excavations



both were great admirers and unstintingly loyal friends of the school. Mr. Kyriakides considered his work for the School not merely a professional job but . . . "without

being an archaeologist, I feel I am a colleague and a real friend in a common effort." (Meritt, *History*, p. 104)

Homer A. Thompson Honored by the University of Paris

For the second time in its history, the University of Paris at Nanterre, on 27 January 1984, conferred the title of *Docteur honoris causa* upon six distinguished "savants étrangers". Homer A. Thompson was one of the six. As might be expected, he was in good company, the other recipients being His Holiness the Dalai Lama, an Italian scientist, a Polish writer, an American sociologist and a Mexican philosopher.

Who's Who on the Agora Staff 1932

(For photo see *Newsletter*, Winter 1984, p. 8)

Back row: Charles Spector, Piet de Jong, Arthur Parsons, Eugene Vanderpool, Mary Zelia Pease (Philippides), James Oliver.

Middle row: Joan Bush (Vanderpool), Elizabeth F. Dow, Virginia Grace, Gladys Ballantyne (Parker), Homer Thompson.

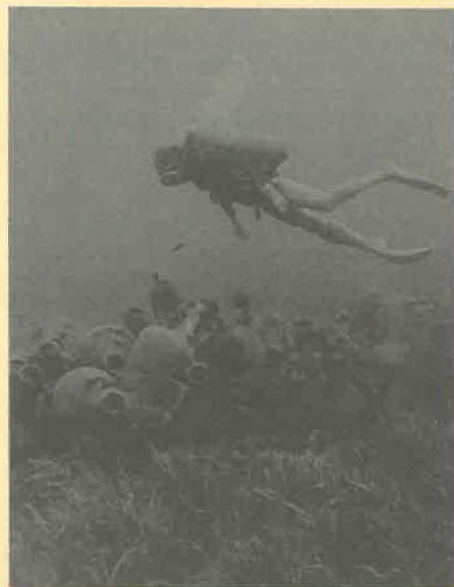
Front row: Lucy Talcott, Ben Meritt, Josephine Shear, T. Leslie Shear, Dorothy Burr (Thompson).

Ancient Ship to Sail Again

A Greek merchant ship sank off the north coast of Cyprus, near the town of Kyrenia, sometime during the last decade of the 4th century B.C. Diver Andreas Cariolou discovered the site and in 1967 graciously informed a survey team from the University of Pennsylvania Museum of its location. With the permission of the Department of Antiquities of the Republic of Cyprus a group of archaeologists and students from 12 countries excavated the shipwreck during the summers of 1968 and 1969.

From a depth of 90 to 100 feet the cargo was recovered consisting primarily of approximately 400 amphoras, which with the aid of Virginia Grace could be identified: most were of Rhodian manufacture and probably contained wine, others were Samian and possibly contained oil, and there were an odd few of unknown origin. Another cargo contained over 10,000 almonds presumably carried in sacks. A third cargo consisted of some 30 iron blooms. The ballast included 29 millstones from the island of Nisyros. The crew's crockery was also found, and the number of examples of different shapes suggests that a captain and three mates manned the ship.

The most significant "find" of the excavation is the remarkably well-preserved hull. Protected by a fine muddy sand, over 60% of its timbers survived to be raised from the seabed. However, the waterlogged wood had the consistency of soggy bread. Using a waxlike compound, polyethylene glycol, the pieces were consolidated, some requiring two years of treatment. Nearly 5,000 fragments were then painstakingly reassembled, and by the summer of 1974 the reconstruction of the hull was virtually completed to serve as the focal point of a museum devoted to the ship in Kyrenia's Crusader Castle.



Diver over the mound of Rhodian amphoras



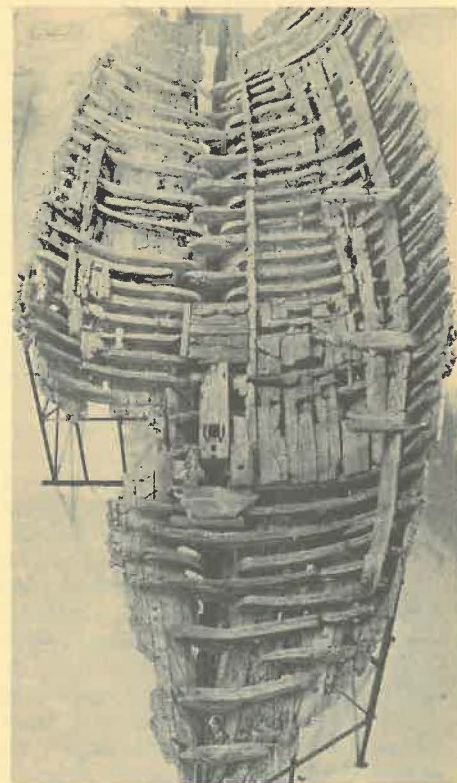
Excavators working within grids use suction hoses to clear hull seen from the stern

Now a new phase of the project is under way. The American Institute of Nautical Archaeology, of which the late Betsy Whitehead was a founder, with myself and J. Richard Steffy serving as consultants, is cooperating with the Hellenic Institute for the Preservation of Nautical Tradition, its President Harry Tzalas coordinating with shipwright Manolis Psaros, to build a full-scale replica of the "Kyrenia Ship". Work began in November of 1982 at the Psaros' shipyard in Perama, near Eleusis. Woods comparable to those in the ancient hull are being used, for the most part pine from the island of Samos. Duplicating the size and shape of the rockered keel was difficult; four timbers were tried but scrapped before the piece of perfect curve was found and cut. Then, following the ancient mode of construction, the "shell-first" method, the outer planking was begun. These planks are held together by closely spaced mortice-and-tenon joints. Some 8,000 mortices will be cut before the whole shell is completed. This method of joinery is quite different from modern plank on frame construction. The builders are learning the ancients' techniques and using hand tools as much as possible. At present, the fourth of fourteen strakes is being prepared. We estimate that the Hellenic Institute for the Preservation of Nautical Tradition will launch the finished hull within a year.

A great deal of the material for the project is being donated, and much of the work is done by volunteers. On January 20th a gala ball, held at the Grande Bretagne Hotel in Athens, helped generate funds for the replica building. Over 450 people danced the night away, including the Minister of Culture and Sciences, Meli-

na Mercouri, and the event raised almost \$10,000. In Cyprus one of Andreas' sons, Glafcos Cariolou, is seeking support for the successful completion of "Kyrenia II".

Sea trials for the 46 foot, 25 ton vessel are scheduled to begin during the summer of 1985. With a single square sail and two steering oars we will run tests to determine the ship's speed in varying wind conditions, how close she can sail into the wind, and how manoeuvrable she is under different wind, sail, and cargo factors. We



Reassembled hull from the bow



Sternpost and keel of the replica (slide)

need to know how the nature of her design and construction affects the ship at sea. How will the curved keel influence her stability and liveliness? Does the mortice-and-tenon joinery produce a more or less rigid ship that behaves differently from her modern counterparts? These and other questions should be answered when the replica retraces that last voyage of the "Kyrenia Ship" made more than 2,200 years ago.

Michael L. Katzev
Institute of Nautical Archaeology



Blegen Library Inventoried by Corps of Volunteers

The annual inventory of the Blegen Library was carried out this year for the first time by members of the School themselves, all in one day. Expansion of the library and the new visitor policy, plus the German Institute's library being closed for several months during the winter, brought an increasing number of users: 218 members and 150 other part-time Americans; 335 users of other nationalities. Taking inventory results in greater familiarity with the books and also inspires greater care in handling! The *esprit de corps* generated by this day's cooperative achievement seems likely to make the volunteer annual inventory a School tradition.

Copies of School Publications Needed . . . Can You Help?

The Publications Office has received the following request from a student at Kumamoto University, Japan:

My name is Juko Ito, a Japanese architectural historian and architect. My major is the history of Classical architecture. For the research of my major field I am looking for some excavation reports of ancient Corinth, Greece, which were published by your School. The reports which I would like to get are as follows:

"Corinth Excavation: American School of Classical Studies at Athens"

I, part I Introduction: Topography, Architecture, 1932

I, part II Architecture, 1941

I, part III Monuments in the Lower Agora, 1951

II, The Theater, 1951

III, part I Acrocorinth, 1930

III, part II The Defenses of Acrocorinth, 1936

V, part I Roman Villa, 1930

X, Odeum, 1932

*XIV, The Asklepieion and Lerna, 1951
(by Roebuck, Carl)*

XV, part I The Potters' Quarter

At present I need especially "Vol. XIV The Asklepieion and Lerna" by Carl Roebuck. If you have any stock of these materials, please inform us with a pricelist which volumes are available. We are ready to purchase them immediately. It will be highly appreciated if you reply for my request at your earliest convenience.

All of the above are out of print.

Closer to home, Director Steve Miller would like to complete his showcase of the School's publications. The *desiderata* are as follows:

Hesperia, before 1953

" 1961-1966

" 1971-1972

Hesperia Supplements, I through VIII, and X

Agora Volumes I, ii, vi, ix, x, and xii

Corinth Volumes II, i through vi; VII, i; VIII, i, ii

If anyone is so fortunate as to have inherited, bought, or otherwise acquired any of the above-mentioned volumes, and no longer requires that they remain on his/her shelves, would that person please so inform the Publications Office, (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, 08540) stating which volumes could be donated and/or sold. The Office will undertake to expedite the exchange and forward the appropriate volumes. At the very least, virtue (*ἀρετή*) will be the donor's reward. Look to your shelves!

Are You Travelling with Children? ASCSA Receives Special Mention

The latest edition (1984) of Fielding's *Europe with Children*, by Leila Hadley, gives kudos to the Picture Books of the American School. "Fascinating, relevant and delightfully easy reading are any and all of the illustrated booklets obtainable from the ASCSA, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, 08540; Tel. (609) 734-8386. (You can order now and be billed later.) They are also available in the Agora Museum Shop in the Stoa of Attalos . . ." "Familiarize your children with the gods, heroes and heroines of ancient Greece," the author recommends, "from Ares to Zeus their identities and their tales are fascinating and timely."



Meanwhile, at Mayer House . . .

The American School has had a successful third quarter. The total raised for the year so far is over \$700,000. Special grants and the status of the Corporate Sponsors Program are noted on page 3.

John J. Sproule has replaced Robert Armstrong as the School's financial officer. Margaret Anne Butterfield returned from a six-week leave of absence touring with the New York City Opera National Company's production of *La Bohème*. The latest addition to the staff is a small but powerful one: an IBM PC has joined the work force and is busily memorizing donor records and digesting budget figures.

Central Park Conservancy has moved out of the second floor. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation is occupying this space while its new offices, another brownstone on 80th Street, undergo renovation. *I Tatti* has moved to other quarters; the International Fund for Monuments is expanding into the space released.

Preston B. Kavanagh returns to volunteer in the office for the second summer. The ginkgo provides welcome shade over the door and the wisteria continues to invade the drawing room. Come and visit us!

Cooperating Institutions

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American Numismatic Society
Amherst College
Barnard College
Boston College
Boston University
Brandeis University
Brigham Young University
Brock University
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Case Western Reserve University
Central Pennsylvania Consortium
Dickinson College
Franklin and Marshall College
Gettysburg College
Wilson College
City University of New York
Clark University
Colgate University
College of the City of New York
College of the Holy Cross
College of William and Mary
College of Wooster
Columbia University
Connecticut College
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Drew University
Duke University
Dumbarton Oaks Research Library
Emory University
Florida State University
Fordham University
George Mason University
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Gustavus Adolphus College

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Hamilton College
Harvard University
Hollins College
Hope College
Hunter College
Indiana University
Institute for Advanced Study
Institute of Fine Arts, New York University
Johns Hopkins University
Kent State University
Lehigh University
Louisiana State University
Loyola University of Chicago
Macalester University
McMaster University
Michigan State University
Middlebury College
Montana State University
Mount Holyoke College
New York University
Northwestern University
Oberlin College
Ohio State University
Pembroke College
Pennsylvania State University
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Princeton Theological Seminary
Princeton University
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, in consortium with Sweet Briar College
Rice University
Rutgers University
Scripps College

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Smith College
Smithsonian Institution
Southern Methodist University
Southwestern at Memphis
Stanford University
State University of New York at Albany
State University of New York at Buffalo
Swarthmore College
Sweet Briar College, in consortium with Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Temple University
Texas A & M University
Trinity College
Tufts University
Tulane University
Union College
University Museum (University of Pennsylvania)
University of Akron
University of Alberta
University of British Columbia
University of Calgary
University of California at Berkeley
University of California at Irvine
University of California at Los Angeles
University of California at Santa Barbara
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
University of Iowa

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University of Kansas
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland
University of Maryland Baltimore County
University of Massachusetts
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
University of Mississippi
University of Missouri
University of North Carolina
University of Oklahoma
University of Oregon
University of Pennsylvania
University of Pittsburgh
University of South Florida
University of Southern California
University of Tennessee
University of Texas at Arlington
University of Texas at Austin
University of Toronto
University of Vermont
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin
Vanderbilt University
Vassar College
Wabash College
Washington University
Wayne State University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
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Williams College
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The NEWSLETTER is published periodically by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 54 Souidias Street, GR-106 76 Athens, Greece. All correspondence, contributions of articles or photographs should be addressed to the Editor at 41 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.



The American School of Classical Studies at Athens

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