

Corinth Excavations Focus on Panayia Field

Guy D.R. Sanders, Director of the Corinth Excavations, reviews the progress made at the School's oldest excavation over the past two summers.

Excavations since 1995 in the Panayia Field, southeast of the Forum at Corinth, have uncovered the remains of a middle Roman town house with mosaic and marble floors; buildings of the sixth century, including a small bath structure and its ninth-century destruction; scattered fragments of Byzantine occupation; and the foundations of several mid-nineteenth-century buildings. In the summers of 1999 and 2000 work concentrated on the recovery of the floor levels and the excavation of the robbing trenches of the walls of the Roman house. A large area to the north of the Roman building was opened up to below the nineteenth-century horizon in preparation for the 2001 campaign.

The Roman house has now been exposed over an extent of approximately 750 square meters and the remains appear to belong to a single large building. The building is extremely fragmentary, having had the majority of its walls robbed out. The floors, however, are reasonably well preserved. The rooms towards the west have now been exposed for some time, parts having been excavated by the Greek Archaeological Service and parts exposed in previous seasons of work by the School between 1995 and 1999. The building as exposed has two peristyle courts between which are a suite of five rooms, which may tentatively be identified as more public than private spaces. These include a room with a centrally placed rectangular fountain pool surrounded by mosaics with geometric motives, a room with more intricate geometric mosaic patterns, and a room paved in marble with a centrally placed octagonal fountain. Linkage between these rooms and the courts can be established in some cases by traces of door thresholds and in others by water supply and drainage pipes that

traverse the area. A large room with earthen floors to the north of the suite of five rooms implicitly belongs with them by reason of a water pipe supplying the octagonal fountain that runs partly under the floor of the room and was perhaps laid in doorways originally connecting the spaces.

Four large rooms to the north and east of the east court can only be linked with the suite by circumstantial evidence. For instance, the same destruction debris covered the floor of the room to the north of the east court.

The floors of the Roman house were kept exceptionally clean of material culture. Very little contemporary pottery has been found to date except a single half-preserved cooking vessel sealed below the destruction debris in the room north of the east court.

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Photo: ASCSA Excavations at Ancient Corinth

Small-scale sculpture of the goddess Roma, recovered in corridor of Roman House during '00 Corinth excavation.

Argive Heraion Sculpture is Revisited

Carol Lawton (Lawrence University), Elizabeth A. Whitehead Visiting Professor in 1999–2000, reports her progress with the publication of sculpture from the Temple of Hera at Argos. Her efforts further work begun by the School over a century ago.

In one of its earliest excavations, conducted in four seasons from 1892 to 1895, the American School unearthed the substantial but fragmentary remains of the Classical Temple of Hera at the Argive Heraion. Although the results of the excavations were published by its director, Charles Waldstein, in two volumes in 1902 and 1905, neither the temple nor its sculptural decoration has been completely published. In the summer of 1999, Christopher Pfaff, author of a forthcoming volume on the architecture of the temple, and I received per-

mission from the Ministry of Culture to undertake the complete publication of the temple's sculpture, now housed in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. Although parts of the National Museum suffered extensive damage in the earthquake of September 7, 1999, the hard-pressed but gracious staff of the Museum nevertheless allowed us to begin work as planned in the fall, and we completed the initial examination of the fragments in the summer of 2000. Ino Ioannidou and Lenio

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A Classic in his Field

The passing of Homer Armstrong Thompson, who died in Hightstown, NJ on May 7, 2000, has occasioned numerous tributes by family, friends, dignitaries, and colleagues. Many honored his memory by attending memorial services held on June 26 in the Stoa of Attalos, Athens, and on October 21 at Nassau Presbyterian Church in Princeton, NJ. An anonymous donor has endowed the Homer Thompson/Walter Graham Chair in Aegean Prehistory at the University of Toronto, where Homer Thompson taught from 1933 until 1946. Director Emeritus of the Agora Excavations, he leaves a legacy that is best summed up not by the facts and figures of an obituary but by the words and sentiments of those who knew him. One of those is John McK. Camp II, who succeeded Homer Thompson as Agora Director and whose heartfelt eulogy emphasizes Homer Thompson's legacy.

The bare facts of Homer Thompson's long and productive life have been repeated in numerous obituaries. Homer Thompson's position as one of the outstanding American Classical archaeologists of the twentieth century is secure. Here I would like to share memories and try to bring to life the extraordinary man behind these impressive achievements.

I have always been impressed by the foresight of Homer's parents in matters of nomenclature. Of all the possible names available to them in 1906, what led them, I wonder, to choose the greatest name of Greek antiquity for one who was to do so much to bring ancient Greece to life.

Those who knew him will remember a small, neat man, with a ready smile and twinkling eyes. For those of you who didn't know him, Craig Mauzy has assembled a series of photographic portraits which illustrate his character remarkably well. My personal favorite shows him in a typical pose, with the head tilted to one side, the eyes piercing and observant, looking for all the world like an attentive bird. This avian appearance was heightened by the youthful bounce of his stride, so that he seemed almost to hop around the site. This is the attitude I recall when he visited our trenches, when his keen eye would notice a wall not yet uncovered or some feature of the stratigraphy which explained everything. Observations were made and questions were asked. These visits were humbling experi-



Photo: Archives of the Agora Excavations

Homer Armstrong Thompson, 1906–2000

ences; you were always glad to see him come and usually relieved to see him go. Certainly, they made my Ph.D. oral exams seem like a piece of cake in comparison.

Though he was small in stature, I often have a mental image of Homer as the

Colossos of Rhodes, the way it is improbably shown in many modern restorations, with feet widespread, one foot planted on each side of the entrance into the harbor. In Homer's case, one foot was planted firmly in the Agora excavations, to which he devoted his entire active scholarly career and from which he extracted information for all periods and all aspects of Greece's greatest city. The other foot was planted in Princeton, New Jersey, where at the Institute for Advanced Study he attracted a wide array of international scholars who came to study and to share their knowledge. Drawing from these two rich sources, Homer had the widest imaginable range of knowledge on all aspects of ancient Greece. In an age of increased specialization he wrote authoritatively on pottery, architecture, sculpture, and topography, from the Iron Age to Late Antiquity. Youthful and vigorous himself, he was a rare and real example of that tired, old, overused cliché: a giant in the field.

It often seems as though archaeology is divided among plow horses and race horses, and the field needs both. Slow, careful scholars willing to invest the time and boring hours, plodding along, poring over the minute differences in hundreds of objects, painstakingly assembling the catalogues

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Dorothy Burr Thompson composed the following poem as a gift to her husband. It accompanied an original 1839 engraving by W.H. Barlett, which depicted an area of the Agora with which Homer Thompson was intimately familiar.

ODE TO H.A.T.
September 7, 1981

Here, in this little frame, your memory
Will find the setting of your active life.
Here, in the background lie the hills you see
Where first you met your very humble wife.
Here, on the left, the temple where you found
Byron's dear friend — and there the sacred hill,
Where tourists' feet erase Athena's ground.
But you perceive its implications still.

Beneath these roofs the market used to stand,
There, in the foreground, where the shepherds lie,
As a mere youth, your searching first began,
To bare the meeting-place of Attic land,
Detected by your penetrating eye,
When men gave sovereignty to everyman.

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Conference and Trip Highlight Crete 2000 Celebration

Last July, the School hosted a series of events in celebration of one hundred years of American archaeology in East Crete. James D. Muhly, Director of the School, summarizes this memorable occasion.

Now that it is over I believe it is possible to declare the Crete 2000 celebration a great success! Had I known a year ago what I know now, I might have had second thoughts about such a comprehensive, wide-ranging celebration. That we "pulled it off" is due to the outstanding support I received from everyone here in Athens, especially conference coordinator Liz Papa-georgiou, ASCSA Associate Member Evi Sikla (especially for her work on the Crete 2000 volume, which actually arrived at the School in time for the opening of the conference), School Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan (for organizing the superb exhibit in the Gennadius Library, "Breaking Ground: Pioneer American Archaeologists in Crete"), and Tom Brogan, Director of the INSTAP East Crete Study Center and field director of the Mochlos excavations (for arranging the Cretan excursion as well as for organizing a superb reception, for some 300 guests, at the INSTAP Study Center). The work of my two colleagues on the Program Committee, Leslie Preston Day and Margaret Mook, has, however, just begun, as we must now press on with prompt publication of the scholarly conference held in the Gennadius Library.

Some highlights will remain with everyone who took part in the entire celebration. The remarks by Ambassador Nicholas Burns at the opening night ceremony, especially his description of Harriet Boyd's having broken the glass ceiling on female participation in archaeological fieldwork, were very well received. Geraldine Gesell, Executive Director of the Kavousi Excavations, gave a remarkable survey of American archaeology on Crete in her keynote address, with superb slides, both archival and modern.

The papers presented at the conference were outstanding, but most striking was the quality of the photographs and the graphics used to illustrate every lecture. Computerized graphics have simply revolutionized the visual presentation of archaeological research. I certainly can remember the primitive state of the material used to illustrate most AIA lectures (including my own) back in the 1960s. Now the full-color maps, plans, charts, and diagrams produced on the computer are not only informative and immediately intelligible; they are often down-



Photo: Kathy May, INSTAP East Crete Study Center



Photos: Marie Mauzy

Clockwise from top: (1) Participants in the trip to East Crete hear about the Late Minoan I town on the island of Pseira, excavated by Philip Betancourt and Costis Davaras. (2) Jeffrey Soles, Director of the Mochlos excavations, with Harriet Boyd Hawes Savage and Jane Geppert Hawes, both descendants of Harriet Boyd Hawes, the pioneer archaeologist who inaugurated American field work in Crete. (3) Jeremy Sabloff, Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and Paula Sabloff, at the opening night of the celebrations at the Gennadius Library.

right beautiful. The challenge of the future is to transfer this material from the computer screen and the lecture hall to the printed page. Archaeological publication is on the verge of a technological revolution, and I hope to see the American School at the forefront of this transformation.

The three-day trip to Crete was an amazing adventure. Expecting from twenty to thirty participants, we had to start telling people (after some 150 had signed up) that they could not be included. There were some last-minute cancellations because of

the intense heat (the hottest week in Greece in over 50 years), but 120 stalwart souls were on the boat from Ayios Nikolaos to the island of Pseira. Once on the island Phil Betancourt, Director of the Pseira excavations, lectured to what must have been the largest number of people on the island since the Late Minoan III C period (not overlooking the small Byzantine settlement).

The intense heat at Kavousi, during the visits to the Kastro and Vronta, was unbelievable, quite unlike anything I have ever

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Site of Ikaria Returns to Light

A student at College Year in Athens in 1970–1971, Elizabeth King Filiotis returned to Greece after receiving an M.A. from the Institute of Archaeology at the University of London. She has devoted herself to conserving the Sanctuary of Dionysos at Ikaria, site of the School's first excavation in 1888, as she reports here.

Almost hidden among the pines on the northeastern slopes of Mt. Pendeli lies the center of the ancient Attic *deme* of Ikaria, with its Classical-period Sanctuary of Dionysos, which gave the area its present-day name, Dionysos. According to ancient tradition, this was the first town in Attica to welcome the god Dionysos when he arrived from the East to introduce his worship; in appreciation, he taught the local leader Ikarios to plant the grape vine and to make wine. The Ikarians also claimed to have introduced the worship of Dionysos in Attica along with the creation of tragic drama, and according to their tradition, Thespis actually lived here in the sixth century B.C. Every winter in the month Poseidonia, the festival of the Lesser or Rural Dionysia was held in the theatral area, where the present site lies.

The American School has been associated with this site for more than a hundred years. Ikaria was first discovered by the German archaeologist Arthur Milchhofer, who noticed a ruined Byzantine chapel built of ancient marble blocks and tried to excavate at his own expense in 1886–1887. When he ran out of funds, he approached Augustus Chapman Merriam, Director of the School (1887–1888), who found the site promising and assigned Carl W. Buck to excavate. Buck began digging in February 1888, with considerable success. The apse of the ruined Byzantine chapel was a fourth-century choregic monument, which was left untouched. However, the rest of the chapel was dismantled and soon several fine pieces of archaic sculpture and enough inscriptions were recovered to firmly identify the site as the center of the ancient *deme* of Ikaria. Structural remains included foundations of a temple of Apollo Pythias, a theatral area, a polygonal peribolos wall, and the semi-circular choregic monument, as well as two unidentified buildings and several statue bases. While every piece of sculpture and every inscription was recorded and discussed in the report, there was no mention of any pottery, and findspots were not clearly given. However, the School Archives still have the photographs taken by S.B.P. Trowbridge and Louis Dyer during the excavations, which have helped to clarify several issues.



Photo: ASCSA Archives

Archaic head of Dionysos found underneath the Byzantine chapel at Ikaria, 1888.

Buck worked at Ikaria until January 1889 and published his report in the *American Journal of Archaeology* for 1889 and in the *School Papers* V, 1886–1890. Then the site was left to grow pine trees for almost a hundred years. I first saw Ikaria totally abandoned to rampant vegetation in 1971; I recall having difficulty discerning the stones among the plants. Fortunately, for its centenary celebration in 1981, the School decided to clean up the site, and a fine job was done under the direction of Professor William R. Biers, with architectural studies by Thomas D. Boyd. Their work is clearly recorded in *Hesperia* 51:1 (1982), pp. 1–18.

After 1982, Ikaria again returned to its vegetation, but Agora Excavation Director John Camp regularly brought School students there. I moved to Dionysos in 1990 and when my last child (of five) started school in 1995, I was finally able to get involved with the site. I encouraged the local Amelioration Society of Dionysos to invite Mr. Camp to explain “our” antiquities to us, and when he came, I found a number of residents who wanted to improve conditions in any way we could. Legally the site had reverted to the Greek Archaeological Society, but all the records were in the School's Archives, and Mr. Camp kindly

sponsored me as a visiting reader so that I could begin collecting and studying the material. Meanwhile, with the other Dionysos residents, I invited the Ephor of B'Attiki Antiquities, George Steinhauer, to review the status of the site. He and his architect, Fotini Karasavva, agreed to consider Ikaria/Dionysos for protection and preservation. The Greek Archaeological Service sent its specialized workers to clean the monuments while the town and local cultural society helped with the removal of plants and tidying the area. The Archaeological Service replaced the fence and gate along the road and put in a large new gate to allow vehicle access. Their architect has made a site plan to go into the database of the Service and has studied the possibility of rescuing the choregic monument of Agnias, the best preserved on the site and fourth-largest in all Attica. A topographical survey was also carried out, and the Stone Center studied the feasibility of preserving the three inscriptions remaining *in situ*, albeit disappearing under lichen. Their estimate was very costly so I suggested that the Service ask Agora Conservator Alice Paterakis to clean and preserve the inscriptions. With the archaeologist responsible for this area, Maia Platonos, we discussed specific questions that the first excavation reports had left unclear, and she reopened a few old trenches to clarify those points. We were very fortunate to have the expertise of Stelios Triandis, the most experienced restorer of marble monuments in the Service; it was he who saved the site from the terrible fire that burned the whole surrounding area in the summer of 1998. It was a severe blow to the whole Archaeological Service when he died the following winter.

With the encouragement of Judith Binder, Senior Associate Member at the School, I act as a catalyst, urging the Service to continue the various projects we have begun. I am providing photographs and identification cards for the objects from the site, all of which need to be located and their information fed into the database. In the future, I hope to write a guidebook and prepare a permanent display of photographs, information, and casts to remain on the site. For the past three years, I have presented lectures with slides to local interest groups and schools, while writing articles for papers and a web page. We have held a moonlight piano concert and a school production about ancient Greek theater at the site, and we hope to use the ancient theater for other cultural events when appropriate. Although progress has been slow, Ikaria is certainly not forgotten any longer and I shall continue in my role as catalyst.

Panayia Field

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This is the same room in which two half-lifesized fresco representations of Nike were found in 1996. Significant quantities of this fresco program were recovered in 2000, but since cleaning and mending of the material have not begun, nothing can yet be said about what this latest find may contribute to our understanding of fourth-century painting. The wall paintings will be integrated by Sarah Lepinski of Bryn Mawr College into her Ph.D.

Another exception to the general paucity of finds within the house was the find of nine small-scale sculptures in a corridor to the north of the suite of public rooms. These have now been fully cleaned and mended. The deities represented are Artemis, Aphrodite, Roma, Europa, Pan, Herakles, Dionysos, and Asklepios (twice). Several pieces preserve fragments of gold leaf and large expanses of the red adhesive used to attach it. The collection is of uniformly high quality and two sculptures, the Roma and the Aphrodite, appear to have been made by the same workshop. Lea Stirling of the University of Manitoba has accepted responsibility for publishing the sculpture.

Numismatic evidence indicates that the building was destroyed by fire circa 365–375 A.D., plausibly the direct result of the earthquake of 365 or 375. The house and its furnishings are thus more or less contemporary with the Cenchreai glass panels and represent an eye-catching addition to what is known of Corinthian life in the later fourth century.

The walls were robbed out in the sixth century to recover blocks with which to construct the bath and long building uncovered and reported in previous seasons. The fill of the robbing trenches on the building's west side contained the substantial remains of three early- to middle-Geometric vessels of types frequently found in graves. Added to a Geometric pin and finger ring found in earlier seasons, this material suggests that the stone robbing operation disturbed graves of that period underlying the floors of the Roman house. On the east side of the area the Roman floor was removed, revealing the remains of two walls meeting at right angles. Although the associated strata have not yet been excavated, the walls appear to belong stylistically to a pre-Classical period.

To the north of the Roman house an area of about 550 square meters was opened up and excavated almost completely to medieval strata. The remains of a house 18 meters long by 5.5 meters wide were re-



Floor plan of Roman town house excavated in the Panayia Field, Ancient Corinth.

vealed totally. Located just below the surface, the walls had been severely damaged by modern plowing, and no trace of the contemporary floors was preserved. The house was divided unequally into three small rooms in series. According to local memories of living arrangements in pre-modern houses and given the building's similarity to one excavated in 1995–1996, the southernmost room was a family room with a hearth, the central room was likely a storage space, and the north room was probably a stable. In the southeast corner of the latter was found a rectangular stone-built bin with a white-clay floor in which four horse shoes were found. A garden wall abutting the west wall of the house incorporated the remains of a bake oven. In the oven was a thick deposit of ash containing scores of nails, probably the remains of planks used as fuel. The south side of the garden area was filled with a deep refuse dump containing pottery dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The north part of the area was occupied by outlying Christian burials belonging to the cemetery associated with the Panayia church. Two graves and two piles of reburied bones were excavated. One of the interments was of an individual buried in a constricted rather than extended position, probably because rigor mortis had set in before the body could be laid out according to custom. Several other grave cuts were defined but remain to be explored. At least two of these are cut by the west wall of the house and thus date before c. 1830.

Northeast of the long building about one-half of a smaller structure was cleared.

This building was relatively well preserved, with doorway, hearth, and floor intact. The entrance porch was paved with a *calderimi* of cobbles. The floor and walls were coated with a thick layer of white marl clay (*asprochoma*), as was a low hearth platform against the south wall. The floor of the building was covered by a dense layer of tile debris in which were found two glass bottles and a substantial portion of a mid-nineteenth-century plate. Six military buttons, each with the number "2" in relief, were found in a pile against the north wall. In the northwest corner were impressions from the emplacement of two large storage jars.

The buildings and walls of this period excavated to date correspond to buildings identified on a mid-nineteenth-century plan of the village in a locale then known as *Kavalla mahalla* but now known as *Arapo mahalla*. The long house plan with rooms constructed in series, either as a single or a series of phases, predominates. It is a house form commonly encountered in Ancient Corinth until relatively recently. The date of construction of the excavated houses most likely postdates the Greek War of Independence, during which the town of Corinth was effectively leveled. Their desertion almost certainly was due to the earthquake that struck Corinth at 11 A.M. on February 21, 1858 and led directly to the founding of New Corinth for the displaced inhabitants of the region. Large quantities of pottery, coins, glass, and metal work found in pits and dumps during the course of the excavations belong to a period spanning circa 1820 to 1860.



Argive Heraion

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Bartzioti, photographers well known to members of the School for their years of work for the Corinth Excavations, spent several months with us photographing the sculpture.

One of the major challenges presented by the temple's sculpture—the one that probably more than any other has discouraged attempts at complete publication—is its very fragmentary condition. Although the temple had extensive sculptural decoration, including both pediments, at least its front and back metopes, and possibly figural akroteria, only five metopes and two fragmentary figures from the pediments have been considered sufficiently well preserved for display in the Museum. The rest, over 1,200 fragments of limbs, drapery, and heads, reside in the Museum's *apothekē*. So fragmentary is the sculpture that even its subjects remain open to debate. Pausanias reported that sculpture at one end of the temple depicted the birth of Zeus and the battle of the gods and giants, and at the other end the Trojan War and the capture of Ilium, but the most recognizable fragments of the surviving sculpture are Amazons, a puzzling discrepancy between the literary and physical evidence that our study will have to address.

Its fragmentary condition notwithstanding, the architectural sculpture of the temple has been controversial since its discovery. Waldstein maintained that the sculpture was the work of the Argive school of the elder Polykleitos, a view prompted by Pausanias' report that Polykleitos was the sculptor of the temple's cult statue. Waldstein's views



Head of an Amazon from a metope of the Temple of Hera at the Argive Heraion. Athens, National Museum.

Photo: Ivo Ioannidou and Lenio Bartzioti

were immediately and sharply attacked by Adolph Furtwängler, who argued that the sculpture was Attic in style. Both views have had proponents and detractors since. Although the architect of the temple is known to have been Argive, Pfaff's work on the architecture of the temple elucidates its mixed Peloponnesian and Attic character, and it will not be surprising to find a combination of influences in the sculpture as well, particularly since isotopic analysis of the stone indicates that the marble of the

metopes and pediments came from two different sources, Mt. Pendeli in Attica for the metopes and possibly Paros for the pediments.

The date of the sculpture, too, is yet to be determined. For many years scholars assumed that the temple was rebuilt immediately after the fire of 423 B.C. that destroyed its predecessor and that the sculpture was therefore to be dated around 420 B.C. For some scholars this date also depended upon the reconstructed career of Polykleitos, for others upon the presumed dates of stylistically similar architectural decoration such as the sculpture of the Temple of Apollo at Bassai and the Nike Temple parapet. Pfaff's study of the architecture, however, argues that while the Classical Temple was probably begun soon after the destruction of the Old Temple of Hera, the construction may have continued until the end of the fifth and even into the early fourth century, dates now proposed by many for the Bassai and Nike temple sculpture as well. At what point in the history of the building the sculpture was carved needs to be established by a comprehensive comparative analysis with other late fifth- and early fourth-century architectural sculpture.

Thus the groundwork for the investigation of these old but still vexing questions has been done, and it remains for us to revisit both the sculpture and the School's Blegen Library to build upon the preliminary work we accomplished last year. While we appreciate that no one ever has the last word on such scholarly issues, we confidently anticipate that we will eventually complete the work that Waldstein and the American School began over 100 years ago.

ARIT-ASCSA Exchange Program Resumes

The American School and the American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT) have resumed a fellowship and exchange program that brings Turkish scholars to Athens and sends Greek scholars to Turkey. The program, which was previously in existence from 1989 to 1996, provides several grants each year. In acknowledgment of the cultural bridge forged by this initiative, the recipients are now referred to as "Aegean Fellows."

Thanks to the direct intervention of First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton during her visit to Greece and Turkey in 1998, and to discussions between School Director James D. Muhly and ARIT/Ankara Director Toni Cross, the program was resumed, with U.S. government funding, at the start of the 2000–2001 academic year. During the fall semester the School welcomed four Turkish Aegean Fellows. Suna Naziyet Güven, Professor of Architecture at the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, spent a month at the School, where she furthered her research on Roman libraries. Sinan Sülünler, a Ph.D. candidate in the School of Architecture at Middle East Technical University, whose research topic is the fortifications of Ankara, spent his two-month fellowship on the study of Greek and Roman building techniques. Yiğit Erbil, a Ph.D. candidate at Hacettepe University, Ankara, arrived for two months to research water cults of the second millennium B.C. Yıldız Ötügen, Professor of Art History at Hacettepe University, visited in September to take part in a conference on Byzantine sculpture.

Gennadius Library Director Haris Kalligas and Alexandros Kalligas will go to Turkey in the spring (as Aegean Fellows) to present their architectural preservation work at Monemvasia.



Photo: Marie Mancy

Aegean Fellow Suna Naziyet Güven, Professor of Architecture at the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, who used an ARIT grant to advance her research on Roman libraries.

Agora Excavations Expand Exploration of Several Levels in '00

Summer 2000 excavations at the Athenian Agora were carried out for eight weeks with a team of some 55 people made up of student volunteers, supervisors, staff, and workmen. Primary funding for the work was provided by the Packard Humanities Institute. Here, Excavation Director John McK. Camp II offers a preliminary account of the results.

During the summer of 2000, excavations were carried out in three sections, two to the northwest and one to the southeast of the Agora square.

Excavation in Section BZ was supervised by Mark Alonge, Kevin Daly, Michael Laughy, and Anne McCabe. In this section, we continued to expose the remains of the Byzantine settlement of the eleventh century A.D. encountered immediately under the debris of the modern building demolished in the summer of 1997. The plans and stratigraphy of the houses were greatly clarified this season, with three distinct floor levels indicating successive refurbishments. Several pithoi were more fully exposed, one with its mouth raised to function with a later floor. A tile-lined well was also uncovered and partially excavated and should indicate the position of the courtyard of one of the houses.

The picture of this medieval neighborhood gathered in earlier years was enhanced this season: close-packed houses with no open spaces between them, provisions for considerable subterranean storage, and a hoard of bronze coins. The interpretation of this evidence is less clear. Are these troubled times and do we have people crowded together in the city for security, desperately hoarding supplies and coins? Or are times good, and do the many new houses reflect a rising population, with ample agricultural goods needing storage, and extra money hidden away for safekeeping? The present archaeological evidence allows either interpretation. The construction of the Church of the Holy Apostles to the south and the Asomaton to the northwest perhaps favors the latter, happier view of Athens in the eleventh century.

Digging along the robbed-out Byzantine street wall, we encountered a substantial collection of bronze coins in a relatively small area. In all, some 130 coins were recovered. They are mostly illegible, but a very few are late Roman (perhaps fourth century A.D.) in date, suggesting the remains of a hoard, scattered as a result of later building operations. Alaric's invasion in 396 A.D. or possibly that of the Vandals in the 470s may well have been the occasion for the original deposition of the hoard.

Excavation in Section BE was supervised by Dave Scahill. Here we continued to explore early levels in and around the Classical shop building. Further cleaning of the two



Photo: Craig Mauzy

Pelike discovered during excavation of fifth-century well, summer 2000.

Mycenaean tombs was carried out. Maria Liston began a preliminary analysis of the bones recovered in the past two years and can report that one grave (K 2:5) held the remains of at least seven individuals (four adults, three children), including an elderly man who had survived a broken collarbone and several broken ribs. The other (J/K 2:2) had at least two adult males, one adult female, and a child.

The last of the fill containing ostraka was also cleared, and another dozen or so were found, raising the total to over 150 pieces and making this the third-largest deposit of ostraka found in the Agora. As with the others from this group, all the new ostraka were cast against either Themistokles or Xanthippos. James Sickinger arrived in Athens in early August to begin research for publication of the deposit.

After a major operation by Craig Mauzy to stabilize the collapsing shaft, we were able this season to complete the excavation of the fifth-century well begun last season. The well was 1.20 meters in diameter and some 5.50 meters deep. A large pithos mouth, reused as the well-head, had fallen into the shaft, and was found at a depth of about 4.50 meters. The upper dumped fill excavated this year included a handsome red-figured pelike, with the draped figure of a woman on one side and a draped youth on the other.

Unusual pieces included two late black-figured choes, one with Dionysos standing between two rams, the other with a draped woman carrying a tray and being followed by a man blowing into a trumpet, and an

intact cylindrical vessel of lead. An assortment of black-glazed salt-cellars, askoi, and lamps was also recovered, dating largely to the second and third quarters of the fifth century B.C.

The well may have gone out of use as a result of the earthquake of 426 B.C. (Thuc. 3.87.4 and 3.89), believed to be the cause of similarly dated deposits found behind the Royal Stoa (Rotroff and Oakley, *Hesperia* Supplement XXV). The lowest fill represented period-of-use and was composed mostly of thin-walled water jars of coarse micaceous clay. Also recovered were numerous burnishing stones, suggesting some light industry in the area; the relationship of the well to the adjacent shop building has yet to be determined.

Excavation of Section EA was supervised by Laura Gawlinski. Here in the area of the Eleusinion, we cleared bedrock in several trenches to determine where it would be safe to found wooden walkways planned by our Greek colleagues for the presentation of the Agora park. For the most part the bedrock lies high in this area, and we had only to scrape a few centimeters of fill, some Byzantine, some Roman, and some late Hellenistic. In one of the levels near the post-Herulian wall we recovered the upper right corner of an inscribed stele of Hymettian marble. Some 22 lines of text survive, preserving about half of each line, which originally contained some 33 letters. Dated to the third century B.C., the decree seems to concern Athenian relations with the town of Kydonia, in western Crete.

Student Reports

Revelations from Milesian Memorials of Roman Attica

While I had been working with Classical Attic gravestones for several years by the time I came to the School, I was inspired to work on the funerary reliefs of Roman Attica for my dissertation after a fellow student pointed out the lack of scholarly attention paid to these later works. My study of the sculpted gravestones of Roman Attica focuses on a specific population, the Milesians, who emigrated from Miletos, in modern coastal Turkey, to Athens. Their presence in Attica is attested to in small numbers from the fifth century B.C.; Aspasia, Perikles' consort, is the most famous early example. While literary references to the community are rare, epigraphic evidence abounds in the Hellenistic period, recording the Milesians' participation in cults and dedications at various sanctuaries, as well as their presence in civic institutions, notably the ephebate. By the Roman period, if not earlier, the quantity of grave markers bearing the clearly inscribed ethnic, Milesios or Milesia, confirms that they were the most populous foreign group in Attica. Precise reasons for their migration remain unclear, although trade and economic opportunities must have played a role. Examples of Milesian memorials are prominently displayed in Athens for public viewing: the recently refurbished Roman Galleries of the National Archaeological Museum contain several examples, and newly discovered works can be found at the exhibition "City Under the City" at the Goulandris Museum, as well as the Synagma Metro station. Fortunately, the majority of the sculpted gravestones are housed in museum storerooms in Attica, and I was able to gain permission to study and photograph a large number of the works that have never been placed on view. Each visit brought unexpected surprises; in addition to the pleasure of finding unpublished inscriptions or noticing decorative elements never before mentioned, I also had the occasion to venture into rarely seen storerooms.

By focusing on the sculpted images erected by the population in the public area of the cemetery, I can examine the intersection of public and private representation. Each gravestone works as a statement by the individual or family about itself, and the combination of figures, additional decorative elements, and identifying inscriptions provides invaluable information for understanding how they wished to display them-

selves to others. While the prominently inscribed ethnic categorizes the deceased by ethnicity, the gravestone iconography is usually indistinguishable from the rest of Attic gravestones. Markers of this period are generally decorated with one or more frontal-facing figures standing within an architectural frame. Individualizing elements are often added, such as the paraphernalia of Isis cult, or agricultural tools or animals. Many images are also drawn from Classical prototypes, such as the rendering of a seated woman holding a mirror, accompanied by her maid. Imperial Roman sculp-

ture also influences the genre, as hairstyles prevalent on portrait statues become standard on the gravestones of Attica. In a few cases, I have been able to isolate images that draw on eastern Mediterranean iconography and indicate a deliberate choice to incorporate distinct non-Athenian motifs with images more widely used.

As I wish to integrate a study of the sculpture with the other historical evidence available about the community, the inscriptions accompanying the images are essential. In some cases, the names can be linked

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School Welcomes Addition to Academic Staff

To meet the needs of the growing student body, the School has added a new academic staff position with the appointment of Brendan Burke as Assistant Professor. Mr. Burke begins a two-year appointment in academic year 2000–2001. A Regular Member of the School in 1994–1995, Mr. Burke will assist Mellon Professor Merle Langdon in planning, organizing, and conducting School academic programs. In addition, he is charged with going on all School field trips and excursions, advising and directing students in individual research, and, in general, contributing to the intellectual life of the School.

Mr. Burke, who received a Ph.D. in Archaeology from University of California/Los Angeles, has taught classics, art history, and archaeology at UCLA and University of California/Riverside since 1992. As a member of the UCLA Institute of Archae-

ology Outreach Program, he led training programs to help school teachers incorporate archaeology in their classrooms. His doctoral dissertation, "From Minos to Midas: The Organization of Textile Production in the Aegean and Anatolia," was done under the supervision of Sarah Morris, ASCSA Managing Committee Member and Chair of the UCLA Department of Classics.

His areas of interest include Greek and Roman art, Aegean archaeology, and Anatolia. Mr. Burke has participated in archaeological fieldwork at Gordion, Dümrek, Mainistir Chiarain (Ireland), Methana, Corinth, Kahramanmarash, Pylos, and Leukas. He has published several articles and given numerous conference presentations on the topic of textiles, and has served as a lecturer for programs on Greece and Turkey for the Smithsonian Institution.



Photo: Marie Maucy

Brendan Burke, new Assistant Professor at the School (far right), with (left to right) Regular Program students Marcie Handler, Margaret Foster, William Murad (Seymour Fellow), and Rangar Cline (Fulbright Fellow) at fall welcome garden party.

Student Reports: Roman Attica

continued from previous page

with known individuals from ephebic lists or other epigraphic sources. As part of the gravestone, the names not only identify the deceased, but they also indicate which persons were memorialized together—husband and wife, siblings, and sometimes even non-relatives. These inscriptions also provide valuable information about their integration into the wider population of the city, by indicating who was marrying whom. There is a combination of marriage within the Milesian group, marriage to Athenians, and some marriage to members of other foreign groups.

In addition to studying the gravestones of Attica, I have also investigated works from throughout the region. Study of the collections of Roman-period gravestones in Sparta and Paros has provided data on what traditions were particular to Roman Attica, and which were more generally diffused throughout the region. Currently, I am at the American Academy in Rome, where I am studying funerary sculpture of Rome as a means of understanding the connections and cross-influences between Rome and Athens. While conclusions at this time remain only tentative, the combination of sculptural and epigraphic evidence demonstrates that the Milesians were a foreign group that played a surprisingly distinguished role in Roman Athens.

—Celina Gray

Regular Member 1998–1999

Samuel H. Kress Fellow 1999–2000

Oscar Broneer Fellow 2000–2001



Early Mediterranean Gold and Granulation

In 1999–2000, research conducted at the Albright Institute in Jerusalem and at the School, and several trips to excavations and museums, allowed me to make significant progress on my dissertation, entitled “Early Mediterranean Gold and Granulation: Approaching Prestige through Socially, Economically, and Technologically Embedded Frameworks.”

My work in Athens primarily revolved around iconographic and stylistic issues and involved significant time spent looking at museum collections, taking extensive notes, and making observations and connections. Both jewelry and other types of objects were of interest. Non-jewelry items of importance included frescoes, other metal-

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Statues from the Villa dei Papiri: Their Ancient and Modern Lives

During the 1999–2000 academic year, Carol Mattusch, long-time Member of the School and the Managing Committee, current Chair of the Publications Committee, and Professor at George Mason University, held a fellowship in 1999–2000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities, allowing her time to work on her project involving the bronze statues from Herculaneum's Villa dei Papiri, as she describes here.

In 1994, while participating in a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminar in Italy and writing *Classical Bronzes: The Art and Craft of Greek and Roman Statuary* (Cornell University Press, 1996), I looked at a bronze bust in the Naples Archaeological Museum, from the Villa dei Papiri at Herculaneum. The brief report of its discovery in 1756 mentioned that the top of the head and part of the nose were broken off, but not whether they had survived for use in the restoration of the head.

One eye had been lost and had been replaced with plaster painted green to resemble bronze. Scholars had not mentioned the restorations.

This bust is one of 62 large-scale bronze statues, busts, and fountain-ornaments found in the tunneling excavations at Herculaneum during the 1750s that revealed the Villa dei Papiri. When the statues were first published in 1767, the engraved illustrations showed them to be whole, with no sign that they had been restored. This is how the sculptures from the Villa dei Papiri have always appeared to the public, and it is in this form that they helped to shape modern tastes in Classical sculpture. Scholars have traditionally focused upon naming individual works, trying to identify which Greek sculptor made a statue or its “original,” and imagining that this ancient villa was not decorated on the whim of its owners, but that it had a unified, planned sculptural program. Indeed, the bronzes from the Villa dei Papiri provide a rare opportunity to study a large group of ancient bronzes that come from one house.

The purpose of my current project is to ask objective questions about the bronzes, both individually and as a group, and to chart their modern history and influence. First of all, I am studying production techniques, metal alloys, and early restorations of the bronzes. The second part of the project is historio-



Lifesize bronze head of a woman, found in 1756 in the Villa dei Papiri at Herculaneum (destroyed 79 A.D.).

Courtesy Soprintendenza Archeologica della Provincia di Napoli e Caserta

graphical. These large bronzes, so quickly published and so widely known, were major monuments, restorations and all, at a time when the course was being charted for the study of Classical sculpture.

This project involves a collaboration with Henry Lie, Director of the Straus Center for Conservation of the Harvard University Art Museums. With the permission of the *Soprintendenti* of Napoli and Caserta and of the Director of the Naples Archaeological Museum, we spent three weeks in November 1997 studying the bronzes from the Villa dei Papiri. Our research in

Naples was partially funded by the National Gallery of Art's Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts.

Besides examining both exterior and interior surfaces of the bronzes by video-probe equipped with a camera, we developed a more accurate system for taking measurements of bronzes. We took detailed photographs of the bronzes and transferred those photographs to CDs for further work. Most of the bronzes were x-radiographed, and we drilled samples from all of the bronzes to make quantitative analyses of major, minor, and trace elements in the metals.

So far, we have learned that the Herculaneum patina was not brown (it was green, like that of the bronzes from Pompeii); that corrosion products were not removed by fire (as Winckelmann thought); and that the eyes are not cast bronze (those are modern colored plaster inserts; the surviving ancient eyes are made of bone and stone). Bronzes that have stylistic similarities may also have the same alloy (three over-lifesize busts of Hellenistic rulers), though the two statues of runners, which are almost exactly alike, have entirely different alloys. The fifteen fountain-statues from the Villa were surely purchased from one workshop, for many of them are pieced together from the same series of body-parts, and many have matching alloys.

Staff News

Phyllis Graham returned to work in the Library on July 2 after a year's leave in America. While away, she participated in seminars on book conservation dealing with the special needs of the Blegen Library and also attended the Art Libraries Society of North America (ARLIS/NA) conference held in Pittsburgh, PA. There she benefited especially from a panel on electronic and printed resources for archaeology, conducted by Jean Wellington of the University of Cincinnati, Eileen Markson of Bryn Mawr College, and Christina Huemer of the American Academy in Rome. She also visited a nearby company dealing with mass deacidification for libraries and archives, and learned of processes that can help the Blegen's suffering collection.

Gretchen Maxeiner Millis, who has been working for the Library in various capacities during the past three years, returned to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, to finish her library degree. During her time with us, her help in developing the emergency preparedness handbook and in working with ABEKT, the Archaeological Greek Online System (ARGOS) Project software, were particularly valuable, and the Library was very fortunate to have her as part of its staff.

Finally, the Blegen staff welcomed a new secretary to the library, Eleni Marantou, a graduate in archaeology from the University of Athens.



ARGOS Project and AODL

As part of the Blegen Library's participation in the ARGOS Project, its Greek monographs and those in other languages received before fall 1997 have been made available on the website of the Hellenic Documentation Center in Athens. They can be accessed at <http://jasmin.ekt.gr/opac/zConnectENU.html> where the Greek records can be accessed by selecting "grARGOS" and the non-Greek books with "intARGOS." View the records as "full labeled display" in order to see the holdings information. The Blegen Library code number is 04.

The Library is also participating in the American Overseas Digital Library (AODL) Project sponsored by the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) and was the first of the participating libraries to send its electronic data to the Univer-

Continued on page 16

From Athens to Arezzo: On Nancy Winter's Retirement

Mary C. Sturgeon, Professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has spent many years at the School during her career, first as student, then scholar of Greek antiquity. When Nancy Winter, the head of the Blegen Library, announced her retirement this year, the Newsletter asked Ms. Sturgeon to write a tribute to her.

We shipped our trunks to Greece from Philadelphia in 1971. Nancy was going for a position in the Blegen Library, I for a Secretary-Curator post in Ancient Corinth. This marked the first of many travels together and the beginning of many changes for the Blegen.

Under Nancy Winter's direction, the Blegen Library has seen carefully orchestrated growth. Volumes have increased from 33,916 to 78,100 and annual acquisitions from 1,300 to 2,874. Member and non-member users, under 100 per year in 1971, now number 1,328, and a substantial increase in gifts (60 to 235) and exchanges (210 to 350) augments the collection.

The expansion of the late 1980s added four new floors of stacks and a built-in exercise program for users. The Library was fortunate that Mimi Photiadis and Elisavet Gignoli, the Associate and Assistant Librarians respectively, were willing to keep the Library open through the dust and noise of the construction phase, and Nancy remains grateful for their cheerful support. In recent years, inventory systems and off-hour



Photo: Marie Mauzy

Nancy Winter, long-time Blegen librarian.

swipe-card access for members have been added, and Library staff has been enhanced by volunteers from College Year in Athens and Beaver College. The position of book

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Colleagues Bid Farewell to Nancy Winter

After being taken to the hospital last February, where she stayed for three weeks, suffering from double pneumonia and mononucleosis, Nancy Winter began a long convalescence. In her absence, we tried to keep the Library working smoothly and convinced her that she should only concentrate on getting well again. At the beginning of April, although the mono was making her extremely tired, she started coming to the office for a few hours every day, being very conscientious as always. We were both quite shocked when she announced to us, a few months later, that she had decided to resign and work on her Etruscan book. We had sort of taken for granted that we would grow old together! The three of us have worked together for almost 30 years and think of each other as more than relatives. It is very seldom that three people can work together so closely and for so long without any friction or problem among them, but to us, it came naturally.

The School has been very lucky to have Nancy in charge of the Blegen Library. The Library has flourished in these years — the collection has more than doubled and the number of visitors has grown enormously. A lot of time and effort have been spent on organizing the ARGOS Project. Two major construction projects have taken place, during which the Library did not close, not even for one day. The Blegen's hard-working infrastructure, built under Nancy's guidance over the past 30 years, is a fine example of collective work, comradeship, and dedication.

We will be very sad to see her go, but wish her all the best in anything that she will decide to do.

— Mimi Photiadis, Associate Librarian, and Liz Gignoli, Assistant Librarian



WINTER ❖ 2001

Gennadeion News

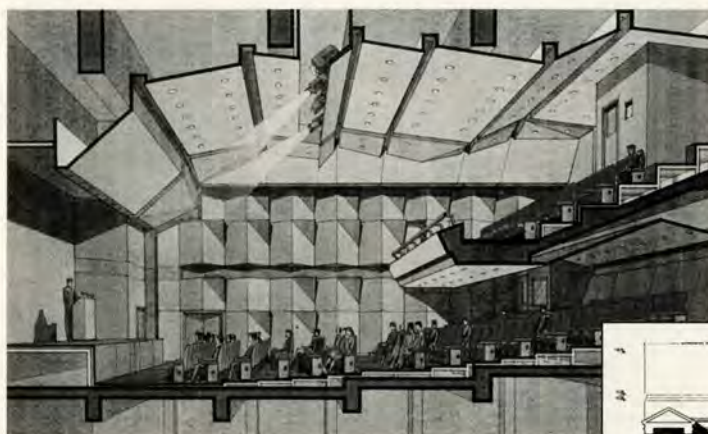
A SPECIAL INSERT TO THE NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Plans Finalized for Gennadeion East Wing, Hall

After many months of study and revision, plans for the renovations and extension to the East Wing of the Gennadius Library are nearly complete. With approvals from the Ministry of Culture in hand, the School and the Library hope to see groundbreaking early in the new year.

Architect for the project is Ioannis Vikellas, whose plans reflect his expertise and accomplishment in historical renovation in Athens and elsewhere. The existing East Wing, built in 1972 and currently housing offices and some stack space, is to be gutted. The renovated structure will house a Rare Books Reading Room, additional reading areas and computer facilities for visitors, the Archives, a conservation laboratory, and offices for staff and visiting scholars. In a separate but related area, the *Philoi* of the Library will also get office space.

For the extension to the east wing, Mr. Vikellas has designed a three-story building that will include a 400-seat lecture hall and two underground levels for stacks and service areas related to the auditorium. The external appearance of the new building will blend with the Neoclassical



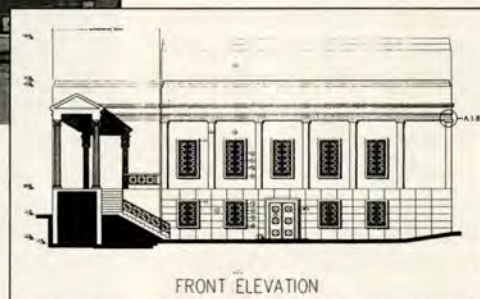
design of the old, but internally it will provide a fully modern facility for the already-active lecture and conference programs operated by the School and the Library, as well as other events. In recognition of his leadership in the Gennadeion campaign, the new auditorium will be named after Lloyd E. Cotsen.

Dubbed Phase II, the project continues the campaign to support the Library begun eight years ago by then-President of the School's Board of Trustees, Hunter Lewis. With the formation in 1995 of a Gennadeion Board under the chairmanship of Mr. Cotsen, the campaign to modernize and endow the Library

took off, spear-headed by Library President Catherine Vanderpool and Director Haris Kalligas. In November 1999, Phase I, the renovations to the historic 1926 Main Building, was completed, and the Library reopened to its readers.

Future plans call for a transformation, in Phase III, of the 1972 West Wing into public exhibition galleries, with curatorial and study space for the Library's collections of maps, prints, and paintings. The design will permit the public to enter the wing through an indepen-

Architect's renderings of the interior and the façade of Cotsen Hall (left and below), and (bottom of page) the Main Building of the Gennadius Library in relation to the proposed extension (to the right of the Main Building.)



dent, secure entrance rather than through the Main Reading Room, as is currently the case. There are also plans to install a small bookshop in this area, possibly operated with the collaboration of volunteers from the *Philoi* of the Library. In a final stage of the process of renovations, Phase IV, the Gennadeion gardens, one of Athens' largest "green areas" still in private hands, will receive a complete makeover. ❖



George Seferis–Lawrence Durrell: The Story of a Friendship

Last winter the Gennadius Library was invited to organize a small exhibition on George Seferis and Lawrence Durrell, to be part of a six-day international conference, *On Miracle Ground: Durrell on Corfu*, held in Corfu in July 2000 and organized by the Lawrence Durrell Society. Maria Voltera, Assistant Archivist of the Gennadius Library, describes the well received exhibition, which was based on material from the Library's George Seferis Papers.

Our research involved Archives manuscripts and letters, which seemed at first to offer limited insights. As we delved further into our subject, new aspects of this friendship between the British writer and the Greek poet were brought to light. The first traces of this story are found in *Meres*, the diaries of George Seferis, in which he refers to his first meeting with Lawrence Durrell in 1939, at George Katsimbalis' house in Marousi. Henry Miller, in his famous novel *The Colossus of Marousi*, paints a lively portrait of that era, and such a society must have decidedly affected Durrell. One year later Seferis visits Durrell's house in Psychico, where the two have another interesting conversation, as he describes in a *Meres* entry.

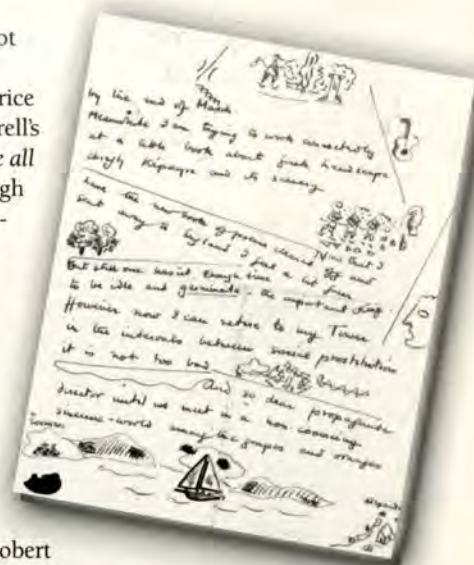
A few months before the outbreak of the Second World War Durrell moved to Kalamata, as delegate of the British Council, to work on the foundation of a somewhat enigmatic Institute of British Studies. Two letters to Seferis (1940) show how miserable he became in this small town: "... I had really nothing to tell you, except never to come to Kalamata... There isn't a poet or sinner anywhere; all they do is kill each other and put their savings in socks or under mattresses." In April 1941 the German invasion of Greece sent Durrell to Crete with his wife and daughter; a hasty handwritten note to Seferis indicates that he left for Egypt a month later. Durrell had met Seferis on Crete, escorting King George's entourage.

It seems that the two friends maintained contact in the following four years, Seferis participating in the Greek government-in-exile in Egypt and South Africa and Durrell working at the British Office of Information in Alexandria. During these difficult wartime years they managed to remain engaged in literature. Seferis tried to issue a literary periodical called *Eunostos*. Durrell, together with Timos Malanos, Nanos Panagiotopoulos, and Robert Liddell, belonged to the editorial group of this periodical, which was to be issued in Alexandria. The aim was to gather and present all different aspects of cultural life in wartime Greece, but the periodical was never published. The only remaining evidence of this venture are the drafts of the preface, the list of contents, and the cover design, kept in the Seferis Papers.

There is no evidence of contact after the war between Seferis and Durrell until 1954, when their relationship is clouded by the Cyprus Issue. Cyprus, still a British protectorate, was struggling for union (*enosis*) with Greece against the British interest, which sought to retain political control of the island at any expense. Durrell's appointment as Director to the Information Services of the Cyprus Government resulted in the loss not only of Seferis's friendship but also of all Durrell's Greek friends. In a 1954 *Meres* entry, Seferis comments with bitterness on Durrell's switch and on the British opposition to the Cypriots' fight for union. In a letter to Seferis

that same year, the Cypriot painter Adamantios Diamantis describes Maurice Cardriff's reaction to Durrell's appointment: "he will lose all his Greek friends." Although Seferis visited Cyprus several times between 1954 and 1955, he avoided meeting Durrell, and it seems that it took him many years to improve his opinion of him.

Despite all these unhappy incidents, one shouldn't forget a comment about Lawrence Durrell found in one of Robert Liddell's letters to Seferis, dated November 26, 1941: "Larry has no means of knowing that Homer is more considerable than Erotokritos... but he starts with an innocent eye." ❀



Durrell's letter to Seferis from Alexandria, Egypt (1944). Eunostos, the harbor of Alexandria, is depicted in part of Durrell's drawing.

(From the George Seferis Papers, Gennadius Library)

Short Takes...

The latest issue of the *Griffon* is dedicated to the Library's founder, Ioannes Gennadios, and contains material written by the late Gennadios himself on his collections and on the revival of the Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. Edited by the Gennadeion's Librarian, Sophie Papageorgiou, the issue is illustrated with archival photographs of Gennadios and his environment in turn-of-the-century London and Athens. The *Griffon* magazine is published by the Gennadius Library to highlight its collections and scholarly research at the Library.

The Archives of the Library, under the direction of Archivist Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan, have just been enriched with the addition of the papers of **Theodoros Vavayiannis**, who served for many years as Conductor and General Director of the Athens State Orchestra and guest conductor of orchestras around the world, including the National

Symphony Orchestra in Washington, D.C. These papers complement those of his close friend and mentor, the famed conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos, which are already in the Library's Archives.

On December 12, the Library and the British School in Athens co-sponsored an evening to honor the memory of **Sir Steven Runciman**, perhaps the world's leading historian of Byzantium and Greece, who died on November 1. Library Director Haris Kalligas was among the evening's speakers.

Director Kalligas is collaborating with the Greek Institute in Venice and The House of Cyprus in Athens to organize a **two-day international conference on Venice and Cyprus** for March 2–3, 2000. The conference will be accompanied by an exhibition of material from the Library, Venice, and Cyprus, entitled "Cyprus and the Serenissima." ❀

Gennadius Library Acquires Latin Incunabulum

Thanks to the support and generosity of Lloyd E. Cotsen, Chairman of the Gennadeion Board, the Library has acquired yet another rare and valuable book: a Latin incunabulum, the *Fasciculus Temporum*.

The *Fasciculus Temporum* is a chronicle compiled by the Carthusian monk Werner Rolewinck (1452–1502) of Cologne. Chronicles were narratives of historical events in chronological order, without any effort by the writer to explain or interrelate the events. Written mainly by educated monks, they were very popular during the Middle Ages.

The concept of a Christian chronicle was first formulated by Bishop Eusebios of Caesarea early in the fourth century. Translated into Latin by St. Jerome, this chronological framework became the basis of medieval historiography and was followed even during the fifteenth century, when the Renaissance had already initiated a new approach to history.

The *Fasciculus Temporum*, first printed in Cologne in 1474, was the earliest chronological world history to be printed. It was in wide circulation, with many editions and translations in German, French, and Dutch appearing throughout Europe. The success of Rolewinck's book may have inspired Hartmann Schedel to write his own chronicle, the famous *Nuremberg Chronicle*, first printed in 1493, since there were at least 27 editions of the *Fasciculus Temporum* before 1493. The Gennadeion's copy was printed in Venice by the famous printer Erhard Ratdolt in 1480.

The chronicle begins with the creation of the world and ends with the year 1480. Earlier editions ended with their publication year, and each new edition had a few additional lines covering events that took place since



the appearance of the preceding edition. Events both major and minor in scope are noted; for example, references are made to the invention of printing (recorded in 1457) as well as to the game of chess. This edition ends with a manuscript note relating the Turkish defeat at Rhodes in 1480. This practice of updating chronicles was in general use. For example, Eusebios' *Chronicon* was written in the fourth century; its second edition of 1483, also printed by Erhard Ratdolt, contains a reference under the year 1457 to the invention of printing, ascribed to Johann Gutenberg in 1440. One cannot but identify as the source of the *Chronicon*'s information the 1480 edition of the *Fasciculus Temporum*.

Newly acquired by the Gennadeion, the Fasciculus Temporum features woodcuts illustrating, among other subjects, a realistic Venice and a fanciful Athens.

Folio in size, the book has 44 woodcuts illustrating such subjects as Noah's Ark, the Tower of Babel, Jesus Christ, and many city views, including Cologne, Rome, Jerusalem, Syracuse, and Antioch. The volume is in excellent condition, bound handsomely in contemporary German calf over wooden boards, decorated with stylized flowers and leaves. ❖

—Sophie Papageorgiou
Librarian, The Gennadius Library

Evening Benefits the Gennadius Library

"Greece and the Romantics: 19th Century Lieder and Love Songs" and the Gennadius Library were the stars at a black-tie benefit dinner and concert at the New York City home of Mr. and Mrs. John Moscahlades on November 15. Co-hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jaharis and under the patronage of the Ambassador of Greece and Mrs. Alexander Philon, the event netted some \$40,000 to help endow the Library's acquisitions program. Chairpersons for the evening were Mrs. Philon, Mrs. Jaharis, and Mrs. Moscahlades.

The program selections, inspired by Greece and Greek myths, were performed by soprano Margaret-Anne Butterfield, accompanied by pianist John Charles Schucker. Ms. Butterfield is Director of the Vocal Program at The Lawrenceville School, New Jersey, and an accomplished soloist with a number of regional music groups, while Mr. Schucker frequently accompanies concert performances by singers from the Metropolitan Opera, the New York City Opera, and elsewhere.

The benefit is part of the campaign for the Gennadius Library, which since 1992 has worked to raise funds for the Library's renovations and endowment. To date, the campaign has brought in almost \$9 million, including \$3.125 million in a successful campaign to match four-to-one a Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, \$1.2 million in a one-to-one matching grant from the Mellon Foundation, and nearly \$5 million in other gifts and pledges. In all, nearly 300 individuals, foundations, and corporations have participated in the campaign, which aims to raise an additional \$12 million toward the building and endowment needs of the Library over the next five years. ❖



Yannos Lolos of the University of Ioannina describing the architectural remains at "Euripides' Cave" in Salamis.

Photo: Philoi of the Gennadius Library

Philoi Activities Feature Journeys Far and Wide

Philoi President Ioanna Phocas chronicles a full schedule of Spring 2000 activities, which included lectures, trips, and other cultural events.

The Philoi inaugurated last year's events on January 11 in the Gennadius Library with a speech by musicologist Dr. George Sisilianos on "The Lost Tradition of the Music of the Ancient Greek Drama," complete with a recorded reading of verses from Aeschylus' "Perses," which illustrated the role of pronunciation in producing music as a part of the poetic language itself.

February was a busy month, beginning with the Annual General Assembly meeting in the Hall of the Archaeological Society and the cutting of the New Year's Vassilopita. An excursion to Salamis included the thrill of visiting the cave where Euripides is said to have written the tragedy "Hippolytos." Professor Yannos Lolos of the University of Ioannina, in his last day at the excavation after six years, shared the wondrous discoveries that had been made there. Hidden by pine trees, almost on the top of a cliff, overlooking the blue waters of the Saronikos Gulf bordered by the island of Aegina, this cave has been a sacred place since the

Neolithic period. For more than 3000 years, people from all parts of the "world" visited this cave to leave offerings to the Gods. Among them a skyfos was found with the name of Euripides. A nearby sanctuary in honor of Dionysos, discovered and excavated by Professor Lolos, adds credence to the excavator's theory of the identification of the cave.

The annual ceremony honoring the memory of Ioannes Gennadios was celebrated February 23 in the Library. Sir Michael Llewellyn Smith, former British Ambassador to Greece and author of historical treatises and books about Greek history, presented "Gladstone and Greece," an examination of devoted philhellene and British politician William Ewart Gladstone (1809–1898) and his role in Greek history. The text of this and three previous speeches in memory of Ioannis Gennadios will be published by the Philoi and sold in the future Library shop; all authors have offered their rights to the benefit of the Library. (The other titles are "John Gennadios

the Journalist," by Fofo Mavrikiou; "John Gennadios the Diplomat," by Domna Visvizi-Donta, Professor of the History of Diplomacy, University of Ioannina; and "15 Crucial Years, 1897–1912," by former Ambassador Viron Theodoropoulos.)

The annual celebration of Clean Monday, organized by Gennadius Library Director Haris Kalligas, took place on March 13, with assistance from the Philoi. Fund-raising activities at the celebration enabled the Philoi to present a sum of money to the Library.

Two trips, to Germany (Berlin and Munich) and to Crete, aimed at broadening the Philoi's perspective on modern libraries. During their travels in Germany the Philoi visited the New Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin, where they viewed the Greek treasures of the Library, and also visited the Greek antiquities of the Pergamon Museum and the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin. In Munich they visited the Glyptothek, with its pediments of Aegina, and the Antikensammlungen, with its elegant collection of Greek vases, before journeying to the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Germany's oldest (1558) and biggest library.

A visit to Crete took place in May and featured a wonderful tour of the library of the School of Philosophy at the University of Crete in Rethymnon, which features modern information technology and 24-hour access to the Library of Congress catalog. The Philoi were impressed by the library's noteworthy collection of rare books and a lab dedicated to paper conservation. The Philoi were guided on their visit by the President of the

School, Alexis Politis, a long-time member of the Philoi, and the Director of the Library, Michalis Tzekakis, both of whom continue the work begun thirty years ago by Manoussos Manousakis, Nikolaos Panayiotakis, and Grigoris Sifakis.

The Philoi also visited the Public Library at Rethymnon as guests of the Director, Yiannis Papiomitoglou, and viewed the library's impressive collection of old maps of Crete from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The trip also included a visit to the sixteenth-century Preveli Monastery, with its small but well-organized library, the Venetian-period settlement of Maroula, and the important Nunnery Yiovernetou, near Chania, which houses an excellent little ethnographic museum. ❀

Philoi Announce Upcoming Events

The full calendar of Philoi activities took up last fall where it had left off in the spring, with numerous activities planned through Winter 2001.

Excursions planned for Fall 2000 were a tour of the settlement of ancient Oropos and its metal workshops in November, and a visit to the Eleni Stathatou Collection at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens in December. Upcoming events for Winter 2001 include a lecture, "Linear B: The First Greek Writing," followed by the New Year's Vassilopita ceremony, to be held January 22 at the Archaeological Society in Athens; the annual lecture in memory of Ioannes Gennadios at the Gennadeion, February 20; and the Philoi's Annual General Meeting, including elections for a new Board of Directors, slated for early March. ❀

The Gennadius Library is affiliated with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

Student Reports: Gold

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work, figural art depicting jewelry, and many other crafts that share in the symbolic systems of which jewelry is but one expression. Since a large proportion of Aegean Bronze Age material remains unpublished, and much else is poorly illustrated, it was very important to spend as much time in the museums as possible. I also participated in School-organized trips to Crete and Thera, which were invaluable for a better understanding of the sites and monuments from which the objects came, offered some relevant, recently excavated objects to support my arguments, and expanded my ability to construct informed interpretations. Independent trips within Greece included Crete and the Argolid, in conjunction with more intensive museum time. Only limited access to material out of the museum cases was permitted in Greece; of the forty or so items requested from the National Museum in Athens, only six microscope and photography requests were granted. Permission requests submitted to the Herakleion Museum are still outstanding.

Work in Israel focused primarily on physical examination of the goldwork from the site of Tell el 'Ajjul. Microscopic examination and photography was permitted for all of the pieces requested. Some relevant unpublished material still under the control of individual excavators was offered as well. In addition, a short trip to Egypt enabled me to investigate related goldwork there.

In my library research at both institutions I examined natural material resources, trade routes, and sites exhibiting granulation. These items were visually plotted on maps in an attempt to locate boundaries and find corollaries between symbol and meaning. Furthermore, textual and historical evidence from the Near East and Egypt was examined in an attempt to better understand the politics and events during the period, in addition to the economy, social structure, and crafting considerations of the region. I hope that this will shed light on some of the impetus for the movements of technology, styles, and iconographies, in addition to the socioeconomic, political, and symbolic problems addressed in the dissertation, and thus provide insights into context and meaning for the material culture. Technological considerations — especially related to pyrotechnology — are being assessed as a possible point of cross-craft interaction. Stratigraphical and chronological issues related to specific sites were another relevant area of research.

Additional research will include developing a final position on wider chrono-

logical issues within the Mediterranean, following up on pyrotechnical issues in other crafts that may indicate cross-craft interaction, and final natural resource and trade route mapping. I may also examine a few, select pieces of Mesopotamian granulation from Ur in the British Museum, and Egyptian, Minoan, and Syrian goldwork in New York to round out the data set.

—Thea A. Politis

Samuel H. Kress Joint Athens-Jerusalem Fellow, 1999–2000



Tracing Byzantine Influences on Italian Art

My year as an Oscar Broneer Fellow afforded me the opportunity to explore the roots of Roman painting, particularly Roman Romanesque miniatures. Half of my research, carried out during Fall 1999, involved the review of literature concerning theories of Byzantine influence on central Italian painting of the early High Middle Ages. This review had a serendipitous result: namely, the clarification of a fundamental weakness in the stylistic chronology of Romanesque painting in Italy as established in the 1950s and 1960s by Edward Garrison. The foundation of Garrison's timeline was that no painting requiring any pictorial skill was produced during the eleventh century in Rome or the surrounding territory. According to this model, Roman art experienced a quickening only just before 1100, and thus only from that date onward were the chief monuments of Roman Romanesque painting to be positioned. Prior to my literature review, the basis of this reasoning had been uncertain; in Garrison's studies in the *History of Medieval Italian Painting*, it is presented as an axiom. However, it became apparent from my review that Garrison's ideas were rooted in the writings of Wilhelm Köhler and others, who had identified, if often by subtle implication, the intensification of the knowledge of Byzantium in Western Europe that accompanied the First Crusade as a seminal factor in Roman and other Romanesque art.

Because my own research on the Italian Giant Bibles had led me to believe that some of the most skillfully painted Roman Romanesque miniatures should be dated to the 1060s or 1070s, my literature review had two results. First, it made possible the completion of the historiography chapter of my dissertation, in which I trace the historiography of the Italian Giant Bibles from the sixteenth century to the twentieth, with

special attention to issues of localization and chronology and to the validity of the general (though by no means universal) rejection of Garrison's chronology apparent in Italian scholarship of the last decade. Second, it precipitated a narrowing of my inquiry into East-West exchange to two issues — namely, to what extent Italian Giant Bible miniatures depended on ideas lifted or skills learned from Byzantium, and the means by which those ideas were transmitted.

With regard to the borrowing of ideas and the learning of skills, my subsequent work focused on detailed comparisons of specific features, such as the formal vocabulary of the modeling of flesh and fabrics, observable in eleventh-century Byzantine works extant in Greece and Turkey, especially the crypt at Hosios Loukas. I also spent considerable time inquiring into the iconography of the paintings of the atrium of the Desiderian rebuilding of Montecassino, long held to be a chief primary point of the importing of Byzantine style, if not of iconography, into central and southern Italy. Here the result was unexpectedly satisfying: the discovery of a likely source for the otherwise unprecedented iconography of the miniatures at the center of my dissertation, those of the Giant Bible of the Biblioteca Augusta in Perugia (Ms. L. 59).

Regarding the means of transmission of these and related ideas, I focused my efforts on three areas: Latin and Greek texts describing the events of the papal embassy to Constantinople of 1053; Roman and other central Italian monasteries where Greek monks resided; and Italian monastic and trading communities in Constantinople. The fruits of these studies were the amassing of a significant bibliography, the reading in depth of various key sources in the Gennadius and Blegen Libraries, and the amassing of a database of documented instances of East-West contact involving the exchange or exporting of objects, the movement of trained artisans, the travels of known or possible patrons, and the long-term residence of Greeks and Italians abroad. This last endeavor provided me with much new information and a road map for future research, particularly with respect to monasteries in Rome, whose Byzantine roots and continuing Byzantine contacts were previously unknown to me. From this research and its continuation in the coming year, I plan to produce a substantial article or, eventually, a book, on Greek presence in Rome in the tenth and eleventh centuries and its role in the development of Roman painting.

—Lila Yawn

Oscar Broneer Fellow, 1999–2000

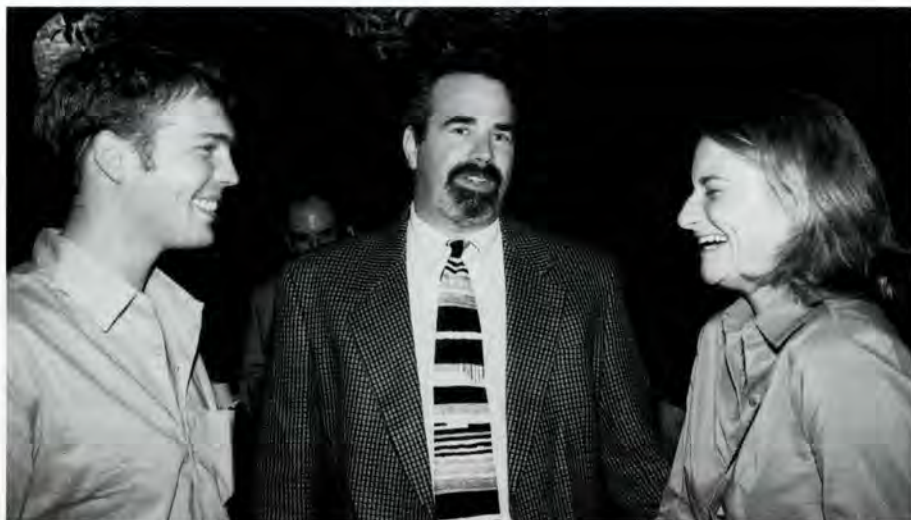


Photo: Marie Maury

Left to right: New Regular Program students Peter Turner, Hill Fellow; Rodney Fitzsimons, Hirsch Fellow; and Chryssa Bourbou, L. Angel Fellow, Wiener Laboratory, gather at the fall welcome garden party, ushering in the largest Regular Program enrollment since 1983.



Photo: Marie Maury

Photo, left: Co-Directors of the Pseira Excavations, Costis Davaras and Philip Betancourt, celebrate Philip Betancourt's honorary Ph.D. from the University of Athens, at a June garden party held in his honor. Photo, right: Lucy Shoe Meritt, Publications Editor Emerita, attended a reception in her honor at Bryn Mawr College on September 29.



Photo: Hope Thompson Kerr

Thanks to DOE funding, Archivist **Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan** attended the XIV International Congress on Archives, which took place in Seville, September 21–26, 2000. The Congress was organized by the International Council on Archives (ICA), a professional, international, non-governmental organization, whose main mission is to promote the preservation, development, and use of the world's archival heritage. The conference focused on two important issues: the management and use of electronic records in a global context and the development of archival science as a scholarly discipline.



The Wiener Laboratory recently announced the publication of *Palaeodiet in the Aegean*, Wiener Laboratory Monograph 1, papers from a colloquium held at the December 1993 meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Washington, D.C. **Sarah J. Vaughan**, then Director of the Wiener Laboratory, and **William D.E. Coulson**, then School Director, edited the monograph.



Two recipients of Research Fellowships under the Mellon East-Central European Visiting Scholars Program were in residence last spring. **Kveta Smolarikova**, of the Czech Institute of Egyptology, Charles University, Prague, furthered her study of the relations between Greeks and Egyptians during the first millennium B.C. **Alexandru Avram**, Associate Lecturer, Faculty of History, University of Bucharest, continued work on his project "Megara and its Colonies," begun after he had studied Megarian colonies in the Black Sea area.



As part of the School's Self-Study, a Visiting Committee was in Athens from October 4 to October 14. The committee consists of Chair **W. Robert Connor** (President and Director of the National Humanities Center) and committee members **John D'Arms** (President, American Council of Learned Societies), **Richard Lariviere** (Dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of Texas), **Sarah Morris** (University of California at Los Angeles), and **Josiah Ober** (Princeton University).



Photo: Marie Maury

Left to right: Stephen Floyd, Tina Hansen, and Mike Lippman at the Summer Session II welcome garden party in June.



Photo: Marie Maury

Summer Session II participants, as well as session director Timothy Winter (Austin Peay State University; second row, far right), gathered at a farewell party in the School garden in August.



Photo: Marie Maury

Petros Kalligas, former Ephor of the 1st Ephorate of Antiquities and Director of the Acropolis Museum, and Eve Harrison, School Managing Committee Member Emerita, at her 80th birthday party celebration in the School garden, June 14, 2000.



Photo: Catherine Vanderpool

Dr. P. Roy Vagelos, President of the School's Board of Trustees, was guided through a rescue excavation near the city of Thebes by the Ephor, Vassilis Aravantinos, in June.



Photo: Marie Maury

The Wiener Laboratory hosted an open house and garden reception on October 3 in honor of Dr. P. Roy Vagelos, President of the Board of Trustees of the American School. At the reception, Wiener Lab Fellow Carina Iezzi describes her doctoral research on bioarchaeological analysis of human populations to Gennadeion Trustee Loucas Kyriacopoulos, and School Executive Vice President and Gennadeion President Catherine Vanderpool.

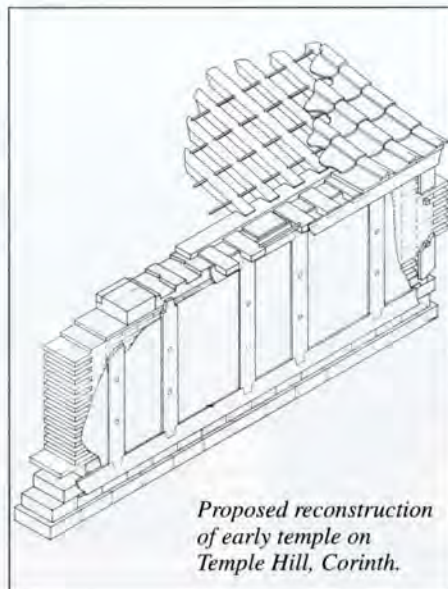
NEH Fellow Reconstructs Early Temple in Corinth

Robin F. Rhodes (University of Notre Dame), recipient of the School's 1999–2000 Senior Research Fellowship supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), reports on his research on a seventh-century B.C. temple in Ancient Corinth and its place in the evolution of monumental architecture.

As the 1999–2000 NEH Senior Research Fellow at the American School, I was able to devote an entire year to the study and publication of the seventh-century B.C. temple on Temple Hill in Corinth, perhaps the earliest truly monumental temple in Greece and uniquely important to our understanding of the beginnings of monumental architecture and the origins of the Doric order. In the course of the year I wrote a draft of the monograph and completed the measurement, field drawings, and final drawings of all the blocks and tiles that will appear in the final publication, as well as several reconstructed views of the temple and its architectural details. I am grateful to the NEH and to the American School for making this work possible, as well as to my diligent team of architectural assistants who devoted the summer field seasons of 1999 and 2000 to a blitz of final measurements and drawings.

The subject is a goldmine of information about the origins of monumental architecture in the Corinthia, and it provides an alternative, though complementary, source to Vitruvius for the original meaning of stone architecture in Greece and the abstract, decorative forms of the Doric order.

The ancients themselves associated the Corinthia, in the northeast Peloponnesos, the heart of Dorian Greece, with the first fruits in a long, unbroken tradition of monumental Greek architecture. The Corinth temple stands at the head of that tradition and was almost immediately followed by a second Corinthian temple that copied it in virtually every detail, that of Poseidon in the Sanctuary at Isthmia. The remains of the Isthmia temple were published in detail more than twenty years ago, but without benefit of any analysis of its immediate predecessor and clear inspiration. Instead, parallels were sought far beyond the Corinthia and its chronological context, and its remains were interpreted in good Vitruvian fashion as belonging to a fully Doric temple: lacking specifically Doric elements in the stone and terracotta remains of the building, they were simply restored in wood. Disappointingly, in light of the temple's early date and Corinth's central position in the economic and cultural world of early Greece, such a reconstruction added little to the discussion of the origins of Doric. Subsequent restudy and debate has increased our understanding of that building, but a much greater contribution to the search



for the origins of monumental architecture in Greece and the roots of the Doric order, as well as to the problem of the Isthmia reconstruction itself, is now provided by the seventh-century temple at Corinth.

Surprisingly, and contrary to the impression created in its excavators by the fragmentary nature of the blocks and the lack of Doric features in the remains, a significant percent-

age of the original building appears to be preserved. Among its roof tiles and wall blocks is clear evidence for virtually every significant detail of the building. Here, for the first time in Greece, monumental scale, substantial stone cornice and wall socle, and heavy tiled roof are all combined in the same building. For that reason the temple at Corinth might be characterized as the first truly monumental architecture of Classical Greece. Yet the Corinth temple is not Doric: it had no triglyphs or metopes, no peristyle. Nevertheless, it was vital to the formation of that mainland canon of architectural form: its remains clearly witness the genesis of a number of the major elements of later Doric and provide unambiguous and crucial insights into Vitruvius and the misty cultural memory he records of the origins of the Doric order. Its remains elucidate those of the Isthmia temple and of several other early buildings in the northeast Peloponnesos and securely place the Corinth temple at the head of a line of closely related representatives of a distinctive regional style of pre-Doric monumental architecture. As its originator, the Corinth temple is the key to understanding that style, both its roots in the local Corinthian tradition of practical construction and its direct evolution towards the developed Doric order of sixth-century Greece.

Summer Session a Life-Shaping Experience

This year's Summer Sessions, led by Glenn R. Bugh (Department of History, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) and Timothy F. Winters (Department of Languages and Literature, Austin Peay State University), once again proved to be an invaluable experience for those who attended. Among the students was Karin Halvorsen (University of Arizona), recipient of the third ASCSA Alumni/ae Association Summer Scholarship, who volunteered the following thoughts about her time in Greece.

Both professors and students have told me that the most common remark made about the American School Summer Session is "it was an amazing experience, but I would never do it again." However, I think I would do it again. My professors here in Arizona say my eyes light up when they ask me about the Summer Session. One of the first things I tell them is how lucky I was to have had this opportunity, and how grateful I am to everyone who made this trip possible for me.

If I had to sum up the Summer Sessions experience in one word, it would be *exposure*—exposure to people, sites, museums, and the American School itself, a family of students and professors within the world of Classics. The first people I met were the other students in the program. While it was not always easy to live so closely with nineteen other people, in the end I found that I had met nineteen interesting and intelligent

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2000–2001 Lecture Series Schedule Announced

The School's 2000–2001 Lecture Series opened on November 7 with Olga Palagia (University of Athens) presenting "Interpretations of Two Classical Athenian Friezes," followed on December 12 by Peter Krentz (Davidson University), whose topic was "The Storm of War." Lectures scheduled through the winter and spring include: January 23, Paul Zanker (German Archaeological Institute in Rome), "Domitian's Palace on the Palatine and the Imperial Image;" February 6, Harald Hauptmann (Director, German Archaeological Institute in Istanbul), "A New Picture of the Early Neolithic in Upper Mesopotamia – New Light on the Neolithic Revolution;" February 20, Agnès Rouveret (University of Paris), "Hellenistic Paintings in the Louvre Museum;" February 27, Paula Perlman (University of Texas), "Πολιτεία Πολιτεία: Regionalism and Particularism in the Political Institutions of the Cretan Polis;" March 2–3, International Symposium in the Gennadius Library, organized by the Gennadius Library, Greek Institute in Venice, and The House of Cyprus, Κύπρος και Βενετία: Οψεις της Κυπριακής Διασποράς (Cyprus and Venice: Aspects of Cypriot Diaspora), and opening of exhibition "Cyprus and the Serenissima;" March 6, Trustees Lecture, Walter Burkert (University of Zurich), "Dionysiac Mysteries of the Classical Epoch;" March 13, Ninth Annual Wiener Laboratory Lecture, Mark Stoneking (Max Planck Institute, Leipzig), "Ancient DNA: Promises and Pitfalls;" March 20, Twentieth Annual Walton Lecture, David Woodward (University of Wisconsin), "The First Map of the World: Anatomy of the World Map of 1508 by Francesco Rosselli;" March 30, Open Meeting on the work of the School in 2000 and lecture by Merle Langdon, ASCSA Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, "Roman Attica;" and April 24, Pirie Lecture, Archer Martin (School of Classical Studies at the American Academy in Rome), "Fullers at Pompeii and Ostia: Ostian Evidence for the Wool Trade at Pompeii."

Wiener Laboratory News

Research at the Wiener Laboratory continues to encompass a diverse array of topics. Research Associate Helena Soomer and Senior Research Associate Fellow Ruth Siddall summarize their work at the Laboratory.

Last fall I worked at the Wiener Laboratory with Anne Ingvarsson-Sundstrom from the University of Uppsala Department of Archaeology and Ancient History to estimate the age at death of Bronze Age Lerna children from the Middle Helladic period. This project will be published as part of her doctoral dissertation. In particular, we prepared our tooth samples for neonatal line analyses. The neonatal line is a marker of live birth that under light microscope shows up in the enamel. Consequently, we were able to estimate age at death more accurately in these children. We were able to determine that a few of the infants, in fact, either were stillborn or succumbed shortly after birth. In 1999 I received the IAFS Emerging Forensic Scientist Continental Award from the International Association of Forensic Sciences Congress in Los Angeles for this work.

This year I am examining teeth in the Wiener Laboratory Human Skeletal Collection housed at the Division of Animal and Human Physiology at the University of Athens. This year's work is designed to create a reference collection for age-specific dental features among modern Greeks. The data in the reference collection will include morphologic examination, digital images (both gross and microscopic), dental thin sections for histology, and radiographs. This work will aid in medical and forensic identification of human remains of modern Greek origin, and may aid to better age ancient Greek populations as well. The work will take account of dietary differences between Greeks and other populations not examined in previous work.

— Helena Soomer, DDS
Doctoral candidate, University of Helsinki



Despite having trained as a structural geologist and a geochronologist and having studied for my Ph.D. a chain of mountains formed over 300 million years ago and largely eroded away by 250 million years ago, the activities of man, a subject much dismissed by many in my field, have always been a source of fascination for me. Therefore, the opportunity to work as a geologist, applying geological techniques to archaeological materials and landscapes, was not one to be missed. Over the last few years I have been working on various aspects of

Corinthian geoarchaeology and geology, focusing predominantly on Roman-period and earlier lime cements, mortars, and concretes and, more recently, the geological evolution of the landscape. This work has culminated in an attempt to put this material together to present an overall review of the geoarchaeology of Ancient Corinth.

Geological field techniques are not so dissimilar to those employed by the field archaeologist; geologists are interested in stratigraphy (although we work on time-scales with the basic unit of one million years, somewhat inappropriate for studying classical civilizations in Greece). However, much of the material excavated from archaeological sites is derived in one way or another from rock, be it a soil, a pot, a sculpture, or even a metal.

Coins began their lives as geological ore deposits, and geochemical methodology can potentially unlock their secrets to reveal their place of origin. On a regional scale, geological processes are largely responsible for the morphology of the Earth's surface (although man is pretty good at modifying this locally), and there is no place better suited to illustrate this than the Gulf of Corinth.

Ancient Corinth overlooks one of the most geologically active zones in Europe. The Gulf is a rift valley that formed and continues to form as a direct result of plate tectonic processes that are pulling the Greek mainland apart. Although this process has been happening over the last five or so million years, we humans have been constantly aware of its effects in the form of earthquakes. However, geology has not only plagued the Corinthia with natural disasters; it has also blessed it with an extraordinarily bountiful water supply in an otherwise arid landscape, plus ideal building materials for masonry and making cements, and a clay source that has given us the distinctive buff-colored pottery. In fact, a better site could not be imagined for a city, with close access to the sea on both sides of the country and a lofty acropolis with its own water supply. Of course, we should not forget that although the geological history has been particularly benevolent in this particular area, it is the perceptiveness and innovation of its human occupants that has driven the discovery and use of these natural resources.

— Ruth Siddall, Ph.D.
University College, London

The Archaeology of Qumran Reassessed

In addition to her teaching load at Tufts University and her very effective chairmanship of the School's Summer Session Committee from 1998 to spring 2000, Jodi Magness has also assumed the task of writing a semipopular monograph on the archaeology of Qumran. Two awards enable her to devote her sabbatical year in 2000–2001 to this project: an NEH Fellowship and a Skirball Visiting Fellowship at the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies at Oxford University, where she will be in residence from February to June 2001. Here she summarizes for the Newsletter audience the background of her project and preliminary conclusions.

The Dead Sea Scrolls are manuscripts dating to the first centuries B.C. that were discovered in the late 1940s and early 1950s in caves near the site of Khirbet Qumran (hereafter referred to as Qumran), by the northwest shore of the Dead Sea. They include the oldest preserved copies of the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament) and related works. Other scrolls, such as the War Scroll and the Manual of Discipline (Community Rule), are literary works describing the beliefs and practices of the Jewish sect to which the scrolls belonged. Approximately 800 scrolls, mostly fragmentary, were discovered by Bedouins and archaeologists in eleven caves in the vicinity of Qumran. Some were found in 1951–1956, when an expedition led by Roland de Vaux, a Biblical scholar and archaeologist at the École Biblique et Archéologique Française de Jerusalem, examined the caves. De Vaux also conducted excavations at the site of Qumran, where he uncovered the remains of a settlement that was occupied from the late second century B.C. to 68 A.D. He believed that this settlement was inhabited by Jewish sectarians, who he and other scholars have identified as the Essenes mentioned in such ancient sources as Flavius Josephus, Philo Judaeus, and Pliny the Elder. The descriptions of the beliefs and practices of the Essenes in these sources correspond roughly with the information in the sectarian scrolls. While differing in some details, the ancient sources and scrolls largely agree in describing this group as a radical Jewish sect of the Second Temple period in Palestine, which broke away from mainstream Judaism over differences in the interpretation and practice of Jewish law, including the cult in the Jerusalem Temple. Although some members were apparently married and lived in towns and villages around Palestine, there were also isolated communities consisting mostly or entirely of adult celibate men. The members of this sect believed that an apocalyptic war, as is described in the War Scroll, was imminent. Their apparent blueprint for the future Jewish Temple and holy city of Jerusalem is provided in the Temple Scroll.

According to de Vaux, members of this sect inhabited the site of Qumran and deposited the scrolls in the nearby caves. This is



Photo: Jim Haberman

View of Cave 4 at Qumran, in which approximately 500 scrolls were found.

supported by a number of peculiarities in the archaeological remains. For example, the large number of *miqva'ot* (Jewish ritual baths) accords with the information provided by the ancient sources and the scrolls regarding the sect's concern with ritual purification. The absence of private dwellings or houses and the presence of numerous workshops and rooms used for communal purposes, including a large dining room, are suggestive of a communal social structure.

Although he produced a number of preliminary reports and a synthetic overview of the archaeology of Qumran, de Vaux died in 1971, before publishing the final report on his excavations. His material was "inherited" by the archaeologists who succeeded him at the École Biblique and is now in the hands of their current archaeologist, Jean-Baptiste Humbert. Today all of the Dead Sea Scrolls, even those that are still unpublished, are accessible to everyone. This is not the case with the archaeological material from de Vaux's excavations at Qumran. Except for a recently published volume containing photographs from the time of the excavations and

de Vaux's unedited field notes, no additional archaeological material has been published since de Vaux's death, and none of the unpublished material is accessible to outside scholars (including myself). In the late 1980s, Humbert invited two Belgian archaeologists, Robert Donceel and Pauline Donceel-Voute, to work on the final publication of the Qumran material with him. Although they returned to Belgium without producing a final report, the Donceels published several brief articles in which they suggested that Qumran was a "villa rustica" instead of a sectarian settlement. This theory received a great deal of publicity when it was broadcast as part of a PBS special on Qumran and the Dead Sea Scrolls. Since then, other scholars have proposed alternative interpretations of Qumran, including that it was a fort, a commercial entrepot, or a fortified manor house. In my opinion, the archaeological evidence does not support any of these alternative identifications. For example, comparisons with the layout, interior decoration, and finds (such as pottery) associated with contemporary Judaeon villas indicate that Qumran could not have functioned as a villa or manor house. My book will draw upon the articles I have already published on this subject and will include new information, based on a systematic analysis of all of the published reports. I hope it will provide a balanced, authoritative, and up-to-date overview of the archaeology of Qumran, and will become a standard reference work consulted by scholars and lay people alike.

Blegen News

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sity of Utah server that will host the project. Once complete, AODL will serve as a cost-effective, centralized, internet-based mechanism for the standardization and electronic delivery of important bibliographic and full-text information from all CAORC member centers. The initial goal of the project is the union catalog of all center libraries, of which the first section is scheduled to go on line this winter. As it nears completion, additional components of the AODL will be brought on line, including a consolidated database of photographs in the centers' unique historical and archaeological photo archives, an index of articles in uniquely held foreign journals, and a map holdings database. Detailed information on the AODL Project, its bibliographic and resource components, the participating library collections, and project funding and administration, as well as a link to a site mock-up, may be found at www.aiys.org/aodl.html.

Urban Bees at Home in Athens

Susan I. Rotroff (Washington University), 1999–2000 Kress Agora Publications Fellow, reveals here how the more mundane facets of research can sometimes yield sweet surprises.

Thanks to a Kress Agora Publications Fellowship, I was able to spend eight months of the 1999–2000 academic year in Athens studying Hellenistic coarse pottery at the Agora. Most of my activities were the day-to-day “donkey work” that is part and parcel of the final stages of a large project: checking references and dates, verifying information from excavation archives, making sure that illustrations are in order. I also needed to descend to the bowels of the Stoa of Attalos to examine more of the context pottery. These are the broken bits and pieces, too poorly preserved to warrant inventory, but stored away at the time of excavation as an important part of the data upon which archaeological dating and interpretation depends. Anyone who wants to know more about an area of the excavation, or about the associations of an inventoried object, must, in the end, resort to the pottery lots or, as they are familiarly known at the Agora, “the tins” (after the olive-oil tins that are usually used as storage containers).

This is tedious and dirty work. Inevitably the pottery of interest is located high up and behind something else. It has been lying there for years, covered with a thick

layer of dust and worse that must be carefully vacuumed away before sorting can begin. Many times the material does not provide the hoped-for answers—but, if you are lucky, you may be rewarded with a pleasant surprise. In my case, I was unprepared for the fact that almost every lot of pottery I looked at contained a fragment of terracotta beehive. Ancient Greek hives are tall, umbrella-stand-shaped pots, partially scored on the interior. The scoring, intended as an aid to the bees in attaching their combs, makes the hives easy to identify even in small fragments. Although several complete hives and many fragments have been inventoried at the Agora, it was only this search through the tins that revealed to me how widespread this shape is in Hellenistic deposits. That might not be so intriguing if the Agora were a farm site in the Attic countryside, like the famous Vari House, where excavators of the British School at Athens identified an apiary in the 1970s. But ancient Athens was a large city, with closely packed houses and narrow streets, inhabited by a population of many thousands. The hives are not found in potters’ debris, so they are unlikely to be newly made equipment awaiting sale.

Some, in fact, had been broken and mended with lead clamps in antiquity, another indication that they had already seen use. They could perhaps have been in storage, but it is hard to see why old hives would have been stored in the city if they were intended for use in the country. No, these finds show that urban dwellers as well as country people kept bees. Although this seems surprising at first, it stands to reason; honey was the most potent sweetener available to ancient Athenians, but it was also a relatively expensive commodity. The high cost would be a real incentive for individual households to keep a hive or two, in order to produce enough honey for their own purposes.

Ethnographic parallels show that people often live in close proximity to their bees. The villagers of Bali hang log hives under the eaves of their houses, and beehives are embedded in the thickness of Kashmiri house walls. Both systems provide the necessary shelter from heat, especially from direct sun; and no one seems to be bothered by the presence of the insects. Athenian hives may have been placed in similar locations, or possibly just in a quiet corner of the interior courtyard. In any event, my sojourn into the tins gave me a peek into an area of Athenian life that I had not expected to experience.

Nancy Winter Retirement

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conservator/advisor on digital technologies (Phyllis Graham) is new, and much book mending is now done in-house, providing needed rescue of the aging collection as well as savings in book-binding costs.

Throughout all the changes, Nancy has been a consistent force for improvement and innovation. She was instrumental in obtaining funding for the ARGOS Project, which is creating an on-line catalogue of the holdings of the School and other foreign school libraries in Athens. With this and other projects, she used the issue at hand as a way of establishing good relations with colleagues at other institutions. The two conferences that she organized at the School on architectural terracottas brought together scholars from many countries, with similar positive results, and helped pave the way for her successful book, *Greek Architectural Terracottas: From the Prehistoric to the End of the Archaic Period* (Oxford 1993).

Over the years Nancy has maintained a

close, caring relationship with her predecessor, Mary Zelia Philippides, who at age 94 still tells vivid stories of early days at the School. Our long friendship has continued as well. Nancy and I have taken many trips together; our far-flung ventures have ranged from the Bahamas to Bourtsi and Bogazköy, Copenhagen to Cephalonia and Cos, and Paris to Paros and Poros. A master at nabbing taxis quickly, traveling light, and spotting the best shops or restaurants, Nancy has the opposite luck with the exchange rate. I usually change money on a different day.

Her unfortunate bout of serious illness (double pneumonia and mono) last spring led to Nancy’s decision to take early retirement from her position as Head Librarian of the Blegen Library in order to complete her book on Etruscan architectural terracottas. I am already planning a new set of trips: from Athens to Arezzo (the truffle pasta is superb) and Sant’ Omobono (in Rome) to Santa Barbara, her future home base.

Two NEH Fellows for 2000–2001

Thanks to increased funding for Senior Research Fellowships supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the School was able to award two fellowships for the academic year 2000–2001.

This year’s Fellows are Greta L. Ham, Professor, Department of Classics, Bucknell University, and Joseph W. Day, Professor, Department of Classics, Wabash College. Ms. Ham’s project, “Dionysos and Male Maturation in Classical Athens,” examines the acculturation of Athenian boys through rituals in Dionysiac festivals, as well as ancient historical, philosophical, and biological discussions of social and physiological developmental stages. Mr. Day’s project, “Epigram and Reader, Dedication and Viewer,” is a reconstruction of ancient readings, dedicated to the gods, and the viewings of these readings in order to locate them within their cultural contexts.

Fellowships for the 2001–2002 academic year will be announced on March 15.

Planting the Seeds of Greek Learning

Gennadius Library Trustee Helen Philon, wife of Greek Ambassador to the U.S., Alexander Philon, and a Trustee of the Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage (SPGH), spearheaded the establishment of an educational program at the SEED Public Charter School in inner-city Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the SPGH as part of their initiative to help young Americans learn about their Greek heritage, this innovative program benefited from the support of the American School, which acted as a resource for the project.

As of last year, SEED students between the ages of 8 and 12 began learning about Greek mythology and ancient history in the classroom. In June 2000, eight SEED students, selected after a competition and accompanied by two teachers, visited sites in Greece relating to their studies. The children unanimously voted their tour of the Agora excavations, guided by Excavation Director John McK. Camp, the highlight of their visit.

With the program off to a successful start, the SPGH plans to introduce this program to other, similar schools in Washington, D.C. and elsewhere.



Members of the SEED Public Charter School in Washington, D.C., and their teachers visit the Acropolis.

Photo courtesy of the Society for the Preservation of the Greek Heritage

students from across the country and had even made several lasting friendships. These are the people I'll run into at conferences and meetings; these are my future colleagues. I also met many eminent scholars and other experts in the field. One such scholar who I got to know well was our director, Glenn Bugh. His sense of humor, patience, extensive knowledge, and kindness made the program all the more enjoyable.

The American School Summer Session offered me exposure to completely new fields and a more in-depth look at familiar ones. A session on epigraphy, one field about which I had known very little, included a trip to the epigraphical museum and an epigraphy workshop, where I made my first squeeze. We visited a large number of well-known and lesser-known sites, both of which often included a tour by the director of the excavation. We saw the results of previous and current field sessions, gaining first-hand knowledge from experts in the field, including theories and other information not yet published.

Sitting on the plane during my ten-hour flight to Athens, I thought about what I wanted to get out of this program. I came up with three main goals. As this was my first trip to Greece, I hoped to see as much of the country as possible. Within the first few days, I knew that meeting this goal would not be a problem. I saw far more during this trip than I had ever imagined. I also planned to start developing my personal slide collection. With all the museums and sites we visited, my collection is already quite diverse and includes shots that I may not be able to get again because of restricted access to certain buildings and sites, such as those of the interior of the Temple of Apollo at Bassai and the area beneath the Temple of Athena Nike. Lastly, I thought that by attending the American School Summer Session, I would be better able to narrow my focus and primary interests within the field of Classical Archaeology. What seemed an impossible task at first became easier as I recognized those areas to which I kept returning, especially the origins of Doric temples and Classical and Hellenistic pottery.

I can say confidently that the American School Summer Session was one of the most unique learning experiences I've ever had. I know that few of my return trips to Greece will compare to this one.

Crete 2000 Celebration

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experienced in almost forty years of work in Greece. But Tom Brogan came prepared with bottles of water and the enthusiasm of all participants was more than enough to convince those giving the guided tours that their efforts were fully appreciated. After repeated trips back and forth on a small kaiki, taking everyone to and from the island of Mochlos, I was ready to call it a day. No, the excursion participants wanted to see the Late Minoan III C chamber tombs, in the back of the village of Mochlos, and Tom Brogan was game for yet another guided tour. The explanatory signboards set up at Chrysokamino, Kastro, Vronta, and Mochlos, thanks to the creative design staff at the East Crete Center and the cooperation of the ΚΑ' Ephoreia, were most impressive. No other archaeological sites in Crete even come close to the level of site presentation that exists at these American excavations. The ephoreia has asked us to do the same thing for the site of Gournia.

The Cretan excursion ended with a memorable tour of the site of Kommos, led

by the excavations' co-director and director, Maria and Joseph Shaw. I am sure that the Shaws have contributed more preliminary reports to *Hesperia* than any other excavators working at a prehistoric site on behalf of the American School. The monumentality of the buildings that lined the shore of Middle and Late Bronze Age Kommos is simply breathtaking. I know of nothing comparable anywhere in the eastern Mediterranean world.

A centennial celebration is obviously a once-in-a-lifetime experience. I believe that it was a salutary undertaking for all American archaeologists now working on Crete to have taken this opportunity to go back to the works of their predecessors, to gain a renewed appreciation for what was accomplished on Crete during a period of no more than fifteen years (1900–1914), and to relate their own work to everything that has been done on Crete, and written about Crete, since Harriet Boyd Hawes first put shovel to dirt at Kavousi on May 14, 1900.



A Classic in his Field

continued from page 2

which are the secure foundations of archaeological research, or those whose vision and insight let them synthesize massive amounts of information to present a coherent and new picture from antiquity. Homer had the good fortune to combine both aspects. His attention to minutiae and his eye for detail allowed him to analyze pottery, read stratigraphy, or identify architectural fragments with astounding acuity, and at the same time he wrote comfortably and authoritatively on the entire span of Athenian history.

We ask a lot of our field archaeologists these days; we expect them to be scholars, teachers, fund-raisers, and administrators. There aren't many who master all aspects of the job, but Homer Thompson did. In addition to his innate intelligence and energy, I think there are two main reasons for his unparalleled success.

First, he was extraordinarily generous with his time and with his support of both students and his colleagues. No matter how busy he was, his door was always open, and humanity flowed in and out constantly. He had some time for everyone, and was particularly encouraging to young people. I remember in the early 1970s visiting his office in America. What are you working on, I'd ask, thinking that now that he was retired, he must have more time for scholarship. Instead, he would show me the large pile on his desk: each day's mail brought requests for letters of recommendation for fellowships, applications to attend the Institute, tenure reviews, Agora manuscripts

requiring approval, other unsolicited manuscripts awaiting his attention, and a mass of general correspondence from friends and colleagues. All were dealt with thoughtfully and conscientiously, time spent unselfishly, advancing the hopes and aspirations of others.

This generosity toward colleagues relates directly to the other reason for his success: a willingness to collaborate. His very earliest work in Athens was a collaborative venture, the excavation and publication of the Pnyx with Konstantine Kourouniotis, and his magisterial account of the Agora was produced with R.E. Wycherley. In the Agora he oversaw and led a diverse team of scholars who worked well together with him; including, among many others, his wife, Dorothy Burr Thompson, Lucy Talcott, Alison Frantz, Virginia Grace, Evelyn Harrison, Mabel Lang, Bill Dinsmoor, and, of course, that other giant of twentieth-century Athenian archaeology, John Travlos.

The vision and care that informed his scholarship carried over to the administration of the excavations. Under his direction the later accretions on the Church of the Holy Apostles were stripped away and the building was restored to its original eleventh-century form. Ever mindful of the visitors to the Agora, he laid out paths, information panels, and benches, and oversaw a huge landscaping project carried out by Ralph Griswold, designed to turn the barren excavations into an archaeological park. It is this spirit, now almost 50 years old, which survives today in the great unification project designed to link the ancient sites of Athens into a single, visitor-friendly archaeological park. And his was the guid-



Photo: ASCA Archives

The Thompson family—Hilary, wife Dorothy, Pam, Hope, and Homer—at the dedication of the Stoa of Attalos, September 1956.

ing spirit behind the reconstruction of the building which shelters us today. When excavations showed there was no good place for a museum, he undertook to restore this magnificent building which so faithfully allows us to experience the effectiveness of a Hellenistic stoa, providing as it does, light, fresh air, and protection for huge numbers of people.

When Homer undertook something, he did it properly. This became clear to many of us last fall. Usually the train passes along the north end of the building, but on September 7 at 3:08, the earthquake made it sound like the train was coming right through the building. As we all cowered under the lintels of our respective office doorways, I remember thinking, no need to rush outside, surely most of Athens will fall down before the Stoa does. And, indeed, the damage was minimal. When I last saw Homer in November, he was pleased to learn how the building had weathered the storm.

We have much to learn from and much to be thankful for in the life and career of Homer Thompson, a man who combined energy and hard work, collaboration and vision, to transform both our knowledge of ancient Athens and the appearance of modern Athens. Today is an opportunity to visit the stoa he brought back to life, to pray in the church he restored, and to stroll in the park he created. We gather to honor and remember him as best we can today, but in fact he himself has left the most appropriate and meaningful memorials and monuments.



Photo: Marie Maucy

Memorial service at Stoa of Attalos on June 26, conducted by the Reverend Malcolm Bradshaw.

ASCSA Managing Committee member **Jack Davis**, Professor at the University of Cincinnati, was awarded an NEH grant of \$150,000 for the Mallakstra Regional Archaeological Project, an international project involving archaeological field work and data analysis at the ancient Greek colony of Apollonia, in central Albania.

The London Hellenic Society awarded its 1999 John D. Criticos Prize to **Edmund Keeley**, Professor *Emeritus* at Princeton University, Gennadius Library Trustee, for his work *Inventing Paradise: The Greek Journey 1937-1947*, published by Farrar Strauss & Giroux.

New York University's Institute of Fine Arts sponsored a symposium on archaeometry in honor of **Malcolm Hewitt Wiener**, School Trustee. The symposium, held on March 11, 2000, was chaired by Peter Ian Kuniholm, Cornell University, who also spoke on dendrochronology in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean.

Carol Mattusch, Managing Committee member, Chair of the Publications Committee, and Professor at George Mason University, oversaw the publication of *From the Parts to the Whole: Acta of the 13th International Bronze Congress, held at Cambridge, MA, May 28-June 1, 1996*. Volume 1 of the *Acta*, part of the *Journal of Roman Archaeology*, Supplement Series #39, was published late last year; Volume 2 is on its way.

Last spring, the Architecture and Planning Library and the Department of Classics at the University of Texas at Austin honored **Lucy Shoe Meritt**, Publications Editor *Emerita*, with an exhibition, "The Legacy of Lucy Shoe Meritt: Texas Contributions to Etruscan Archaeology Past, Present, and Future." It was followed by a similar exhibition at Bryn Mawr College this fall.

In April 2000, Gennadius Library Trustee **Constantine Leventis**, President of the A. G. Leventis Foundation, spoke at the opening of the Metropolitan Museum's Galleries of Cypriot Art. Hosted by the Foundation, which endowed one of the four galleries, the black-tie event was attended by Cyprus President Glafcos Clerides. In October 2000, Mr. Leventis and the Foundation received a Humanitarian Award from the Cyprus Federation of America.

School Trustee **Marianne McDonald**, Professor at the University of California, San Diego, and Executive Director of the American Philological Association, received recognition in several arenas over the past year. In December 1999 she received the APA's Medal for Distinguished Service—only five have been awarded since the medal's inception in 1984—and in May 2000 she received an award from the American-Hellenic Council. Her translation of *Antigone* was performed (with an Irish cast) in Ireland in Spring 2000, at the International Festival of Ancient Drama at Delphi in July 2000, and in Austria at the Carnuntum festival in Summer 2000, and

will be performed at the Old Globe in 2001. The Old Globe was also the site of the Fall 2000 performance of McDonald's version of *Trojan Women*.

Adrienne Mayor, whose fascination with Greek mythology became firmly entrenched while she and husband Josiah Ober (David Magie Class of 1987 Professor of Classics at Princeton University, ASCSA Regular Member 1978-1979) lived in Athens, recently published a book examining the connections between classical myths and fossil finds in Greek antiquity. *The First Fossil Hunters: Paleontology in Greek and Roman Times* was published last May by Princeton University Press.

Chairman of the Managing Committee **Stephen Tracy** (Professor at Ohio State University), member of an international advisory board overseeing the preparation, in cooperation with the Berlin Academy, of a third edition of inscriptions from Attica from the fourth century B.C. and after, attended a meeting of the board in Athens in early November.

Two School Managing Committee members received summer stipends in 2000 from the NEH: **Martha Risser**, Professor at Trinity College, for "Archaic and Classical Pottery from the Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia (Greece)," and **Margaret Mook**, Professor at Iowa State University, for "The Late Minoan IIIC through Orientalizing Pottery from the Excavations on the Kastro, Crete."



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