

Κυρίες και Κύριοι καλησπέρα σας.

Σας καλωσορίζω και φέτος στον καθιερωμένο ετήσιο απολογισμό του έργου της Σχολής. Η φετινή χρονιά, με τις καλές και τις κακές πλευρές της, είναι δύσκολη χρονιά για την Αμερικανική Σχολή Κλασικών Σπουδών και για όλους μας λόγω της παγκόσμιας οικονομικής κρίσης. Όπως γνωρίζετε είμαστε ιδιωτικό εκπαιδευτικό ίδρυμα, ανεξάρτητο από την Αμερικανική πολιτική και κυβερνητική υποστήριξη. Συνεπώς η ιδιωτική χρηματοδότηση για την αύξηση του κεφαλαίου μας εξαρτάται απόλυτα από μια υγιή οικονομία. Αυτή είναι η κακιά πλευρά του θέματος.

Η καλή πλευρά είναι ότι είμαστε πιο αποφασισμένοι από ποτέ να επιβιώσουμε από αυτή την κρίση και να παραμείνουμε στις επάλξεις της πολιτιστικής ζωής της Ελλάδας. Από το 1881 υπηρετούμε την Ελλάδα, εξερευνούμε και μελετούμε το παρελθόν της και το διδάσκουμε στα Πανεπιστήμια της Βόρειας Αμερικής.

Our activities at our central campus in Kolonaki have achieved a number of notable successes, despite the economic downturn. Certain of these deserve to be highlighted before we review the archaeological activities of the year.

SLIDE: With the aid of the EU Information Society Project, we produced a handsome and much-needed brochure describing its mission and work in Greece.

SLIDE: Last year we proudly announced the acquisition of the papers of Konstantinos Tsatsos, President of the Hellenic Republic. A few months later we acquired the papers of George L. Huxley, former Director of the Gennadius Library, a Greek philologist in Belfast (1962-1983), and co-director of the Kythera excavation project. **SLIDE:** A second new and serendipitous acquisition has found its way to the School in an amazing way. A few months ago, Assistant Archivist Leda Costaki, while walking with her dog, found noticed papers in a dumpster that had belonged to the renowned Greek archaeologist Konstantinos Kourouniotis. A postcard sent to Kourouniotis in 1920 was signed by the likes of Christos Karouzos, Semni Papaspyridi, and Spyridon Marinatos, thanking Kourouniotis for organizing an archaeological trip to Mircasia. **SLIDE:** In addition, catalogues of two recently collated collections are now available on the Internet: papers of the Dinsmoors **SLIDE** and of Konstantinos Karavidas, who contributed greatly to the modernization of Greek agriculture. **SLIDE:** Finally, we have begun to plan conservation measures for Schliemann's journals and copybooks.

SLIDE: The big news from the Blegen Library this year was the hiring of a new Head Librarian. Karen Bohrer joined the staff of the School on October 1, 2008, coming to us from the American College of Thessaloniki (Anatolia College) where she was Director of its Library. Karen is working closely with Maria Georgopoulou in taking steps to further consolidation in the operations and services of the two libraries.

Speaking of the Gennadius Library, it, as always, continues to provide access to rare and unique materials — **SLIDE:** like this musical manuscript donated by Curtis Runnels). It added 1,500 new titles to its holdings. **SLIDE:** Highlights this year included an exhibition celebrating the memory of Constantine Cavafy 75 years after his death; a concert and readings of Cavafy's poems brought huge crowds to this auditorium. **SLIDE:** In addition, the annual Walton lecture brought Cyril Mango, a Byzantinist of mythical proportions, who spoke

about Constantinople; a symposium on Byzantine Athens celebrated his 80th birthday.

SLIDE: Among the many events in our Cotsen lecture series, a previously unknown medieval treasure from Chalkis was presented and an evening was organized to celebrate the completion of the catalogue of the archive of Angelos Terzakis showcasing the multifaceted nature of the author and playwright including excerpts from a film made in the 1950s. Finally, just this week, Peter Bien spoke on Kazantzakis with sponsorship of the Onassis Foundation.

SLIDE: Two of the Library's unique treasures traveled to exhibitions away from Athens. A book of sketches in the hand of Thomas Hope traveled to London and New York while the icon of the salvation of Nicolas Contarini went back to Corfu, where it was originally painted, to participate in an exhibition of ex votos.

SLIDE: The Philoi of the Gennadius organized their first successful annual Bookfair in the gardens of the Library last June. Look for it again in just a few months. **SLIDE:** Finally, we announce volume 10 of the "New Griffin", the Archaeology of Greek Immigration (Xenitia).

SLIDE: The year has also been busy in the Wiener Laboratory. A highlight was the annual Malcolm H. Wiener Lecture, on the archaeology and anthropology of feasting, by Martin Jones of the University of Cambridge. **SLIDE:** We are particularly pleased to announce the publication of the first publication of the laboratory: *New Directions in the Skeletal Biology of Greece*.

Η Σχολή μας φέτος είχε πολλές αρχαιολογικές δραστηριότητες. Πριν αρχίσω να τις παρουσιάζω, θα ήθελα να εκφράσω τη βαθειά ευγνωμοσύνη μου προς όλα τα μέλη της Αρχαιολογικής Υπηρεσίας του Υπουργείου Πολιτισμού που με τη βοήθειά τους πραγματοποιήθηκε το αρχαιολογικό έργο της Σχολής.

Ευχαριστούμε θερμά τα δύο Τμήματα Ελληνικών και Ξένων Επιστημονικών Ιδρυμάτων και τις αντίστοιχες Διευθύνσεις Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών και Βυζαντινών και Μεταβυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων του Υπουργείου καθώς και όλο το προσωπικό όλων των Εφορειών Προϊστορικών, Κλασικών και Βυζαντινών Αρχαιοτήτων με τις οποίες συνεργάζεται η Σχολή.

As will be well-known to most of you, ASCSA directly sponsors two excavations, the youngest being those in the Athenian Agora. I here summarize John Camp's report for this year.

SLIDE: Excavations were carried out in the Athenian Agora from June 10th to August 1st with a team of 62, about 50 employed in actual excavation, the rest as interns in conservation, architecture, and amphora studies. Twenty-three American colleges and universities were represented in the volunteer team, along with 7 foreign countries. Funding was provided by the Packard Humanities Institute, whose support is gratefully acknowledged here.

SLIDE: Our efforts concentrated on the building identified as the Painted Stoa. Both the back wall of the building and the interior colonnade were explored and found to be well-preserved at this eastern end of the stoa. Though built largely of limestone, the workmanship on all the blocks of the superstructure is of the highest quality; this was one of the handsomest secular

buildings of ancient Athens. The back wall has limestone foundations on which three full toichobate blocks and part of a fourth remain *in situ*. The blocks were originally joined with double-T clamps. The tops are finished with a claw chisel. **SLIDE:** The backs are well dressed with a drove and there is a rebate along the bottom. Each block also has a lifting boss preserved.

Within the building we exposed parts of the two easternmost interior Ionic columns. The westernmost of the two survives only in the form of the foundations, consisting of two poros blocks set side-by-side. The eastern column is better preserved, consisting of a square limestone base or plinth that supported a large cylinder of marble. On top of this is the unfluted limestone shaft of the column itself.

There are a limited number of Ionic bases used by the Athenians in the first half of the 5th century BC and the canonical Attic/Ionic form was not standard at this period. **SLIDE:** The closest parallel for the simple marble cylinder as a base, with a limestone shaft, can best be found in the peristyle columns of the late 5th century Pompeion at the Kerameikos.

A rubble wall was found running southwest from the easternmost column. It rests at about the level of the original stoa floor and may well represent a late blocking of the interior colonnade. Such closings of stoa colonnades in the late Roman period are relatively common. Legislation concerning them appears in both the Theodosian Code and the *Codex Justinianus*.

SLIDE: Corinth, our oldest sponsored excavation, focused on much later periods. Medieval buildings which once covered the Roman forum had been sacrificed to explore Roman and earlier phases of the site during the 1930's. In 1959 Professor Henry Robinson conceived a plan which would enable a visitor to Corinth to move from the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Roman city in and around the Forum up towards Medieval and post-medieval architectural phases. To realize this ambition he opened a fresh area in the triangular plot of land between the South Stoa and southern property line of the archaeological site. Its excavation revealed medieval and post-medieval structures. As Director of the School in Athens, he became too busy to realize his ambition. The area has since remained unpublished.

SLIDE: By 2007 Much of this part of the site had fallen into a state of acute disrepair. In this slide our brush has been cleared except for a small stand of trees in the background on the left. We have proceeded to clean and record the extant remains, then to excavate down to their construction phase. We will then take steps to realize Professor Robinsons' original plan to make this sector open to the public.

SLIDE: The interpretation of the medieval phases of our excavation to date would have been impossible without an unpublished preliminary report written by Charles Williams. In 2008 work concentrated on the building at the center of this plan.

SLIDE: Our work showed that the basic unit was originally a Byzantine house, occupied through the eleventh and twelfth century before receiving major modifications in the thirteenth

century. Constantinopolitan White Wares and locally produced chafing dishes date the construction of the house to the late tenth or early eleventh century. There was a central courtyard accessed from the street to the east by a narrow corridor.

Fragments of floors relate to the thresholds of certain rooms. A few day-to-day objects helped to identify the function of different rooms. **SLIDE:** We were fortunate that in refurbishments in the twelfth century caches of bronze objects had been buried and forgotten. Under the courtyard stair a small space contained an adze hammer, a lamp and the lock plate from a door. In a space to the west were several more door fittings including the actual locks themselves.

SLIDE: During the 13th and early fourteenth centuries the building was subdivided and numerous additions were made. We can recognize Frankish phases from a preponderance of white marl clay used for mudbrick, flooring, and even for plastering walls. A deep layer of re-deposited Frankish building material of the late 13th century contained a Hellenistic gold ring apparently found, used, and then lost again in the thirteenth century. **SLIDE:** In a semi-basement a cache of household items lay on a Frankish floor: a string of beads from a necklace, a broken mug, a scythe, an axe hammer and a spear point.

Five projects were affiliated with the School in 2008 in addition to our two sponsored excavations: a new survey at Plakias in the Rethymnon district of Crete; continuing excavations at Koutsoungila-Kechries in the Corinthia, at Mt. Lykaion in Arkadia, and at Mitrou in East Locris; and survey and architectural studies at Korphos in the Corinthia.

SLIDE: In the summer of 2008 the Plakias Mesolithic Survey, directed by Thomas Strasser with participation by Eleni Panagopoulou, identified pre-Neolithic sites on Crete by using a targeted survey model developed by Runnels and others in the Argolid. **SLIDE:** The Plakias and Ayios Pavlos coastal areas in the Rethymnon nomos were selected because they have the environmental characteristics that closely approximate preferred site locations of Mesolithic foragers — caves and rock-shelters at the mouths of river gorges where the present shoreline is near the sea level in the early Holocene. **SLIDE:** Using this method, over 1,700 stone artifacts were collected from seventeen lithic scatters. Artifacts of Mesolithic type were found at fifteen and Palaeolithic artifacts at three. Lithic scatters were typically confined to small areas within 100 meters from the mouths of caves, not inside them, and often only 25 or 30 meters in extent.

SLIDE: Mesolithic remains are similar to those from Franchthi Cave and elsewhere and constitute as microlithic. The assemblages primarily consist of flakes struck from small pebbles of quartz and chert by direct percussion.

SLIDE: There was good reason to believe that Mesolithic would be found on Crete but the discovery of Palaeolithic tools was surprising and has implications for the history of sea-faring.

Review of the results of our ongoing field projects returns to the Corinthia. **SLIDE:** Joseph L. Rife of Vanderbilt University and Elena Korcka of the Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities report the results of excavations on the Koutsongila Ridge north of the ancient harbor at Kenchreai. Work continued in the same three major areas (A, B, C) where we began in 2007; nine new trenches were opened and five distinct buildings were explored.

SLIDE: Area A is the open slope at the south end of Koutsongila with a commanding view of the harbor. Here a massive wall constructed no later than the 1st or 2nd century AD may have delimit the settlement or outlined a precinct. **SLIDE:** Further to the west we a rectangular building has been uncovered on a prominent outcropping of bedrock. In its original form starting in the 1st century AD, the building had a circular pit at its center for a large vessel, basin, or a brazier, and a low bench or platform along the back wall. These two features seem to indicate some ritual activity, such as ablutions or sacrifices. In the 4th-5th centuries, five low, parallel compartments were built across the middle of the building. Numerous human bones, lamps, and coins suggest that these contained multiple burials. In the 6th-7th centuries, cist graves were added around the edges of the dilapidated and plundered building.

SLIDE: Area B, near the southeastern edge of the ridge, has yielded two buildings of Roman date that share structural features with a probable seaside villa excavated in the 1960s. **SLIDE:** The southernmost was opulent. Its brick walls were richly decorated with intricately painted plaster, elaborate marble revetment, and small, variegated tesserae. One room contained a finely constructed water tank with a lead pipe. Such small-scale hydraulic features suggest that these remains belonged to a private bathing facility (*a balneum*). The building was apparently erected and used first during the 1st-3rd centuries.

In Area C to the north on the ridge, we finished uncovering the first above-ground chamber tomb in the Roman cemetery, which seems to have been used for only a short period before its catastrophic collapse in the 2nd century (or somewhat later).

SLIDE: Not far distant, in the Eastern Corinthia, Daniel J. Pullen of Florida State University and Thomas F. Tartaron of the University of Pennsylvania continued to direct the Saronic Harbors Archaeological Research Project. Research again focused on the Mycenaean settlement at Korphos-Kalamianos, a major harbor settlement of the Mycenaean palatial period, with a large, planned urban center.

SLIDE: This year fortification walls were traced. These enclosed an area of ca. 4 hectares with buildings and an additional ca. 3 hectares of open land. There are two gates, one in the north, another in the southeast.

SLIDE: Within the fortifications it is now clear that in Sector 5 architectural remains are most dense, seemingly the most “urban”. To the west of a 60-meter long avenue lies Building 5-VIII, a structure with six parallel units, each of which has 3 to 4 rooms — in effect, an insula.

Preliminary analysis of surface finds suggests that the material is overwhelmingly LH IIIB, with very little material from earlier or later Mycenaean periods.

SLIDE: Exploration within the broader area around Kalamiananos, survey identified sites of Final Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Mycenaean, Classical/ Hellenistic, and Early Modern date.

SLIDE: On a low ridge between two hilltops at Akrotirio Stiri high above the Kalamiananos site, we discovered a second large Mycenaean settlement. It is smaller than Kalamiananos, but with similar architecture and date of occupation.

SLIDE: Now we move to Arcadia where Michalis Petropoulos, Ephor of the 39th Ephoreia, Mary E. Voyatzis of the University of Arizona and Dr. David Gilman Romano of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology continued their investigations of the Sanctuary of Zeus at Mt. Lykaion in collaboration with Anastasia Panagiotopoulou, Director of the Institute for Peloponnesian Studies in Tripolis. We are again particularly grateful for support of the Patriotic Syllogos of Ano Karyes, and its president, Christos Koumoundouros.

A survey of the area immediately surrounding the southern peak of Mt. Lykaion further defined the structural geology of the region. **SLIDE:** Two topographical survey teams worked to complete maps showing the location of stone blocks at the site and to survey remains of the fountain house to the south and west of the “xenon.” Yanis Pikoulas of the University of Thessaly studied ancient roads and towns in the area. **SLIDE:** A collaboration effort with the National Polytechnic University further refined plans for a proposed archaeological heritage park that would protect and unify ancient cities and sanctuaries in the area of Western Arcadia, Southern Elis and Northern Messenia.

SLIDE: In the altar stratified sequences in two trenches were found now indicate probably its first use in the Mycenaean period: there are dozens of Mycenaean kylikes and other small finds. **SLIDE:** Higher up were Geometric, Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic sherds and objects, deposited in what appears to be a continuous sequence. Finds include many miniature bronze tripods, a miniature hand of Zeus holding a silver thunderbolt, and several examples of fulgurite, petrified lightning.

Many Final Neolithic, Early Helladic, and Middle Helladic sherds were again retrieved this year in nearly all layers of the altar. Although masses of animal bones continue to be unearthed, no human bones have surfaced.

SLIDE: In the lower sanctuary, considerable quantities of Hellenistic pottery were again found outside the northeast corner of the “xenon.”

SLIDE: At Mitrou in central Greece, Aleydis Van de Moortel of the University of Tennessee and Eleni Zahou of the 14th Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities supervised the

opening of new trenches dug in the northeast corner, at the eastern sea scarp, and in the central-east area of the islet.

SLIDE: At the eastern sea scarp, a sounding 5 m. deep uncovered a sequence of at least 14 Early and Middle Helladic strata. Just above sea level two EH IIB levels yielded substantial remains of walls, baked roof tiles, Lefkandi I style pottery, and sauceboats. It is clear that the Early Helladic settlement covered at least the northern half of the islet.

SLIDE: The Middle Helladic settlement must have been equally extensive. At the eastern sea scarp were two rectilinear buildings: one of MH I date, another in use in MH I and MH II Early. The former had a built oval hearth that was found covered with pottery fragments and plaster.

SLIDE: In the northeast corner of the islet 7 cist graves were found, one of which can be dated to LH I by a bichrome matt-painted amphoriskos. Another, although found robbed, is of monumental dimensions and presumably belonged to Mitrou's emerging elite.

SLIDE: In the northeast sector excavation continued of monumental Building D — part of a larger architectural complex that extends beyond their excavation plots. Inside Building D they made a very unusual discovery: a rectangular monumental tomb of mudbrick, lined with slabs, and of LH IIB or LH IIIA:1 date, the last phase of the building's use. Although robbed in antiquity, it still contained fragments of a clay alabastron and piriform jar, a gold ring, a fragmentary gold bracelet, bronze ring, piece of pierced gold foil, and a small rock-crystal disk.

SLIDE: Elsewhere on the site, in a mixed Late Helladic/Protogeometric context, was a small clay figurine pendant of a parturient squatting female.

Finally, in addition to our projects actively engaged in fieldwork, we report notable progress in publication, study for publication, and conservation at older excavations throughout Greece.

Beginning again in the Corinthia, Elizabeth Gebhard reports for the University of Chicago.

SLIDE: Renovation of the Isthmia Museum, displays and the archaeological site reached final stages through the efforts of the 27th Ephoreia of Preclassical and Classical Antiquities. Evidence was found to secure a mid-7th century B.C. date for the base that probably supported the well-known marble perirrhanterion. Next to the base, feet of a large iron tripod had been embedded in the floor of the peristyle of the temple.

SLIDE: Nearby at Nemea, Kim Shelton reports for the University of California at Berkeley. The fourth Revival of the Nemean Games was held in June in the ancient stadium and surrounding countryside. **SLIDE:** *Nemea IV: The Shrine of Opheltes* and a separate

publication on the Early Stadium and the Hippodrome are nearing completion. Reconstruction of the Temple of Zeus made considerable progress.

SLIDE: In the northern Aegean, on the island of Samothrace, James McCredie reports on New York University's work in the Sanctuary of the Great Gods.

During the 2008 season, the team working at on Samothrace continued its study of the architecture, topography, and sculpture of the Sanctuary under the direction of James R. McCredie. **SLIDE:** Among other studies, examination of the elaborate Ionic dining room dedicated to a woman from Miletos progressed. A new digital survey of the Sanctuary began. **SLIDE:** One welcome surprise was the discovery that some traces of the ancient Theater still remain (IMAGE). The team collaborated with Dimitris Matsas of the 19th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities to develop a conservation plan for the eastern region of the Sanctuary.

In a few minutes we will hear a good deal about recent American research in eastern Crete. Let me now only mention several noteworthy results that will not be discussed by Dr. Brogan. In the eastern part of the island the Gournia Survey project under the direction of Vance Watrous of the University of Buffalo re-examined walls along the shore previously excavated by Harriet Boyd Hawes in 1901 - 1904. **SLIDE:** In the course of doing this it was realized that her so-called "Shore House" is in reality probably a Minoan shipshed, and parts of a fortification wall by the coast were documented.

SLIDE: Also in eastern Crete, the Azoria Project, under the direction of Donald Haggis of UNC and Peggy Mook of the Iowa State University focused on study (**slide 2**) of the Archaic Service Building, which has provided evidence for the storage and processing of food used in state-sponsored activities in the adjacent Monumental Civic Building. **SLIDE:** A surprising discovery, at the northern end of the complex, was a two room building used for the production of olive oil. Azoria now can boast the earliest documented post-Bronze Age lever press in the Aegean. Sockets in the south wall of the room indicate the locations of the press beams. And two fragmentary presses had residue of oleic acid. **SLIDE:** Analysis of botanical remains revealed crushed olive from the area in front of the press bench, and the storage of press cake from the adjacent room. **SLIDE:** Other evidence from the storerooms of the Service Building includes an olive-oil separator jar and a small trapetum mortarium.

SLIDE: On the south coast of the island, Joe and Maria Shaw report for the University of Toronto. **SLIDE:** Excavation is complete and five volumes of reports have been published in seven separate sections. A further volume on Minoan House X is in production. **SLIDE:** A priority now is conservation of the site and we hope to build an attractive and sturdy shelter, already designed by Architect Clairly Palyvou, to protect the Greek temples and monumental Minoan structures.

Finally, I note considerable progress in the School's own publication program this past year.

SLIDE: Two important volumes on epigraphy have been published. *Theoroi and Initiates in Samothrace*, by Nora M. Dimitrova and *Fragmentary Decrees from the Athenian Agora*, by Michael B. Walbank. **SLIDE:** The publication of *Roman Pottery: Fine-Ware Imports*, by John W. Hayes, represents a milestone for the Agora Excavations, with over 1,800 examples illustrated.

SLIDE: As scholarship becomes increasingly digital, our journal, *Hesperia*, for the first time published supplementary materials in electronic format. An online only supplement to *Hesperia* 77.3 showed additional images of a newly reconstructed wall painting of an archer from the Palace of Nestor at Pylos. **SLIDE:** Digital versions of all past volumes in the *Corinth* series were made available through JSTOR for the first time, joining the *Agora* series, *Hesperia* volumes back to 1932, and *Hesperia* Supplements in the digital archive created by the Mellon Foundation. 65,000 pages of ASCSA publications can now be accessed through the Blegen and Gennadius Libraries or at any of almost 5,000 participating libraries worldwide.

I close my presentation with a reminder of one more thing that makes the American School special: for more than a century we have supported what we call our Regular Members program. This is an educational program that consists of study tours to all parts of Greece in the Fall, with seminars in Athens during the Winter, and the opportunity to receive training in archaeological fieldwork in the Spring at Corinth. Post-graduate students of all nationalities who are enrolled in North American universities participate: virtually every university in America has a former Regular Member. The entire program is organized by our Mellon Professor, Margaret Miles, new to Athens this year. Margie and I want to thank the Archaeological Service, the Archaeological Society, and the foreign schools of Athens, all of whom have once again gone out of their way help our students to become future providers of Greek culture in North America and, indeed, around the world.

Our featured speaker this evening is Thomas Brogan, Director since 1997 of the INSTAP Study Center for East Crete at Pacheia Ammos in the Ierapetra district of Crete. Dr. Brogan is a graduate of Wabash College and Bryn Mawr College, and, as a student, was a Regular, then an Associate, member of our School. He is currently engaged in the publication of finds from Pacheia Ammos and Mochlos. In addition to many published articles and chapters in books, he has co-authored *Mochlos Period III: Neopalatial Settlement on the Coast*. Tom has participated in excavations at Corinth, Halasmenos, and Kavousi, and has co-directed or directed excavations at Mochlos, Papadiokambos, and Chrissi Island. These latter three sites form the focus of his presentation this evening.