The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) advances knowledge of Greece in all periods, as well as other areas of the classical world, by training young scholars, sponsoring and promoting archaeological fieldwork, providing resources for scholarly work, and disseminating research. The ASCSA is also charged by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture with primary responsibility for all American archaeological research, and seeks to support the investigation, preservation, and presentation of Greece’s cultural heritage.

The ASCSA Publications Office, based in Princeton, New Jersey, disseminates the work of the School and publishes other important works on Greek studies, all to the highest editorial and production standards. The staff of the Publications Office is guided by a Publications Committee composed of leading scholars. All School publications adhere to the ASCSA Ethics Policy on the presentation of artifacts with no known provenience, designed to combat the illicit trade in antiquities. Proposals and manuscripts on topics related to the mission of the School are always welcome, and author guidelines can be found on our website: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications

Order Information for Books
Order online at Casemate Academic (formerly the David Brown Book Company): www.casemateacademic.com
Email: info@casemateacademic.com
Standing orders are available at a 20% discount.
Ebooks and print+ebook bundles are available for current ASCSA titles.

Follow us on Twitter @ascsapubs

ASCSA PUBLICATIONS
6–8 Charlotte Street
Princeton, NJ 08540
609.683.0800

www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications
The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: The Great Votive Offerings from the Old East Cemetery, Corinth

by Nancy Rostoll and Elizabeth G. Pendleman Canz奖励

Carlsbad CA 2016 978-1-936516-08-9 $50.00 312 pp., 147 b/w figs., 15 pls.

The analysis of table vases, vases and cinerary urns provides a fascinating analysis of the mortuary practices of the ancient world. The stories these vessels tell, and the evidence they contain, are of great interest to archaeologists and historians.

Archaeology in the Greek World: Dietary Reconstruction from Stable Isotope Analysis

edited by Anastasia Papalexandris, William R. Perkins, and Wim J. Poggenburg

Cambridge, MA 2014 978-1-107-03943-0 $95.00 408 pp., 66 b/w figs., 53 pls., 13 tables, 36 plans and sections

This volume presents the latest research on the reconstruction of past diets in Greece, through the use of stable isotope analysis. The contributions cover a range of topics, including the use of stable isotope analysis in archaeology, the reconstruction of past diets, and the interpretation of archaeological data.

The Neolithic Pottery

Lerna V: The Neolithic Pottery

edited by Elizabeth C. Banks

Oxford, New York 2012 978-0-87661-307-8 $85.00 408 pp., 66 b/w figs., 53 pls., 13 tables, 36 plans and sections

This volume presents the latest research on the Neolithic pottery of Lerna, a site in the Argolid region of Greece. The contributions cover a range of topics, including the use of stable isotope analysis in archaeology, the reconstruction of past diets, and the interpretation of archaeological data.

The Neolithic Settlement

Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Vol. 85 (2016), no. 3, 313–314, in print and online at JSTOR

All articles from 1932 to 2011 are available as Open Access, a refereed journal, available in print and online at JSTOR. Hesperia is a leading journal for the publication of original research in the fields of Greek archaeology, art, literature, and civilization. It provides an international forum for the publication of articles by scholars from all over the world. The journal is produced by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and is published in Athens, Greece. The journal is available in both print and online formats.

The past diet of Greece, a country whose archaeobotanical remains demonstrate a high level of diversity, is of great interest to archaeologists and historians. This volume presents the latest research on the reconstruction of past diets in Greece, through the use of stable isotope analysis. The contributions cover a range of topics, including the use of stable isotope analysis in archaeology, the reconstruction of past diets, and the interpretation of archaeological data.

The Neolithic Settlement

Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens

Vol. 85 (2016), no. 3, 313–314, in print and online at JSTOR

All articles from 1932 to 2011 are available as Open Access, a refereed journal, available in print and online at JSTOR. Hesperia is a leading journal for the publication of original research in the fields of Greek archaeology, art, literature, and civilization. It provides an international forum for the publication of articles by scholars from all over the world. The journal is produced by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and is published in Athens, Greece. The journal is available in both print and online formats.
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) advances knowledge of Greece in all periods, as well as other areas of the classical world, by training young scholars, sponsoring and promoting archaeological fieldwork, providing resources for scholarly work, and disseminating research. The ASCSA is also charged by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture with primary responsibility for American archaeological research, and seeks to support the investigation, preservation, and presentation of Greece’s cultural heritage.

The ASCSA Publications Office, based in Princeton, New Jersey, disseminates the work of the School and publishes other important works on Greek studies, all to the highest editorial and production standards. The staff of the Publications Office is guided by a Publications Committee composed of leading scholars. All School publications adhere to the ASCSA’s Ethics Policy on the presentation of artifacts with no known provenience, designed to combat the illicit trade in antiquities. Proposals and manuscripts on topics related to the mission of the School are always welcome, and author guidelines can be found on our website: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications.

Order Information for Books
Order online at Casemate Academic (formerly the David Brown Book Company): www.casemateacademic.com
Email: info@casemateacademic.com
Standing orders are available at a 20% discount. eBooks and print+eBook bundles are available for current ASCSA titles.

www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications
Follow us on Twitter @ascsapubs

ASC SA Publications
6–8 Charlton Street
Princeton, NJ 08540
609.683.0800
The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: The Great Sacred Gifts

Archaeological Evidence and Interpretations

by Nancy Rodenbeck and Elizabeth G. Pemberton

Cairn Text 2


Paper, 8.5” × 11”

224 pp., 52 b/w figs., 31 tables

Purchase: http://www.oxbowbooks.com/dbbc/the-

Neolithic Settlement

Archaeology in Lerna: V: The Neolithic Pottery

by D. S. Reese


Cloth, 9” × 12”

408 pp., 66 b/w figs., 53 pls., 13 tables, 36 plans and sections

Purchase: http://www.oxbowbooks.com/dbbc/lerna-

VII-the-neolithic-pottery.html

The Neolithic Settlement

Archaeology and History in Lerna: VI: The Late Neolithic

by D. S. Reese


Cloth, 9” × 12”

256 pp., 50 pls., 107 pls., 104 co.

E-ISSN: 1553-5622

Purchase: http://www.oxbowbooks.com/dbbc/archae-

ology-and-history-in-lerna-the-late-neolithic.html

The Neolithic Settlement

Reconstruction from Stable Isotope Analysis

Archaeodiet in the Greek World: Dietary

by Michael P. Richards, Steve Argyropoulos, Sherry C. Fox, and

E-ISSN: 1553-5622

Purchase: http://www.oxbowbooks.com/dbbc/archae-

odiet-in-the-greek-world-dietary.html

The Neolithic Settlement

The Americas

The Greek Lamps and Offering Trays

by Elizabeth C. Books


Paper, 8.5” × 11”

408 pp., 140 b/w and 11 col. figs., 6 tables, 4 plans

Purchase: http://www.oxbowbooks.com/dbbc/the-

Greek-Lamps-and-Offering-Trays.html

The Neolithic Settlement

Bridge of the Untiring Sea

Archaeology from Prehistory to Late Antiquity

by Elizabeth R. Gebhard and Timothy E. Gregory


Paper, 8.5” × 11”

143 pp., 15 b/w figs., 2 tables

Purchase: http://www.oxbowbooks.com/dbbc/bridge-

of-the-untiring-sea.html

The Neolithic Settlement

The Americas

Archaeology from Prehistory to Late Antiquity

by Jennifer Palinkas and Barbara A. Barletta

ISBN: 978-0-87661-065-8

Paper, 8.5” × 11”

256 pp., 72 b/w and 36 col. figs., 5 tables

Purchase: http://www.oxbowbooks.com/dbbc/archae-

ology-from-prehistory-to-late-antiquity.html

The Neolithic Settlement

The Americas

Pindar's metaphor of the Isthmus as the "bridge that stands as a lasting symbol of the place" is echoed by the 19th-century traveler and archaeologist E. T. Allen, who described the Isthmus as a “little but beautiful” place integral to both the Roman and the Sassanian world. In the 2nd century A.D., before the excavations of the sanctuary, the Isthmus was the site of a Roman fort. In the 19th century, it was a major point of reference for the travelers and archaeologists who visited the area. In the 20th century, the site was a focal point for the study of ancient remains by a number of different scholars. Today, it continues to be an important site for the study of ancient remains. The Isthmus is a place of great beauty and historical significance. The site continues to be an important point of reference for the study of ancient remains by a number of different scholars. Today, it continues to be an important site for the study of ancient remains. The Isthmus is a place of great beauty and historical significance. The site continues to be an important point of reference for the study of ancient remains by a number of different scholars. Today, it continues to be an important site for the study of ancient remains. The Isthmus is a place of great beauty and historical significance. The site continues to be an important point of reference for the study of ancient remains by a number of different scholars. Today, it continues to be an important site for the study of ancient remains. The Isthmus is a place of great beauty and historical significance. The site continues to be an important point of reference for the study of ancient remains by a number of different scholars. Today, it continues to be an important site for the study of ancient remains. The Isthmus is a place of great beauty and historical significance. The site continues to be an important point of reference for the study of ancient remains by a number of different scholars. Today, it continues to be an important site for the study of ancient remains.
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) advances knowledge of Greece in all periods, as well as other areas of the classical world, by training young scholars, sponsoring and promoting archaeological fieldwork, providing resources for scholarly work, and disseminating research. The ASCSA is also charged by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture with primary responsibility for all American archaeological research in Greece, and seeks to support the investigation, preservation, and presentation of Greece’s cultural heritage.

The ASCSA Publications Office, based in Princeton, New Jersey, disseminates the work of the School and publishes other important works on Greek studies, all to the highest editorial and production standards. The staff of the Publications Office is guided by a Publications Committee composed of leading scholars. All School publications adhere to the ASCSA Ethics Policy on the presentation of artifacts with no known provenience, designed to combat the illicit trade in antiquities. Proposals and manuscripts on topics related to the mission of the School are always welcome, and author guidelines can be found on our website: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications.

Order Information for Books
Order online at Casemate Academic (formerly the David Brown Book Company): www.casemateacademic.com
Email: info@casemateacademic.com
Standing orders are available at a 20% discount. eBooks and print+eBook bundles are available for current ASCSA titles.

www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications
Follow us on Twitter @ascsapubs

Order Information for Books
Copy of Terms of Agreement for Authors, the David Brown Book Company Email: info@casemateacademic.com
Greeting cards are available at no charge.

www.ascsa.edu/index.php/publications

The Bridge of the Untiring Sea
The Corinthian Isthmus from Prehistory to Late Antiquity
EDITED BY ELIZABETH R. GEBHARD AND TIMOTHY E. GREGORY

Archaeodiet in the Greek World
Dietary Reconstruction from Stable Isotope Analysis
EDITED BY ANASTASIA PAPATHANASIOU, MICHAEL P. RICHARDS, AND SHERRY C. FOX

Lerna: The Rock-Hewn Settlement
The Early Iron Age in Corinthian Context

Corinth: The Archaeology of a Greek City from the Prehistoric to the Roman Period
EDITED BY JEREMY J. SHEPHERD

Hesperia
The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Volume 89

www.ascsa.edu/index.php/publications

Follow us on Twitter @ascsapubs
In the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: The Greek Lamps and Offering Trays in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: The Greek Lamps and Offering Trays

Nancy Boodin and Elizabeth G. Pendleton

Cerro Pelado, 39

105, 674-40 Corinth, Greece

1500857

Fax: 917-439-5280

E-mail: boodin@archsoc.org


Cloth, 9" × 12"

256 pp., 50 pls., 2 tables

Suppl. 49, OWLS 2

Hesperia


The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

Consequently, the analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides powerful insights into the dietary habits of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diet is reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing the diets of ancient populations. The method is based on the fact that the diets of individuals are reflected in the stable isotope ratios of these elements in the bone collagen; therefore the ratios can be used to infer dietary history. These ratios are derived from the degradation of organic matter in bone collagen, so they reflect the human diet in the final years of life. The stable isotope ratios in bone collagen reflect the isotope composition of the food consumed during the last year of life, and are influenced by factors such as age, gender, and social status.
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) advances knowledge of Greece in all periods, as well as other areas of the classical world, by training young scholars, sponsoring and promoting archaeological fieldwork, providing resources for scholarly work, and disseminating research. The ASCSA is also charged by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture with primary responsibility for all American archaeological research, and seeks to support the investigation, preservation, and presentation of Greece’s cultural heritage.

The ASCSA Publications Office, based in Princeton, New Jersey, disseminates the work of the School and publishes other important works on Greek studies, all to the highest editorial and production standards. The staff of the Publications Office is guided by a Publications Committee composed of leading scholars. All School publications adhere to the ASCSA Ethics Policy on the presentation of artifacts with no known provenience, designed to combat the illicit trade in antiquities. Proposals and manuscripts on topics related to the mission of the School are always welcome, and author guidelines can be found on our website: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications

Order Information for Books
Order online at casemate Academic (formerly the David Brown Book Company):
www.casemateacademic.com
e-mail: info@casemateacademic.com
Standing orders are available at a 20% discount. eBooks and print+eBook bundles are available for current ASCSA titles.

www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications
follow us on Twitter @ascsapubs

235-237 Parnassus Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20037
Toll-Free: 800.962.1430
www.ascsa.edu
The Sanctuary of Athena at Sounion: Amphora Stamps from Thasos
by Nancy Reedy and Elizabeth G. Pemberton
Ceramicia XVIII.7
by Nancy Reedy and Elizabeth G. Pemberton

These two volumes form part of the Corpus of Greek Ceramic Art in the Sanctuaries of Greece. The two deposits are considered to be among the most interesting and important in Greece, and their study provides an insight into the transformations of Athenian democracy and its impact on trade and the economy. The Athenian Seaboard Stamp was the first to be discovered and is a key example of a type of stamp that was used to identify and authenticate goods. The stamps were used to identify and authenticate goods, and their study provides an insight into the transformations of Athenian democracy and its impact on trade and the economy.

The analysis of storable stocks of cacao and other primary goods is a powerful tool for reconstructing the economy of ancient Greece, a country whose archaeobotanical remains have been extensively studied. The archaeological issues addressed include the importance of fishing; the possible early introduction of millet; the nature of child weaning; diet, and cultural differences in dietary patterns. Diet is strongly associated with social status as well as gender and age; subsistence strategies, and nutrition.

The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing past diets, since it provides the only direct evidence of diet. The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing past diets, since it provides the only direct evidence of diet. The analysis of stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen in bone collagen provides a powerful tool for reconstructing past diets, since it provides the only direct evidence of diet.
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) advances knowledge of Greece in all periods, as well as other areas of the classical world, by training young scholars, sponsoring and promoting archaeological fieldwork, providing resources for scholarly work, and disseminating research. The ASCSA is also charged by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture with primary responsibility for all American archaeological research in Greece and seeks to support the investigation, preservation, and presentation of Greece’s cultural heritage.

The ASCSA Publications Office, based in Princeton, New Jersey, disseminates the work of the School and publishes other important works on Greek studies, all to the highest editorial and production standards. The staff of the Publications Office is guided by a Publications Committee composed of leading scholars. All School publications adhere to the ASCSA Ethics Policy on the presentation of artifacts with no known provenience, designed to combat the illicit trade in antiquities. Proposals and manuscripts on topics related to the mission of the School are always welcome, and author guidelines can be found on our website: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications.

Order Information for Books
Order online at Casemate Academic (formerly the David Brown Book Company): www.casemateacademic.com
Email: info@casemateacademic.com
Standing orders are available at a 20% discount. eBooks and print+eBook bundles are available for current ASCSA titles.

Follow us on Twitter @ascsapubs

ASCSA Publications
6–8 Charleston Street
Princeton, NJ 08540
609.683.0800

www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications
www.ascsa.edu/grida.php/publications
The Athenian Pottery at Corinth: Corpus 1991-94
R. D. Harris and R. D. Ward
Price: $325.00
Published: 2016-12-01

Corinthian Art in Context
Renee G. W. Fox and Elizabeth R. Gebhard
Price: $60.00
ISBN: 978-0-87661-353-6
Published: 2016-12-21

Ancient Corinthis. An Atlas
E. R. Curtis and J. C. F. Welles
Price: $250.00
ISBN: 978-0-87661-142-6
Published: 2016-09-09

Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Frequency: Quarterly
ISSN: 0018-098X
E-ISSN: 1553-5622

Hesperia is published quarterly by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Founded in 1932 to publish the literature, from earliest prehistoric times onward, art, epigraphy, history, materials science, ethnography, and Classical Studies at Athens. Published in print and online at JSTOR, it is a refereed journal available in print and online at JSTOR, frequency: quarterly.

You can download all articles from 1932 to 2011 for free here: http://www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications/hesp-open-access. All articles from 1932 to 2011 are available as Open Access.

For more information, please visit https://www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications/hesperia.
The American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA) advances knowledge of Greece in all periods, as well as other areas of the classical world, by training young scholars, sponsoring and promoting archaeological fieldwork, providing resources for scholarly work, and disseminating research. The ASCSA is also charged by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture with overseeing American archaeological research on behalf of the Greek government, and seeks to support the investigation, preservation, and presentation of Greece’s cultural heritage.

The ASCSA Publications Office, based in Princeton, New Jersey, disseminates the work of the School and publishes other important works on Greek studies, all to the highest editorial and production standards. The staff of the Publications Office is guided by a Publications Committee composed of leading scholars. All School publications adhere to the ASCSA Ethics Policy on the presentation of artifacts with no known provenience, designed to combat the illicit trade in antiquities. Proposals and manuscripts on topics related to the mission of the School are always welcome, and author guidelines can be found on our website: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications

Order Information for Books
Order online at Casemate Academic (formerly the David Brown Book Company): www.casemateacademic.com
Email: info@casemateacademic.com
Standing orders are available at a 20% discount.

EBooks and print+eBook bundles are available for current ASCSA titles.
In issue 37 of Agora, we continue our series, "Excavations at Isthmia, 1967–2004". Ioulia Tzonou-Herbst, with James Herbst, Guy D. R. Sanders, Jennifer Palinkas, and Bonna D. Wescoat, present the latest findings from the Isthmian excavations.

The Sanctuary of Athena at Sounion, illustrated by Birgitta Lindros Wohl, discusses the offerings to Athena at this iconic site. Amphora stamps from Thasos, by Barbara A. Barletta and Chavdar Tzochev, explore the trade connections and cultural exchange.

Lamps from the UCLA/OSU Corinth XXI Tombs, Burials, and Commemoration, edited by Anastasia Papathanasiou, include work on the lamps and offering trays used in the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, as well as the lamps and offering trays from the sanctuary of Poseidon at Sounion.


The Neolithic Settlement of Lerna: A Reconstruction from Stable Isotope Analysis, edited by Michael P. Richards and Sherry C. Fox, explores the dietary habits of the Neolithic inhabitants of Lerna, including the early introduction of millet and the nature of child weaning.

The Isthmus from Prehistory to Late Antiquity: Bridge of the Untiring Sea, edited by Elizabeth G. Pemberton and Nancy Bookidis, celebrates 55 years of research on the Isthmus and provides a comprehensive overview of the state of our knowledge.

All articles from 1932 to 2011 are available as Open Access, from all scholars working in the fields of Greek archaeology, art, epigraphy, history, materials science, ethnography, and from all scholars working in the School, the journal now welcomes submissions to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Founded in 1932 to publish the classical studies of the school, the journal now welcomes submissions.
The ASCSA (American School of Classical Studies at Athens) advances knowledge of Greece in all periods, as well as other areas of the classical world, by training young scholars, sponsoring and promoting archaeological fieldwork, providing resources for scholarly work, and disseminating research. The ASCSA is also charged by the Hellenic Ministry of Culture with primary responsibility for all American archaeological research, and seeks to support the investigation, preservation, and presentation of Greece’s cultural heritage.

The ASCSA Publications Office, based in Princeton, New Jersey, disseminates the work of the School and publishes other important works on Greek studies, all to the highest editorial and production standards. The staff of the Publications Office is guided by a Publications Committee composed of leading scholars. All School publications adhere to the ASCSA Ethics Policy on the presentation of artifacts with no known provenience, designed to combat the illicit trade in antiquities. Proposals and manuscripts on topics related to the mission of the School are always welcome, and author guidelines can be found on our website: www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications.

Order Information for Books
Order online at casemate Academic (formerly the David Brown Book Company): www.casemateacademic.com
E-mail: info@casemateacademic.com
Standing orders are available at a 20% discount.
Ebooks and print+eBook bundles are available for current ASCSA titles.

www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications
Follow us on Twitter @ascsapubs

www.ascsa.edu.gr/index.php/publications