

American
School
of Classical
Studies
at Athens

Newsletter

Fall 1982



Summer Session II at the Frankish Castle at Mistra

Summer Session 1982: Going Forward, Looking Back A Personal View

I first visited Greece in May of 1980, and traveling around the country had been one of the deciding factors in my choosing Aegean archaeology as a major field of study in school. Although short, it was a pleasant and stimulating trip.

As I stepped off the plane in June 1982, Athens was in the throes of a heat wave, the banks were on strike, automobiles were banned from the central area of the city, and I was about to embark upon an adventure — the Summer Session at the American School. More than an ordinary adventure (if there truly is an adventure that is "ordinary"), this would be a test for me. If I had already taken a big step when I decided to start college in my early thirties, the decision to pursue a course of study in Classical Archaeology was an enormous one. It had all looked very good on paper in a New York City class-

Continued on page 4

School Undertakes Vital Task: Conservation of Artifacts From the Athenian Agora Excavations

The Stoa of Attalos houses one of the largest archaeological collections in the world, that of the Athenian Agora. The Agora collection is made up of 80,000 catalogued objects (in addition to 110,000 coins), found during the excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies since 1931. The primary objectives of the Conservation Department are the treatment, stabilization, and maintenance of all new archaeological finds in the Agora complex, as well as the materials of the already existing collection.

Conservation at the Agora entered a new phase with my appointment in 1979 as full-time conservator. In preparation for the most recent excavations (1980-1982), the Conservation Laboratory was refurnished in the summer of 1979 and spring of 1980. It is now supplied with most of the equipment and materials necessary for the technical

Continued on page 6

The Next Five Years

(An Editorial by the Director)

It seems appropriate that a new Director of the School should state his thoughts about and goals for the School during his term in office. To do so serves the purpose of explaining to the members of the School's family the underlying philosophy which motivates the Director's actions and decisions. It also provides a scorecard against which the Director's ultimate accomplishments can be measured. Therefore, it is with mixed emotions that I here set out for the School and for myself my hopes for the next five years.

On October 2, 1882, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens first opened its doors. Its purpose was to provide a place "where young scholars might carry on the study of Greek thought and life to the best advantage, and where those who were proposing to become teachers of Greek might gain such acquaintance with the land and such knowledge of its ancient monuments as should give a quality to their teaching unattainable without this experience" (Charles Eliot Norton). This often quoted statement has provided, for a century now, a basic guide for our work in Greece. The statement obviously, however, is open to varying interpretations in practice, and my own will be fundamental to the direction of the School during the next five years.

It seemed to me as a student at the School, and it still seems to me today, that those qualities which make it absolutely unique are the base which it provides for research into aspects of Classical Antiquity which can be studied nowhere else in the world, and the third dimension which its regular program gives to those aspects of Greek civilization (language, literature, history, philosophy) which might be studied elsewhere, albeit less meaningfully. It was to this latter point that the New York Times spoke eloquently if sardonically more than a century ago (editorial reproduced, p. 2). It will, then, be my task to maintain, and to im-

Continued on page 2

prove where possible, this crucial base for our work in Greece.

If this is my single task, it has so many facets that it will be difficult to attend to them equally. Fortunately, some of those facets do not need so much attention. The regular program of introduction to the topography and monuments of Greece, for example, has long been established and proven. It may need, from time to time, adjustments in detail, but the broad outline will need constant maintenance rather than massive changes.

It should be said that I regard our regular program not as a narrowly defined educational one but rather as providing an intellectual basis for a deeper appreciation of and further research into Classical Antiquity. In other words, I think of the program as essentially research oriented. This comes ultimately from a deep-seated belief that knowledge of its past is very important to our society today, and that the better the knowledge, the greater the benefit. It thus becomes virtually a duty for us to understand the lessons of Classical Antiquity as clearly and as well as possible, and to disseminate that knowledge beyond our own scholarly community.

As with the regular program, so too with the physical plant once the Blegen Library expansion is completed. We must, of course, maintain that plant, and the expense of proper maintenance puts a strain upon our already heavily burdened budget. We will not, however, need great construction work in the immediate future, if we keep up with clearly necessary maintenance. I suspect that we would all agree that it is better to spend the necessary funds to keep our facilities in good repair rather than to face the need for massive construction work in the future. In

Centennial Fund: Half Way to Goal

As of the publication of this Newsletter the Centennial Appeal has raised approximately \$2,950,000 — only \$50,000 short of the half-way mark in our campaign to add \$6 million to the School's endowment! Many generous people are contributing to this success.

The Centennial Fund was started with a special gift of over \$100,000 raised by the alumni. More than \$100,000 has been given in honor of Dr. Francis Walton, Director Emeritus of the Gennadius Library. The School's trustees have contributed in excess of \$1½ million.

One of the most significant and helpful gifts is a pledge of \$500,000 from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. To receive this the School must bring in \$1 million in new endowment funds. To date about \$400,000 has been raised.

any event, I cannot foresee the need for substantial efforts in terms of the physical plant during the next five years.

The staff of the School seems to me a very good one, but it does need to be augmented. A large part of the base which

the School provides for its members is in the area of services. While the types of service provided have not really expanded, the amount of official paperwork has increased and the numbers of people who use the services of the School have grown dramatically,



New York Times Editorial March 31, 1882

(The inception of the American School was not, in every case, an easy one. The idea of the School, nurtured in 1881 by nine teachers and three businessmen, came to the acid test on December 20 of that year when a letter was sent to the Presidents of eleven universities. The purpose of this letter was to secure the active, and financial, support of those institutions. This support was not immediately forthcoming in every instance. Particularly unsympathetic was President Barnard of Columbia University. His recalcitrance evoked the following sarcastic editorial from the New York Times on March 31, 1882. It appears to have had the desired effect, for Columbia soon paid up and became one of the ten original founding colleges of the School, and has remained a co-operating institution to this day. We feel it appropriate to reproduce the editorial a century later, for, in its own way, it speaks to the underlying and enduring reason for the School's existence. — Director)

We sincerely hope that the ardent but mistaken Hellenists who are trying to establish an American school of classical studies at Athens will take counsel of their good sense before it is too late and abandon the project. Greek is a good thing, no doubt, whether taken plain from the grammar or in history, archaeology, or literature. But, as President Barnard has very sensibly pointed out, it is wholly unnecessary to go clear to Athens to get it.

"It certainly seems to me," says this experienced educator, "that if only classical knowledge is to be acquired, students can be instructed fully as well in Greek history, Greek mythology, and Greek literature in this country as in Athens." We are glad to have this utterance of a cool-headed and conservative college President to temper and check the unthinking enthusiasm of the younger Fellows, like Mr. F.J. dePeyster, Prof. Goodwin, Dr. Potter, and Prof. White, before our colleges are fully committed to the foolish undertaking.

The intentions of these young gentlemen cannot be questioned, of course. They were doubtless inspired by a sincere zeal for the cause of sounder classical education. But their scheme of an American school for the study of the language and literature of Greece on the very spot where that language and literature reached their highest development is manifestly absurd. Why should our young men go to Athens to study Greek? Is not American Greek good enough for Americans? If the time has come when an American boy can no longer sit on a wooden bench in New Haven, Cambridge, or Amherst, and put the oration on the crown into English, or analyze the metres of a chorus of Sophocles with the same profound unintelligibility and painstaking misunderstanding that have characterized the class-room work of our colleges for the past century, then Greek is no longer a fit study for the youth of this Republic. Will the advocates and intending patrons of this classical school give us their views on the teaching of Greek? What is there, and what can there be, in it but the learning and application of the inflexible rules of the grammar, the memorizing of paradigms, of conjugation systems, and of the laws of versification? If a boy can infallibly distinguish an augment from a reduplication, can decline substantives without blundering over the duals, and can answer the frequent and crucial question, "Why me not ou?" say three times out of five, is that not Greek? That, at least is Greek as it has been taught in this country by generations of gifted instructors, and it would be evidently wholly foolish to reject the system these venerable men found good, under which so many of our public men in the State and Nation have acquired that wide and accurate acquaintance with the Greek authors, whose wit and wisdom is perpetually on their lips in apt citation or ready reference.

The detestable spirit of innovation is no doubt at the bottom of this project. There are, unfortunately, even in the ranks of our public educators, not a few discontented men who are never willing to accept anything as settled. We suppose Mr. de Peyster, Prof. Goodwin, and the other agitators who are moving in this matter have become disturbed as to their minds by too much pondering upon the way they do these things in Europe. France and Germany have classical schools in Athens where their professors of Greek are trained.

It is not to the Orient that we must go for our Greek, but to the free and boundless West. Go to Chicago, not to Athens, for your Professors of Greek, gentlemen. In such matters sit at the feet of men of ripe experience like President Bartlett, of Dartmouth. He knows a good Grecian when he sees him as surely as President Barnard knows a hawk from a handsaw, and when he wants anything in the Greek line he orders it from Illinois.

from 42 in 1961/2 to 96 in 1981/2. These figures do not, of course, take into account the expanded number of scholars and students who use the School for relatively brief periods of time, especially in the summer. The number of students in the Summer Sessions has doubled in the past two decades, and excavation and research team staffs have also grown. It will be clear that the work load of the staff has increased proportionately, and just at the time when the 40 hour work week has become standard in Greece.

I must also point out that we have been for many years without a Director for the Gennadius Library. Even though we have been the fortunate beneficiaries of the Kress Professorship, this is no substitute for the stability and continuity which only a Director can provide for the Gennadius. There seems to be a general agreement upon this subject, and I sincerely hope that a year from now a Gennadius Director will have been installed. This is especially urgent because of the creation of a new group of Friends of the Gennadius in Athens. They are energetic and willing to raise funds, but need direction.

Within the area of our field research work, that is to say of excavations, the next five years may well see changes in the nature of our activities. I cannot predict exactly what those changes will be, but I can say that we here in Athens will work with the Greek state to promote enlightened investigation of the physical remains of our mutual heritage.

In addition to the points outlined above, there are two major aspects of the School's life which I hope to address especially during the next five years. The first of these is interchange with our non-American colleagues. Beginning already at its founding, and exemplified by its new building in 1888 on the (then) outskirts of town, the American School has always been, to varying degrees, outside the mainstream of the society within which it lives and works. This is, to a certain extent, inevitable for any research institution, but isolation is not appropriate within academic circles.

I am concerned here particularly with our students, for contacts between established scholars of different nationalities have been very good over the years. As we all know, it has happened occasionally that students, after a year at the School, have returned to America knowing virtually no modern Greek and having met no non-American scholars. This is unfortunate, for Greece today provides an opportunity not only to learn the remains of antiquity, but also to meet bright young scholars of all nationalities who are in Greece for a common purpose.

We must, in this context, take note of a recent phenomenon. Greek society has become much more affluent and much better educated than it was twenty years ago. The number of well-trained young Greek archaeologists is several times that which it was two decades ago. When one adds to

them the young scholars in Greece from other European countries, one realizes the tremendous opportunity which we have in Athens for exchanging ideas and information with some good young brains. We ought to take full advantage of that opportunity; our students ought to get to know their contemporaries.

The next five years will see efforts made to encourage our students to take full advantage of this kind of opportunity. First, students will be given the chance to learn modern Greek. Second, we will open our library facilities (now most opportunely expanded) to more non-American scholars. Third, we will encourage active participation by qualified non-Americans in our programs. (I think here of on-site lectures to our students, of lectures and seminars at the School with speakers of all nationalities but particularly from local universities, of exchanges between excavation staffs, among other possibilities.) Fourth, we shall make every effort to guarantee that all members of the Archaeological Service and of the appropriate faculties of the various local universities be invited at least once a year to a social function of the School. All of this will clearly require an extra effort; I am confident that the intellectual returns will more than justify that effort.

The second major task which I see for myself is financial. We have been saved from complete disaster during the past decade only by stringent economies here in Athens and by friends of the School. (The institution of fees, surely the most significant change in the School during the past decade, has served to put a short finger in a long dike, but it is not a full solution.)

As will have been perceived in much of the above, I believe that our budget will have to be increased significantly just to continue our present work without adding any new projects. Salaries will have to be raised (there have been no merit increases for the staff for some time), and our expanded library facilities, while more comfortable for books and for scholars, will be more expensive to operate.

Fortunately, we have a group of trustees dedicated to a major increase in the endowment — the only long-term solution and the first such effort in half a century. The next five years will be crucial in this respect, and I expect to play an active role in this effort. I invite all who read this to join in the effort. Some can help more than others, but all can transmit to the trustees the names of possible sources, all can think of the School in our personal short and long range plans, and all can take a bit of time to share with interested people something of the work of the School. It is through such means that our common goal of continued excellence for the School can be assured.

I shall need your thoughts and concerns, your hopes and fears, as well as your active help in working for the improvement of the School. If the School is, five years from now,

a little bit better than it is today, it will be because we have all been able to work together in the knowledge that the School belongs to every one of us and that we have a responsibility to see that future generations of scholars have the same opportunities which we have enjoyed. We stand at the beginning of a second century. We can make that second century of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens as good, perhaps even better, than the first.

Stephen G. Miller
Director of the School

Archaeological Survey in the Mediterranean Area

Since the time of Pausanias, the 2nd century Roman traveler, scholars have concerned themselves with the location and description of ancient remains. During the early modern period, even before the concept of archaeology had developed, hearty and inquisitive travelers were recording and drawing the visible ancient remains of the Mediterranean lands.

The modern archaeologist-surveyor continues this tradition, recording the locations not only of the ancient cities and sanctuaries, but also of the hamlets, forts, farms, quarries and road ways. In this way he is emulating Pausanias who sought to give us a description of the ancient world as it appeared both inside and outside city walls in the 2nd century after Christ.

An indication of the increasing interest in modern archaeological survey research was seen in the response to the First International Colloquium on Mediterranean Surveys held in Athens in 1981. This colloquium was sponsored by the American School of Classical Studies (celebrating its centennial) and the Canadian Archaeological Institute (celebrating its inauguration).

Fifty-nine scholars and students, representing eleven countries and over fifty survey projects, attended the three day meeting. Thirty-two additional scholars who could not be present in Athens submitted abstracts and papers.

Final publication of the proceedings will soon appear as a British Archaeological Reports International Series monograph. But information and ideas expressed during the colloquium have already begun to appear in the archaeological literature and two major goals of the colloquium have been achieved: that of increasing the awareness of the potential of survey work and the initiating of open communications and the exchange of ideas among archaeologists engaged in survey research in the Mediterranean region.

Donald R. Keller
David R. Rupp

room, but just how it would work out for me in the actual field remained to be seen. By the very nature of their work it isn't difficult to figure out that archaeologists are made of "sterner stuff," but just how stern that stuff is, I had no idea. John Fischer of Wabash College (Director of Summer Session II) tried to prepare us for the worst. In my mind I kept going over one of the warnings in his initial letter: "The conditions under which we will do some of our studying may be described as verging on the brutal. The schedule is tight, the days are long, the temperature can hit 100, the tourists are many, and the terrain rugged and prone to hills, even mountains (I can recall someone in the past saying in exasperation, 'aren't there any sites not up?'). Be prepared!"

It was 115 degrees on the day that I arrived — how does anyone prepare for that?

In a taxi speeding toward Kolonaki, a thousand fears danced like Medusa's snakes in my head, the most lethal being insecurity. Here I was, a thirty-five year old undergraduate, setting out to attend one of the world's most prestigious schools. I had visions of myself trying to maintain my composure while sitting in the crossfire of bombastic graduate dialogues in archaeology and classics, while my eyes crossed and my brain fried. It wasn't only from the intense heat that I perspired during that ride.

At the School's gates I composed myself. I was, after all, a student of the late Claireve Grandjouan. It was one of her last wishes that I come to the American School, and more than anything else I wanted to "do her proud." Whispering a little prayer to her (my personal Athena), I picked up my bags and walked in.

Settling down to school with my fellow adventurers, I soon discovered that I was not an island. We were from many different backgrounds with a variety of interests — of which archaeology was only a part — taking the "test" of the American School together. Similar to most of the Summer Sessions before us, we became a family. We traveled the roads of Greece together, (Yes, *all* the sites are up!); listened in awe to Drs. Dinsmoor, Binder, Mylonas and Broneer; complained, laughed, worked and played together; studied the endless sites; and became bored together. But most of all, we grew together.

When I was asked to write something for the School newsletter, it was suggested that I present a personal view of the Summer Session. Now, that is a difficult thing to do considering how close one gets to the people he lives and shares with. And the last thing I wanted to do was to write yet another travel log. With these things in mind, I began to recall the views of my classmates concerning the overall purpose of the Summer Session, (gleaned from conversations during our last

days at school), and integrated them with my own views — trying to arrive at a common denominator.

For our class, the Summer Session was the final approach to an important crossroads in our lives: whether or not to continue in Classical Studies. All of us successfully reached that crossroads by school's end. Some, including myself, were inspired to continue; some, to turn in new directions. But however important the final destination may be, it is the road leading to it that makes the lasting impression. Being able to see and experience the actual material culture of a people who, up until now, existed for us only in the written word or photographs in a book, and to have integrated ourselves into both the continuity and the changes in that culture, (as modern Greek life surely demonstrates), renewed in all of us the covenant we made with Academia — the promise that these extraordinary intellectual achievements of Man are not only very much alive but are really worth the effort to understand. The realization that we are a part of that ongoing adventure of accomplishment is both exciting and comforting. I think that the Summer Session of the American School is a means for students of the Classical world to achieve that realization.

All of us left Greece happier and better individuals — after all, being now made of "sterner stuff," we survived Glai!

Edmund M. Buczynski
Hunter College

Summer Session: Another View

WARNING: "You can step on the antiquities, but you cannot pick them up and say, 'Look what I found.'"

This friendly advice from American School of Classical Studies Director Henry R. Immerwahr launched a group of 20 American men and women on a six-week odyssey through Greece romantically referred to as Summer Session I '82. A glimpse at the lighter side of our experience . . .

Our group claimed various backgrounds: from Washington and West Virginia high school faculties or the religion department at Central Michigan University to Princeton's undergraduate and graduate programs or the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University. Armed with Blue Guides, backpacks, and the bible according to Pausanias, we set out. We were hungry to taste the world of archaeology that Professor Homer A. Thompson termed "an appetite that feeds upon itself." We felt so hungry we almost forgot about the heat wave baking Athens at the end of June . . . almost.

We soon headed north. During our tour of the Volos Museum, session director



Nora Quinlivan participates in a Summer Session trip to Delphi



Paul Langford and Susan Shapiro listen as Cynthia Kasso relates the history and significance of Thorikos in her oral report



Jill Gardiner poses in front of the columns of the Parthenon



Steven Diamant, Summer Session Director, quotes from Pausanias as he sits on the Tripod of Plataea at Delphi



Jane F. Lloyd rests for a moment on a "throne" in the ancient Amphitheatre at Delphi



Judith Binder (white skirt) lectures on Parthenon frieze sculpture to Summer Session students (left to right) Susan Shapiro, Panetha Nychis, Stanley Rosenberg, Susan Alcock, and Jill Gardiner. At right, Steven Diamant, Director of the Summer Session

Steven Diamant pointed out obsidian finds from a house which had burned down during prehistoric days.

"Think of them as ancient Bic razors — the world's first throwaway products," he said.

At Sesklo, Diamant posed a prime geographical question, one we could consider often during the session: why is it there? The river that apparently once flowed beneath



Summer Session Student, Jytte Willumstad, gives a site report at the Treasury of Atreus, Mycenae



Rochelle Snee and Patricia Seabolt make themselves comfortable on the sun-warmed foundation stones of Gournia

the site dried up and disappeared long ago. We couldn't help smiling about this "raging torrent"; times and topography certainly have changed.

We paused at Thermopylae also. The main attack there between the Spartans and Persians in 480 B.C. probably occurred about 9 or 10 a.m., session member Jonathon Price explained, because the soldiers lingered over breakfast or the site hadn't opened yet.

We continued. No trip to Greece could claim completeness without a pilgrimage to Delphi to view the omphalos (in graphic terms, "the bellybutton of the world"). At Delphi we also confronted swarms of barbarian hordes otherwise known as tourist groups.

A physical challenge faced us at the acropolis of Orchomenos; we climbed and conquered it. After descending, session member Christopher Parlow suddenly screamed,

"Oh, no! I've left my notes and traveler's cheques on top!"

"What will you do?" session member Paul Langford responded with an impromptu Karl Malden impersonation.

As such moments stretched into hours, we became conscious of a crucial need — an adequate water supply. Dr. Iakovidis offered us water after answering questions about excavations at Gla.

"We have plenty," he said. "You have just that much and have to make it last until you return to civilization."

The name of the game soon became "Survival of the Fittest." Since the sun, food, and terrain often tested our stamina, session members Jane F. Lloyd and Rochelle Snee proposed an archaeologist's physical checklist: leather skin, an iron stomach, six-foot legs, and spike-soled feet. After a few weeks, everyone qualified as a species other than human.

Lloyd described our common condition when she admitted, "I'm starting to feel like a lizard lying on a rock in the sun."

Because heat and hunger sometimes strained our endurance, we could sympathize with session member Ede Ashworth.

"I don't feel like being a mountain goat and scampering to the top right now," she sighed near lunchtime at Eretria.

We returned to Athens occasionally for a few breakfast battles with Loring Hall's "Neolithic" toasters. And we frequently pondered important questions. Do you realize how dangerous it is to take notes or read the Blue Guide and walk at the same time?

Price did. "You're liable to break your neck and lose your place," he observed.

Finally our adventure ended. We then headed home, where family and friends waited with that eternal question,

"How did you spend your summer vacation?"

Nora Quinlivan
St. Bonaventure University

Conservation in the Agora

Continued from page 1

processes used in the examination and conservation of archaeological finds.

The collection is in constant need of maintenance and attention, and it has been my aim to examine the problems which face the collection, and to begin up-to-date treatments, re-treatments, and proper organization and upkeep. The problems which exist are a result of many factors: time, the harsh storage conditions to which archaeological objects are subjected, inadequate conservation, and finally, the very size of the collection. The last factor is indeed important since many of the objects, particularly the ceramics (pottery, lamps, terra-cotta) are in urgent need of attention due to contamination with soluble salts, and these materials alone comprise over 55,000 objects.



Ceramic sherd, one of 55,000 objects from Agora excavations which are contaminated with soluble salts

The appointment of Alice Paterakis as part-time assistant conservator in February 1981 has helped the Conservation Program considerably. In addition to helping with all aspects of the conservation work, Mrs. Paterakis has contributed research into special projects such as soil analysis, identification of pigments and soluble salts, and the casting and moulding of coins and terra-cottas.

The materials which are normally treated throughout the year include *ceramics*, *glass*: cleaning, consolidation or strengthening (if required), sorting, sticking together, and restoration (if required); *stone*: cleaning, joining; *metals*, *coins*: cleaning, stabilization, protection; *bone*, *ivory*: cleaning. Most of the work load understandably comes from the summer excavations, but with efficient organization, experience, and the additional help from volunteer student conservators,



Agora Conservator, Stephen Koob (right), excavates an iron object, under the supervision of T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Field Director.



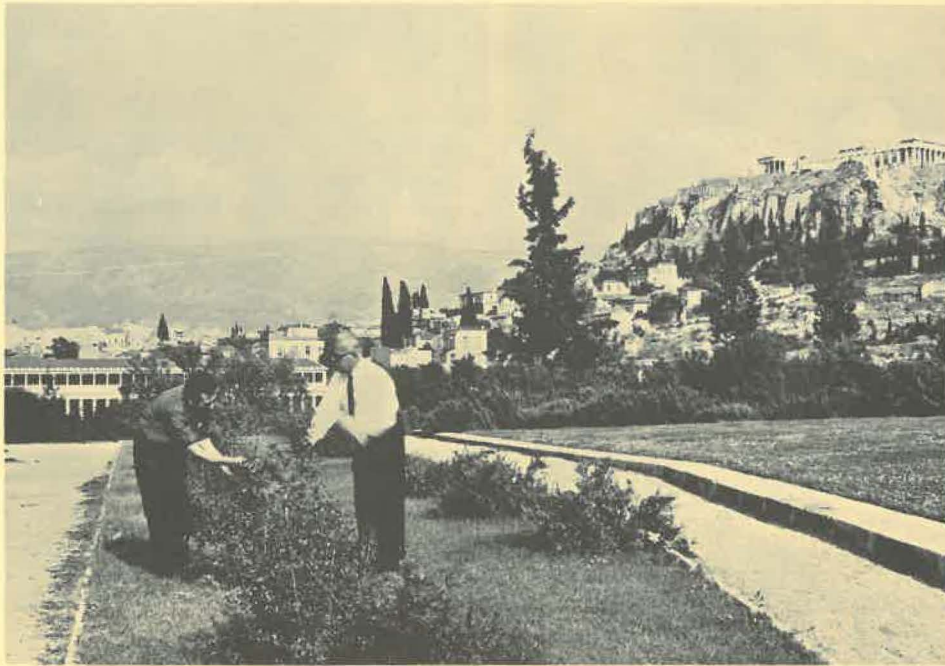
Conservation laboratory in the Stoa of Attalos. Stephen Koob, Conservator, and Alice Paterakis, Assistant Conservator. Photographs by Craig A. Mauzy

we can proudly say that almost all the summer excavation finds are treated and recorded by the end of December. The one notable exception is perhaps the most frustrating and difficult archaeological material to be treated by the conservator, and that is, *iron*. Not only does it often pose a problem to the excavator because of its usual fragile nature, but the severe deterioration of most iron artifacts leaves identification, cleaning, and stabilization next to impossible. The iron object in the photograph being excavated by the author under the supervision of T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Director of the Agora Excavations, was carefully lifted in one piece, and after preliminary cleaning, was tentatively identified as the framework to a folding chair or table. It will be necessary to

take X-rays of the object before conservation cleaning can be safely done.

The finds from the new excavations are of primary importance, but considerable attention is also given to special projects (often requested by the many scholars studying the Agora collection), as well as the systematic cleaning, maintenance, and improvements of the current collection. The responsibilities to such a rich archaeological collection as the Agora are only beginning when the excavators bring the finds in from the field, and it is a pleasure to work with one of the most important aspects of archaeological materials — *conservation*.

Stephen P. Koob
Conservator, Agora Excavations



Ralph E. Griswold instructing a Greek gardener in the pruning of a pomegranate tree in the "Garden of Hephaistos"

Ralph E. Griswold (1894-1981) and the Landscaping of the Agora Excavations

"On the completion of the excavation, and insofar as consistent, in the opinion of the Archaeological Council, with the good preservation and the proper display of the ancient remains, the area shall be turned into a park." This clause formed part of Law 4212, passed by the Parliament of Greece on March 23rd, 1929, the law that authorized the excavation of the ancient Agora by the American School of Classical Studies. It was the first time that such a provision had been officially incorporated in the project for any excavation in Greece.

In the early 1950's the excavation of the original Agora concession, begun in 1931, was nearing an end. This called for two major moves on the part of the School: the landscaping of the area and the construction of a permanent museum. Both of these enterprises were going to be expensive — the combined cost was estimated at two million dollars. One half of this amount was pledged by the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr. as his final contribution toward an enterprise which he had generously supported from the beginning. In response to an appeal organized by the late Ward M. Canaday as President of the Board of the School, a matching million was received from many sources both corporate and individual. Their names are recorded on a bronze tablet in the Stoa of Attalos.

With funding assured work began on both projects in 1953. After much discussion of alternatives it was decided that the museum should take the form of a rebuilt

Stoa of Attalos. The restoration was completed in three years, and dedicated on September 3, 1956. The first step in the other project, the landscaping, was the search for a competent person to take charge.

The landscaping of the Agora was a pioneer project, at least in Greek lands. It called for someone with demonstrated competence in landscaping who also had a knowledge of Mediterranean flora and climatic conditions. The incumbent would have to recognize at the outset that the landscaping must be secondary to the archaeological aspects of the site. Even the physical conditions were forbidding: most of the earth had been removed by the archaeologists, and the little that remained was a sorry mixture of gravelly soil and rubble. Athens, moreover, has been notoriously deficient in water in both ancient and modern times.

The capacity to meet all these rigorous conditions was found in a single individual who miraculously became available in 1953. This person was Ralph E. Griswold, the very active and distinguished head of a firm of landscape architects in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Griswold had taken his professional degrees (B.S. and M.L.D. in Landscape Architecture) from Cornell University. He had already acquired a great deal of experience in preparing landscape designs for residences in the eastern U.S.A., for school and college campuses, for churches and clubs, for parks and highways. He was familiar with the Mediterranean, having held a fellowship at the American Academy in Rome (1920-1923) and having done the landscaping for the United States Military Cemetery at Anzio after World War II. His interest in historical landscaping had been attested by his participation in the restoration of various

historical sites in the United States, and notably by the concern he had shown for Old Fort Pitt in his landscaping of Point State Park in his home city of Pittsburgh.

Griswold spent August of 1953 in Athens going over the ground and conferring with the archaeologists. He observed contemporary practice in landscape design and planting in the Athens area, and he made many valuable contacts in the Greek community. On the basis of his observations he prepared a landscaping plan for the excavated area which then measured about 25 acres. Basic to his design was the recognition that the planting should help to elucidate rather than to confuse the ancient layout of the area. The new planting was intended to supplement the existing public parks to south and west and thus to enhance the amenities of this part of the city. Paths and stairways were included to facilitate circulation. Only native plants were to be used, and attention was to be paid to indications of ancient planting.

The program was formally initiated on January 4th, 1954 when King Paul and Queen Frederika planted an oak and a laurel respectively at either side of the great marble altar, probably sacred to Zeus Agoraios, near the southwest corner of the Agora. Throughout the winter months of 1954/55 the program was pushed vigorously under the immediate supervision of Ralph Griswold. The Greek community showed its interest and support in many ways, notably by organizing the Committee of Athenians to Aid in Restoring the Park of the Ancient Agora. Gorham P. Stevens, former Director of the American School, provided helpful liaison between School and Committee. The Greek Committee, in addition to raising a good deal of money within Greece, facilitated local contacts of many sorts. Shrubs and trees were donated from the Royal Estate at Tatoi. Other nursery stock was given by the Greek Forestry Service, by the nursery of the Friends of the Trees at Kaisariani, by the Mayor of Amarousi. Four sapling oak trees were sent down by the Ephor of Epiros from the Sanctuary of Zeus at Dodona, famous for its oracle-giving oaks. The Society of Autochthonous Athenians and the Association of Laconians resident in Athens asked for and were granted permission to plant trees in the park. Other welcome gifts from private sources were quantities of topsoil and manure. Assistance in the actual planting was given by the Girl Guides and by the Sea Scouts of Athens. A very valuable contact was established with Emmanual Vathis, Professor in the Superior School of Agriculture at Botaniko. Throughout the planting period and for years thereafter he worked closely with Ralph Griswold as a technical advisor.

Enthusiasm for the landscaping program also spread across the Atlantic. Various garden clubs, among them Toledo, Providence and Princeton, contributed to the planting of specific areas, while many in-

dividuals helped financially.

The once terrifying problem of water supply was happily solved. The Agora area, as the planting developed, was given the status of an important public park; as such it was entitled to free water. The Athens Water Company not only willingly accepted this obligation but also, on the initiative of their General Manager, General Charles L. Booth (U.S. Army retired), generously assisted in the installation of a network of water pipes under the whole area. This was done in 1954; since that time the park has never suffered from lack of water.



Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts from Attica and Athens plant oleanders near the Hephaeisteion

Another major problem, the provision for the continuing maintenance of the Agora park, has also met with a happy solution. In 1957 responsibility for the maintenance and security of the excavations and of the Agora museum in the Stoa of Attalos was turned over to the Greek state. The park is now tended by the force of a half dozen gardeners at the disposal of the Ephor of the Acropolis in whose area the Agora is included. The present incumbent, Mrs. Evi Touloupa, herself a lover of gardens, keeps a close watch on the park.

On the completion of the planting Ralph Griswold joined with Dorothy B. Thompson in writing *Garden Lore of Ancient Athens*. This well illustrated picture book in the Agora series gives the literary background for the ancient attitude toward plants and gardens.



Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts in the Agora excavation house in 1955 after planting oleanders and being rewarded with ice cream

After the lapse of nearly thirty years one may assess the results of the landscaping program. In the first place the planting has done much to mitigate the dusty bleakness which had been such a deplorable aspect of the Agora as of other large archaeological sites in Greece. The example of the Agora has inspired similar treatment of other excavations in the city such as the areas of the Dipylon and the Temple of Olympian Zeus. The ancient gardens attested by planting holes noted by the excavators around the Temple of Hephaistos ("Theseum") and the Altar of the 12 Gods have been restored. A good many plane trees were included in the plan; they have flourished exceedingly, and they now provide welcome shade to the visitor, reminding one that the 5th century statesman, Kimon, as we are told by Plutarch, had adorned the Agora by planting planes and making walks. The new planting has also done much for the relationship between the excavated area and the ancient buildings that still stand, viz. the Temple of Hephaistos, the Stoa of Attalos and the Byzantine Church of the Holy Apostles; these structures no longer look isolated but at home in their setting. Finally, it may be said of the landscaping that the Athenians themselves, especially of a Sunday morning, now love to stroll in the park, and even some birds have come back to enjoy its shade.

Many people and many institutions contributed to the landscaping of the Agora. But interest was aroused, money was raised and difficulties were overcome through the infectious enthusiasm of the moving spirit of the enterprise: Ralph E. Griswold.

Homer A. Thompson



Good friends share a common problem – a missing front tooth. Homer Thompson, Director Emeritus of the Agora Excavations, with George McCabe, son of trustee, Robert McCabe

Garden Booklet Available

Garden Lore of Ancient Athens, by Ralph E. Griswold and Dorothy Burr Thompson, is number 8 in the Picture Book Series from the Excavations of the Athenian Agora. It includes 51 illustrations, 10 of them in color. The booklet can be purchased for \$2.00 plus postage and handling from the ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540. See the complete list of publications in print inside the back cover.

Ibycus System Streamlines Production of School Publications

In the spring of 1980 the Publications Office of the American School, located in the library of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, began to produce the School's journal, *Hesperia*, and its books by computer. Considerable thought had been given to the project for at least two years because of the increasing cost of traditional methods of printing the books and journal. This was a particular problem for *Hesperia* since it, like many other scholarly journals, has a limited circulation: on average less than 100 copies per quarterly issue. The need for special fonts required by epigraphical texts and by graffiti on pots or the characters on coins added significantly to expenses which would continue to rise in the future.

Not only was cost a consideration but also time. The process of editing, setting proof in type, rereading, correcting, and printing can take several months for an issue of *Hesperia* and considerably longer for a book. Inevitably the mails or scheduling conflicts among the parties involved would occasionally cause delays in getting the copy off to the printer. When the possibility arose for using a system which would allow us to produce publications in a shorter period of time, to maintain the quality, and to control the cost, the School felt the effort more than justified.

The Ibycus system, developed by David W. Packard specifically for application to Classical studies, was chosen after the Publications Committee had evaluated the many alternatives available. During the search for a possible printer in 1979, Dr. Stephen Waite set two issues of *Hesperia* on his Logoi Systems which uses an Ibycus, demonstrating that Ibycus had the required capabilities. Our system was to be shared between the American School and the Institute for Advanced Study, with remote terminals, connected by telephone, in the Departments of Art and Classics at Princeton University and the Department of Religious Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. Of the many functions which Ibycus performs, that of editing is of immediate interest to the American School, as is its ease in switching between Greek and Roman fonts on the terminal; the system has the capability of producing Hebrew and Coptic as well.

From the first the new facilities at the Publications Office consisted of all the equipment necessary to get the manuscripts onto the computer: two terminals on which to type the text, a central processing unit, a disc on which to store the information, a tape drive to make duplicate tapes either for a daily back-up of active files or a permanent archive of books and articles already in print, and a printer for checking proof. The Office at that point, however, did not have its own typesetter. This machine copies the information which has been stored on the disc; it



Editor of Publications, Marian McAllister, works on a manuscript



Roseanne Intartaglia enters the edited text onto the computer at the terminal



Sarah George Figueira, In-House Production Manager, removes from the typesetter the cassette containing the typeset pages for development on the processor. In the background: the tape drive (left) and central processing unit (right)

then projects that information by means of a cathode ray tube (CRT) onto a roll of light-sensitive, photographic paper which, after exposure, is developed in a second machine, the processor. The result is camera-ready copy to be printed by offset.

All along we had the hope that the American School would eventually have its own typesetter and with it greater control over production, but a number of factors forced a postponement of that move. In the interim, Dr. Waite agreed to set several more issues of *Hesperia*. Beginning with the last volume of 1980, the journal articles and *Hesperia* Supplement XVIII were typed on the new terminals in Princeton and recorded on magnetic tapes which were sent to Dr. Waite. He then copied the tape onto his disc and ran it off on his own typesetter. The considerable work of producing the final copy of *Hesperia* was thus left to him. As we could

not judge the results without seeing the actual typeset copy, this entailed not only checking to see that our corrections had indeed been incorporated into the final version, but also doing most of the special format for epigraphical and numismatic articles as well as the time-consuming task of final pagination.

The work done by Dr. Waite was of the highest quality, but we were still faced with the problems of delays and the lack of the special epigraphical fonts. By spring of 1981 the question became not if or when a typesetter would be purchased, but rather which of the several typesetters on the market would suit the needs of the American School. Although a second-hand one of the type used by Logoi Systems was available, the Trustees, after consultation with Dr. Packard, finally decided to purchase a new, more versatile Autologic Micro-5. One quarter of its purchase price was contributed by the Department of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University. It arrived in Princeton in September, 1981.

The existing staff could not undertake all the typesetting as well as the editing, and so a third full-time position was added. In order to make use of that position on a regular basis, the School took on the typesetting for the *American Journal of Archaeology*, the journal of the Archaeological Institute of America, whose editorial board had been looking for an alternative way to produce its journal and seemed pleased to turn over production to a group which could do it with the same quality as before and whose members were themselves archaeologists and classicists.

It is apparent to us already that, once we have completely mastered the technical side of the system and can take full advantage of its capabilities, we should be able to turn out the publications of the American School efficiently, quickly, and economically, without having to compromise on the quality of the final product. Moreover, this means not only that we have more responsibility for the results, but also that we have the satisfaction of greater control over important steps in the publication process.

Nancy Moore
Assistant to the Editor of Publications

Lloyd Cotsen Appointed to Presidential Committee

American School trustee, Lloyd Cotsen, has been appointed by President Reagan to the 16-member President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities. The Committee held its first meeting in Washington, D.C., in September, and its chairman, Andrew Heiskell, former chairman of Time, Inc., said that it would strive to create an ambiance in which the arts and humanities can flourish. A second meeting will be held in February.

Excavations at Kommos Season VII: 1982

Study and, for an interval, excavation at the Minoan harbor town and Greek sanctuary of Kommos continued this year from 29 June through 15 September. Sponsored by the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum, our work is conducted under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens with the cooperation of the Greek Archaeological Service. This year the staff consisted of 20 full-time members including numerous specialists in ceramics, conservation, fauna and related sciences.

Excavation in the past has concentrated on the hilltop and hillside (Minoan houses) and southern areas (monumental Minoan buildings, the Minoan road, the superposed series of Greek temples). During 1982, aside from a brief sounding on the hilltop, two trenches were excavated, one on the hillside and the other to the south. The first trench, supervised by S. Shubert, exposed the southern border of the Middle Minoan houses, providing a natural limit for termination of future excavation on the hillside.

The trench to the south supervised by M.C. Shaw, was set in the Classical/Hellenistic sanctuary court. Here was found a double hearth of probable domestic nature connected with an 8th century B.C. phase of the temple designated Temple B. Below this level was a dump, including bone, pottery, and fragmentary animal figurines from Temple B and, further down, Protogeometric pottery (850-820 B.C.), Attic and Cycladic imports, and fragments of "Phoenician" amphorae associated either with Temple A, the earliest temple, or the founding of Temple B, or both.

This dump had accumulated north of a wide Minoan wall upon which both Greek Temples A and B had been founded. This wall was exposed in the previous season when it was found to consist of enormous orthostate blocks constituting the northern wall of a still largely unexplored Late Minoan building. The wall faces upon a wide pavement of slabs interpreted in previous reports as a road. The discovery of the extension of this road in the 1982 trench largely confirms the hypothesis of a major avenue here, and reinforces our argument that Kommos served as the chief port of entry on the Libyan Sea for Minoan Phaistos. The new section of the wall is particularly impressive. One of the finely cut orthostate blocks is 3 feet high and over 11 feet long, constituting the longest block with which I am familiar in all of Minoan architecture.

The major focus of the 1982 season, however, was upon the study of parts of the site as well as the processing and re-examination of small finds while not excavating, and on our longer term objective which is the publication of the Kommos site in a series of three volumes. With this in mind, work on the manuscripts describing the hilltop and

hillside houses (J. McEnroe, L. Nixon, M.C. Shaw, J. Wright), and sanctuary area (J. Shaw) progressed substantially, as did that of the survey (D. Hope Simpson). In particular, major research was done by our ceramicists (P. Betancourt, P. Callaghan, J. Hayes, V. Watrous) who were helped by our artists (J. Clarke, D. Harlan, G. Hedreen, J. Pfaff, G. Warzeki). Study of bronze and stone tools (H. Blitzer), stone vessels (K. Schwab),

loomweights and jewelry (M. Dabney), and sculpture (M.C. Shaw) continued, as did concentrated work on the fauna (D. Reese) and flora (J. and T. Shay). Fortunately, our backlog in cataloguing (K. Schwab, E. McGowan, M. Dabney), mending (C. Sease) and object photography (T. Dabney) was greatly reduced or eliminated, and storeroom reorganization took place.

On the site, where superimposed levels and high scarps make walls vulnerable to fall and winter rain erosion, considerable con-



Maria Shaw stands in front of the facade of the monumental Minoan building. The orthostate block behind her is the longest block known in any Minoan building — over 11 feet long. She stands on the Minoan road found last year



A "shaved jug" imported from Cyprus and found in Minoan levels on the hilltop at Kommos



Hellenistic ladles from Temple C at Kommos



Hellenistic cups from Temple C at Kommos



Miniature votive vessels from Temple C at Kommos



Protogeometric jugs (10th - 9th centuries B.C.) found in a dump of Temple A at Kommos



A supporting wall to protect against erosion is constructed at Kommos. The section reveals walls of the Hellenistic court built on top of the earlier wall. The Hellenistic walls begin at the shoulder level of Aristotle, the 78 year old mason standing at center. Above right in the Hellenistic court is his grandson, Antonis

solidation was carried out by our masons, especially in the temple area. Also, as a major project, the entire site has now been permanently fenced. As in the past the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the SCM Corporation, certain other corporations, an anonymous donor, as well as the two sponsoring institutions provided financial support.

Future plans, now that excavation on the hilltop and hillside is largely completed, consist of extensive excavation of the Minoan levels on the south and, concurrently, accelerated work upon the complex job of final publication.

Joseph W. Shaw
Director, Kommos Excavations

Excavations at Nemea, 1982

At Nemea substantial progress was made in several areas toward a fuller understanding of the topography and geography of the site. Two trenches near the east end of the Temple of Zeus provided additional information concerning the temple and its archaic predecessor. Of particular interest were the large amounts of pottery dating to the late 8th and 7th centuries B.C. which indicate significant activity in the center of the Sanctuary of Zeus during this early period.

Along the western side of the sanctuary excavation revealed segments of a large but heavily damaged structure. A series of limestone blocks, evidently reused from the Ar-

chaic Temple and forming a line roughly 8 meters long, lay embedded in white clay earth whose date appears to be of the 4th century B.C. To the southwest a few more large blocks and a jumble of broken-up worked stones continued the line already discovered. This debris contained considerable quantities of lead (some of it melted) and numerous pieces of smashed and burned worked blocks. The debris was surrounded by churned-up white clay earth which produced material also dating to the 4th century. Clearly the existence of a badly destroyed structure is indicated. It is too early to speculate upon what these new remains on the west side of the sanctuary may signify, but the absence so far at Nemea of a gymnasium and a palaestra as well as of a hippodrome quite naturally brings such specific speculations to mind.

On the eastern side of the Sanctuary of Zeus a votive pit of considerable interest was discovered, containing quantities of pottery dating to the third quarter of the 6th century B.C. and metal objects of a specifically athletic character. Most interesting of these finds were an iron discus of extraordinary weight (almost 19 pounds), a lead jumping



6th century B.C. iron discus weighing almost 19 pounds found in a votive pit at Nemea

weight, two iron javelin points, and a fragmentary bronze strigil. Many of the vessels were discovered upside down, perhaps having been deliberately smashed during a celebration of some sort. The nature of the athletic gear points toward a pentathlete as the celebrant.

Near this pit a highly distinctive yellow clay layer dating to the second half of the 6th century B.C. may point toward the location of the Archaic Stadium just east of the Temple of Zeus. In this same area the appearance of quantities of pottery and two fragmentary figurines dating to the Mycenaean period for the first time documents substantial Mycenaean activity in the region east of the Nemea River.

Investigations on the south side of the sanctuary revealed parts of a large house dating to the second half of the 6th century after Christ. No fewer than nine rooms were discovered, and the house continues for unknown distances into unexcavated adjacent areas. It is not impossible that this house provided living quarters for the clergy who served the Early Christian Basilika located nearby.

Earlier levels beneath this complex substantiated a construction date for the Bath in the second half of the 4th century B.C. More was learned about the means of supplying water to the Bath through a reservoir system with extensive holding troughs. Although these troughs were presumably fed by the aqueduct found two years ago, the immediate connection between the two elements had been destroyed in later times. The debris of that destruction dated to the 5th or 6th century after Christ, and produced a well-preserved small bronze lion's head attachment. Parts of two earlier aqueducts,



Small Archaic bronze lion's head attachment, approximately 2 centimeters high, found in later debris near the Bath at Nemea

several segments of fragmentary walls from the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., and the existence of early hydraulic works suggest the possibility of an earlier Bath complex in the vicinity. All of these remains were constructed above a handsomely preserved section of road which dates to the Archaic period. It is thus now clear that the major east-west road bordering the south side of the Sanctuary of Zeus ran directly to, and may have spanned, the Nemea River in Archaic times. With the demise of this road in the Classical period, access to the Heroon and other buildings west of the river must have lain elsewhere.

Stephen G. Miller
Director, Nemea Excavations

Meritt History of the School to Appear in the Near Future

Though somewhat delayed, *A History of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Volume II, 1939-1980*, is now expected to be available in the very near future — good news to all those who have been waiting eagerly for this sequel to Louis Lord's first volume on the School's early years.

The present volume is written by Lucy Shoe Meritt, Editor of *School Publications* for 22 years. We thought it might be appropriate to tempt the reader with a few representative passages from the upcoming volume. The passages selected below describe the difficult years during the second World War, when the School rallied heroically to carry on its own activities and to help the Greek people.

For those who wish to order a copy, the publication price is \$15. While copies last, Volume I by Louis Lord (\$7.50) may be ordered with Volume II for a combined price of \$20. Postage costs will be those prevailing at the time of billing.

Following are excerpts from the Meritt History:

"Notice. The American Legation has telephoned that Americans should not go in town until further notice. G.P. Stevens, 8 A.M. October 28, 1940."

This pencilled message on a hastily torn sheet of paper gave those few members at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens word that Greece was at war. Two days later Director Gorham Phillips Stevens cabled to Louis Eleazer Lord who had, in May 1939, been elected Chairman of the Managing Committee in the United States "All well, no damage, no danger," again on November 9th, 13th and 25th "All well."

The School had anticipated and prepared for such a moment for over a year. As early as April 26, 1939 Mr. Stevens had sent American Minister Lincoln MacVeagh authorization for the Legation to take over the American School property as part of the Legation "when and if an emergency exists," and on November 24, 1939 the Trustees confirmed the authorization of the Director at his discretion to offer the School buildings to the Embassy for its use during the period of emergency such as war. The actual take-over was not, however, to take place for some time yet.

The letters U.S.A. were printed on the roofs of the three School buildings. When the Greek government ordered all large buildings to be equipped with bombproof shelters, the long corridor under the colonnade of the Gennadeion was converted to the best shelter in Athens, and in the strong room in the cellar were stored the School's records and the rarer bindings and editions of the Gennadeion collection.

One member of the School was not in town on the morning of October 28th to



Ambulance presented by the School to the Greek Red Cross in January, 1941

read Mr. Stevens' Notice. Rodney S. Young was on the crest of Mount Hymettos with workmen excavating a Geometric site. When the planes flew over Athens that morning the men understood the meaning: General Metaxas had defied the Italian ultimatum, and Greece had been invaded by the Italians. They gathered all their tools and walked back to town, many going directly to their mobilization points, Rodney Young to the School; there with Arthur and Gladys Parsons he discussed plans for the School to provide an ambulance to serve on the Albanian front. His cable to Professor Capps, former Chairman of the Managing Committee, for \$3000 for the purchase and equipment of an ambulance which he would drive brought immediate response. The ambulance, christened IASO by Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh, wife of the American Minister to Greece, was presented to the Greek Red Cross. With Rodney Young at the wheel it saw continuous service on the Albanian front until Mr. Young was critically wounded while driving it back from the line of battle to a Red Cross station; there he was given First Aid until he could be brought back to the Evangelismos Hospital in Athens. The widespread appreciation of his service and that of the School in providing the equipment (the American and Greek flags crossed and the

name of the School are painted on the ambulance) was expressed on all sides.

Life at the School can best be conveyed by a quotation from Arthur Parsons' report to the Managing Committee for April 1, 1940 to March 1, 1941: "Up to the end of the last academic year, the School enjoyed a reasonably flourishing scholarly life; even at the beginning of the present year, in spite of the steady dwindling of the School community, an atmosphere of scholarship still prevailed, we had some zest for intellectual effort, some hope of a quiet productive winter. But with the invasion of Greece all that was changed; archaeology was put aside, regretfully but of necessity, and since then much of the time and thought of most of the members of the School has been spent in the effort to help Greece."

Members of the School bought and distributed the supplies for which the Committee in America sent the funds; one of the most important activities was the establishment and maintenance in collaboration with the Red Cross of four canteens near the front. Eugene Vanderpool made trips to the front in his car to see that the shipments from the School reached their destinations as quickly as possible and to report on the most urgent needs. He and Mrs. Vanderpool

ran a creche at Amarousi where children of soldiers at the front received a good meal and medical assistance. To find that food Gene Vanderpool bicycled into and then all over Athens every day ferreting out what food could be found; he once said "That is the way I came to know the city of Athens." Professor Shear donated his car to the Greek Red Cross, and the old School camion was lent to them and made many trips to the front.

By April 1941 that emergency which had been foreseen two years before arrived. MacVeagh had immediately on October 30, 1940 designated the Gennadeion air-raid shelter as the official shelter for the Legation. Now that Greece had been invaded by the Germans on April 6th and Ioannina had fallen on the 10th, cables from Stevens to Lord tell the story. April 11th: "MacVeagh wishes Legation 1st Secretary to move into Gennadeion West House. I recommend." April 19th "All well. Legation has assigned Loring Hall to American colony." April 26th (after Greece had surrendered on April 24th): "School is Legation annex. Americans staying on. All well."

Although most of his time went to the work of the American School Committee for Aid to Greece along with Mr. Adossides and Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Stevens found time not only to think and to correspond with Mr. Hill about ancient architectural problems but also to lecture to British officers and men on the Acropolis on Sunday afternoons. Mr. and Mrs. Weber were active in the local canteen for British troops. Mrs. Weber, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Parsons in the American Women's Bandage Circle. Mr. and Mrs. John Young translated into English a handbook about Greece for British troops and conducted them through the Agora excavations as well as putting into English the nightly broadcast of the Athens radio station for America; they left Athens just before the Italian invasion of Greece.

Another very considerable service of the School was performed in keeping the two libraries open. Since all other libraries were closed, the School library and the Gennadeion served many Greek students as well as numerous foreign readers. This was much appreciated.

The closing of the Legation and expulsion of personnel on July 15th accelerated the moving of all Legation archives, records, movable property, and the furniture and personal possessions of members of the staff into Loring Hall and the main building of the School. This taking over of the School property including the Gennadeion by the American government afforded the best possible protection to it, and the German and Italian authorities recognized the property as that of the United States government. More and more of the most valuable books in the Gennadeion were removed from the shelves to the vault, and the School's records and ar-



Lucy Shoe Meritt, author of the History of the School, photographed by Mary Sturgeon during the centennial celebration on the trip to Ikaria. With her (left to right), Benjamin D. Meritt, William Biers, Stephen Tracy

chives were placed there, along with those from the Agora Excavations.

In Corinth George Kachros and Pavlos Daphnis were in charge, and when they reported that Oakley House was about to be occupied by an Italian commander, permission was with difficulty acquired for Mr. Hill (who had come to Athens) to go to Corinth; he persuaded the Italian military that the buildings were American property and the garrison left.

Although most of the rare communications which did come through from Athens through the Swiss Legation to the State Department in Washington had to do with the physical and financial state of the School (since the weight was strictly limited, one letter of meticulous financial report was too heavy and never arrived), Mr. Stevens always included a word about the scholarly activity of the School staff which they somehow managed to keep alive and flourishing in spite of grim conditions. Mr. Stevens even wrote of the 35 days he was confined to the Main Building that he had never had such an uninterrupted opportunity for work. He was busy throughout the years of occupation on a large plaster model of the Acropolis in the 4th century B.C. for which he made over a hundred drawings, supervised the technician who did the plaster work, and wrote several articles on details arising from his studies for the model. Of some of his drawings Mr. Stevens had post cards made which the guards on the Acropolis sold to the occupying military; the proceeds were divided between the guards and the creches in Athens. This model, several times duplicated for in-

stitutions since the war, now graces the Agora museum in the Stoa of Attalos along with the model of the Agora on which Stevens also worked, together with John Travlos.

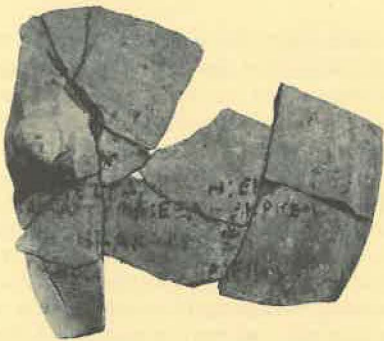
The officers of the School who had returned to or were in the United States (Parsons, Weber and Broneer) were engaged in various academic and war-service activities, continuing their study of School material as long as possible without contact with it, then working in various capacities in the State Department. On February 21, 1944 Mr. Broneer accepted the position of Executive Vice-President of the Greek War Relief Association; from then until April 1946 he played a significant part in the sending of food and other relief supplies to Greece in Swedish vessels, including wheat from Canada and Argentina, clothing for the thousands of refugees from burned villages, and transportation equipment to distribute the food and clothing.

Fierce fighting broke out in Athens during the summer of 1944, and preparations were made to receive the Swiss colony in the grounds of the American and British Schools if rioting worsened. Mr. Stevens wrote on October 2, 1944 "Hand grenades explode in the streets about the School, bullets whistle through the trees of the garden, pieces of shells fall on our roofs . . . eight men were killed in the excavations of the Athenian Agora, but not our guards. . . . There has been fighting around our building in Old Corinth." On October 12th the Germans took down their flag from the Acropolis, and on the 14th the English landed at Phaleron and entered Athens. On October 18th the Greek flag flew once more from the Acropolis.

Epigrapher Meets Aesthetic Object

This essay is offered partly in hope that other alumni of the American School will compose analogous reflections. Sites or objects can be properly published and yet still provide a fulcrum for discussion that is perhaps looser and more discursive than strict scientific investigation requires but nevertheless stimulating in one way or another.

A few years ago, excavators in the Athenian Agora found, joined, and glued together a handful of sherds, some bearing small, neatly painted letters, to make up about one quarter of an unglazed lid, a kind, known to have closed stewpots—Athenians said *chytrai* or *lopades*—in the fourth and third centuries B.C. Made of coarse, orange clay, its handle a small blob pinched rudely by a potter's thumb and forefinger, it had never been a beautiful thing, nor is it today, when most of it is missing and what is left is made up of broken pieces.



Fragmentary lid of a 4th century B.C. pot in which court documents were sealed, recently found in the Athenian Agora excavations

A great interpreter of papyri once said that a papyrologist in order to discharge his duty toward documentary texts treats them "as aesthetic objects, as ends in themselves." Herbert Youtie (the words are his) could as well have said epigraphist or palaeographer, but no matter. Even by his definition, the lid qualifies as "aesthetic object" for the letters of its inscription are most like those found in certain fourth century papyri. The lid, however, holds other dimensions of interest, among them, its shape. For from its profile, we can visualize the sort of pot it closed, and that information coupled with the sense of the text reveals a highly particularized function.

Three words, *diamartyria ex anakriseos*, established at the start that the text had something to do with Athenian judiciary procedures, for they refer to a certain kind of protest called *diamartyria* sworn before a magistrate at a pre-trial hearing called *anakrisis*. The text was not long even when complete, and now many letters have disap-

peared. But with the three telling words, a context could be established, in which a few more letters could eventually be read and a few words like "challenge," "litigants' oaths," "suit for abuse of parents," etc., could be restored.

The result is a list of things the pot held. They were documents, and so the pot can be identified as an echinus, a large, big-mouthed sort of stewpot whose uses Demosthenes, Aristotle, and Theophrastus attest in different ways.

When people at Athens disagreed, they could take their dispute into a *dikasterion* where hundreds of judges voted and delivered a verdict from which there was no appeal. Or they could try to compose their differences by presenting them to an arbitrator. Arbitrators could be private and chosen on the spur of the moment, or official, duly appointed, and following set procedures. In either case, an arbitrator's decision was binding on disputants only if they agreed to be bound. When one or another refused, the next step was to a *dikasterion*.

When disputants presented their cases to a public arbitrator, they brought along documents, such as written copies of oaths, challenges, testimony, and laws. If finally they could not agree to abide by the arbitrator's decision, it was important to each that the wording of an oath or testimony be the same in court as it was before the arbitrator. Everyone knew that some people knew how to swear oaths that seemed to sanction one thing but turned out on rigorous examination to contain conditions or shadings that invalidated their ostensible purpose, and nobody wanted an opponent's documents improved between arbitration and *dikasterion*. Accordingly, to protect the integrity of documents, they sealed them in echini before leaving the arbitrator's presence.

A given echinus would not necessarily have to be opened in court unless the substance of a challenge or testimony as cited or read by an adversary in court did not sound exactly right. When that happened, the documents sealed in the echinus provided a secure basis for challenge.

It is gratifying to hold in hand an object that illustrates and makes palpable—in part, at any rate—transactions or confrontations we have read in an ancient text. And yet such gratification is not a component of the aesthetic experience. Nor is contemplation of the advances in knowledge this single battered remnant has made possible.

The advances are nonetheless sufficiently impressive to merit a brief listing. First, we discover the actual shape of a part of a vessel previously not recorded in comprehensive studies of Greek pottery. Next, we certify and augment Aristotle's sketch of public arbitration, Demosthenes' chance mentions of echini as they figured in various legal wrangles, and Theophrastus' inclusion of the vessel in his characterization of the Desperate Man. We also correct an old tendency in students of Athenian legal

history to regard the echinus as a piece of equipment Athenians used only after failing to come to terms at a public arbitration. For, once we know the lid belonged to an echinus, that information coupled with the phrase *diamartyria ex anakriseos* makes it sure that some documents at least were sealed in an echinus at the end of a pre-trial hearing, which is quite a different proceeding from an arbitration. The same revelation invests certain lexicographers with increased credibility. Notices in Harpocration, Photius, the Suda Lexicon, and Erotian, ignored or dismissed heretofore as merely derivative, have, as it turns out, preserved authentic information and not just inaccurate paraphrases from Aristotle's *Constitution of the Athenians*.

These recognitions belong to a historian's way of looking at things, not to the papyrologist Youtie describes who cares first to see the object as it is, not what it means. Still Youtie's prescription in its own terms can be elaborated. He says "duty" but his use of the word "aesthetic" implies pleasure as well. The pleasure, I take it, is that that comes from perception of shapes. When, for instance, you walk in the woods in early fall, there is so much matter at your feet that it is hard to see particular things even if you can visualize beforehand what you expect to see. Then you make out, let's say, Indian Pipe, and that instant of seeing, that minute intimation of Clarity, may be what comes of looking at something as an aesthetic object. Just so, when a papyrologist—or epigraphist, or palaeographer, or for that matter, metallurgist or biologist at a microscope—distinguishes a shape against a confusing field, he is regarding the object of his attention as an aesthetic object. He is seeing its shape and with luck the shape of its component parts.

In the case of our fragmentary lid, my own perceptions, when I looked at the lid as aesthetic object, had principally to do with single letters. A smudge after a month or so would reveal itself suddenly as a delta. Or in some places where the binder had disintegrated in time and weather and pigment had disappeared from the surface as fine dust, the terra-cotta looked bare. Then there would sometimes appear a sort of a shadow of a letter, a place where paint had been. In addition, clearly visible letters when looked at for themselves might stimulate such perception. You suddenly see a stroke or dot as it really is. An omega looked at first like a dash until prolonged scrutiny established the presence of a deliberately formed, infinitesimal wave at its center. It was, I discovered, a traditional form, halfway between *omicron* and *omega*. But this last is a historian's observation.

Youtie goes on to say that many can use but few can accomplish what the papyrologist does. Fair enough. The historian has his own pleasures. Suppose you slept a long time and awoke to find you did not know where you were and you had forgotten

about seasons. Then you go walking in the woods and identify Lady Slipper or Columbine or fiddlehead ferns and remember May and recognize that you might be in New England. There is something to be said for knowing where in the world you are.

Alan L. Boegehold
Brown University

For Further Reading:

A.L. Boegehold, "Pot-lid with Dipinto," *Hesperia Supplement XIX, Studies in Attic Epigraphy, History, and Topography*, presented to Eugene Vanderpool (Princeton, 1982) 1-6.

H.C. Youtie, *The Textual Criticism of Documentary Papyri: Prolegomena*. Institute of Classical Studies. University of London. Bulletin Supplement No. 6. (1958) 23.



With daughter observing Alan Boegehold cuts into a puffball to determine whether it is immature (edible) or mature (inedible)

Gennadeion Gains More Books From the Kindynis Collection

In the autumn, I returned again to examine the Kindynis collection, and to my delight I acquired 82 additional volumes, including two handsome French Bibles, and twenty-five volumes of Voltaire, including his correspondence with Catherine the Great.

The works of Montaigne, Pascal, Rabelais, Rousseau, and, from Italy, Ariosto, Boccaccio, Tasso, were all influential in nineteenth century Greece, as witness the many translations of these into Greek. Scholars examining these translations may need at hand good editions of the original texts, which now are available to them in exquisite bindings! In addition there are other miscellaneous items in other fields, including some fine historical volumes. We renew our gratitude to Mrs. Alivizatos and Miss Kindyni.

Francis R. Walton
Director Emeritus, Gennadius Library



Beata Panagopoulou, Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies

Beata Kitsiki-Panagopoulou Appointed Kress Professor

Beata Kitsiki-Panagopoulou, appointed Samuel H. Kress Professor of Hellenic Studies at the American School for 1982-84, was born in Athens, only a few hundred feet away from the grounds of the School. She is the daughter of Professor Nicholas Kitsikis, former President of the Technical University of Athens (Polytechnion).

Professor Panagopoulou received her B.A. and M.A. Degrees from the University of Chicago. She completed her doctoral studies at Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, and the Sorbonne leading to a Ph.D. in the History of Art and Architecture of the Middle Ages. For the last ten years, she has been Professor in that field at the California State University at San Jose, where her husband, Dr. E.P. Panagopoulos, is also a Professor of History. She has lectured in several other Universities, among which are Cork University in Ireland and Harvard University. Recently (1980-81) she taught, as a visiting Professor, at the University of Paris (Sorbonne). She has received grants from the American Philosophical Society, from the American Council of Learned Societies, and has been a Fulbright Fellow.

Dr. Panagopoulou's publications in both American and European quarterlies and her papers presented before national and international meetings mostly deal with medieval architecture. Her book *Cistercian and Mendicant Monasteries in Medieval Greece* (University of Chicago Press, 1979) received an award from the Academy of Athens in 1982. She is currently completing the writing of a book on Post-Byzantine secular architecture in the Balkans under the Ottoman Empire.

Both Dr. Panagopoulou and her husband will be involved in teaching at the School and participating in the activities of the Gennadius Library.

The Kress Professorship has been supported by the Foundation over the past five years. Various holders of the Professorship have enhanced the vitality of the Library and the School in many ways, including advising on Library policy and acquisitions, planning lectures and seminars, and participating in the regular program of the School. Through their varied interests and expertise they have given added dimension to the activities of the Library and contributed to the fuller use of its resources.

Gift to Gennadius Library Proves to be Rare Pamphlet

Last August we received in the library, as a gift, a little Greek book that has the title *Conversation with a young traveller*, translated from the English. It was sent by Mr. Lloyd E. Cotsen with the hope that it might qualify for the children's book collection, started in the Gennadeion three years ago, in memory of JoAnne Cotsen.

The booklet proved to be not only a suitable addition to the children's book collection, but a rare item, too. It was printed in 1831 in Tenos, the Greek island of the Cyclades. The only library that was known up to now to have a copy was the Houghton Library in Harvard. Now, thanks to Mr. Cotsen, the Gennadius Library has also a copy, preserved in a very nice condition.

Another important fact about this pamphlet is that it was the first product of a press founded in Greece by two Americans, the Revs. John H. Hill (who, incidentally, was John Gennadius' godfather) and John J. Robertson, both members of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, working in Greece on behalf of this Society. The press (the first and the only one established by missionaries on Greek soil) operated from 1831 to 1873 in three successive places, Tenos, Athens and Syros, under the name "Philhellenic Press from America." In it some 67 Greek books were printed in approximately 750-3000 copies for each title. The contents of these publications are mainly pedagogic but at the time they were printed they aroused some controversy as to whether they were used by the missionaries as means of proselytizing people to other forms of Christianity. Whatever their aims, today we must admit that the printing and distribution of these pamphlets exercised some positive influence on the culture of mid-nineteenth century Greece.

Here in the Gennadeion we have a long series of these missionary publications and only very few are lacking to fill certain gaps.

Sophie Papageorgiou
Librarian, Gennadius Library

Hélène Stathatos

Of all the many donors who have enriched the Gennadius Library the name of Hélène Stathatos is by far the most outstanding. Throughout her life she rejoiced in things of beauty, be they a single flower, or a lasting treasure.

Hélène was born in Alexandria in Egypt, where the Constantinides had been established as far back as the 1830's. Hélène's family and cousins regularly moved in summer to Kifissia. It was there that 'proper' people came to know one another, and, for Greeks living abroad, summer was the season for marriages. Such was the case for Hélène, who married Antonios Stathatos in 1911.

They spent their honeymoon in Paris, seeing all the sights, and shopping. Suddenly she saw a handsome set of ceramic tiles, mostly blue-green and red. She was sure that they were Rhodian ware and the dealer assured her that they were of the very best period. All day she dreamed of its beauty, and suddenly she said to Antonios, "You must buy it at once for our house-to-be." All was well till Antonios heard the dealer's price, which he considered extravagant. None the less, Hélène succeeded and the tiles were brought safely to Athens.

We know little of their early career except that they lived on Filellinon St., in a rented house for many years. When, however, they acquired the spacious building and grounds at Herodotou 22 (in 1919 or 1920) Hélène was free to arrange things as she wished. The 'Rhodian ceramics' (now recognized as Turkish tiles from Iznik — the ancient Nicaea — dated from the sixteenth century) were quite certainly her earliest plans to carry out. These brilliant tiles she carefully placed at different levels, above and below the fireplace; and the richly carved columns, two on each side, supporting the fireplace and carrying the extra woodwork to the ceiling, where the religious grapevines encircle the whole room. What could be a finer focus in this small drawing room!

Nothing else, not even the massive doorway or the grandiose Venetian windowglass is equal to the 'Fireplace.' Nor the nine Iznik plates or pitchers, mounted on woods where Icons had been intended. And some religious panels including *St. Catherine on the Wheel*, a *Baptism*, and, in the window, the *Arrival of the Magi*.

A series of eight Icons, variants in style but all by Cretans (apart from one uncertainty). There are four stone windows, not two alike, but clearly from the same church; and a variety of miscellanea that shows the tastefulness of her arts.

In 1928 Mme. Hélène purchased two rooms of a superb Macedonian house in Kozani. The ceilings, the arched sections in the upper part of the walls, the doors and the fireplace are all fine examples of Greek wood-carving. The merchants of those days, in the seventeenth century, were influenced



Mme. Hélène Stathatos at the opening in 1972 of the room which she donated to the American School of Classical Studies and which is installed in the Gennadius Library. On her right is Richard Howland, Chairman of the Managing Committee, and on her left Director of the School, James McCredie

in such places as Hungary, Austria, and Germany, but also in the East with traces of Byzantine traditions. Icons, embroidered bridal cushions, and gold jewelry were all arranged for guests to see, or when necessary, riches could be hidden among the woodwork.

In 1957 my wife, Mary, and I, thanks to a niece of Mme. Hélène Stathatos, had a rare opportunity to call upon her and to see her famous house and its numerous works of art. We three were ushered into her large Drawing Room, and a few minutes later she entered in a long sleeved plum colored gown. She sat down on a Macedonian bench on the corner, while we perched on low chairs with beautiful carving on the backs. After a few minutes of conversation, she asked if we would like to see her "Bronzes." We could not see a sign of any bric-a-brac in this lovely room. One whole wall was panelled and covered with carvings. She crossed the room and suddenly a door opened in the panelling. There, brilliantly lit on glass shelves, were the "Bronzes." She knew the history of every one and kept us spellbound as we moved slowly the length of that wall.

"I'm sorry," she said. "I don't have any of

my jewelry here, it's all in the bank. Oh, I do have one piece you might like to see." She murmured to her maid. The girl ran upstairs in a minute but walked slowly holding several swatches of velvet, and gave her gingerly the golden breast-plate with chains. "I'm just trying to decide what color is best for the background of this one." Her small white hands darted in and out, lovingly spreading the chains on various pieces of velvet, blue and black and gold and rose. "Oh my, not that one . . ." I [Mary] agreed with her, silently, and finally knew that the topaz square brought a nod of satisfaction from her (and I [Mary] was satisfied too).

A few days later we learned that on November 13, 1957 her collection of ancient and Byzantine jewels and treasures had been installed in the National Archaeological Museum in a special room named for Hélène and her late husband Antonios Stathatos. King Paul I elevated Mme. Stathatos to the rank of Commander of the Royal Order of Merit.

This was her first major gift, but she was also a benefactor to many places and institutions. In 1947 she gave three Greek manuscripts to the Gennadius Library, which to



Furnishings and objects of art from the drawing room of Mme. Hélène Stathatos now in the Gennadius Library. (For other views of the room and gifts of Mme. Stathatos see Newsletter, Spring 1979, page 13)



An ikon by the 17th century artist Antonios Skordilis exhibited in the Stathatos Room of the Gennadius Library

this day we regard as one of our finest donations.

Tetraevangelion or book of the four Gospels. Manuscript on parchment (10 cm. 3x7 cm.5) 175 leaves. Bound in ancient green and red silk. Before each gospel is a portrait of the Evangelist. Canon tables. At the end of the book it is stated that the scribe is Basil of Melitene, Protonotarius, son of Orestes the priest, "at the time when the holy Lord my master was . . . Kaikobad, son of Kaikorru, Lord of the Seljuks in the year 6734" (= 1226). The clear but minute letters are masterpieces!

The *Liturgies of Saints Chrysostom and Basil, and of the Presanctified*, with other parts of the service. Manuscript on glazed paper (14 x 8 cm.). Five miniatures, and illuminated initials and headpieces throughout. Written in a fine hand by the priest Ioannes Sakoulis of Chios, 1665-1670. Contemporary monastic binding.

The *Liturgies of Saints Chrysostom and Basil, and the Liturgy of the Presanctified* as well as services for the ordination of priests and deacons. Manuscript on glazed paper (22 x 16 cm.) 200 pages. The portraits of the Hierarchs have each a separate page.

Throughout there are brilliant illuminated scenes. Written by the monk Kallinikos, probably in Rumania (1690?). Fine Turkish binding with jeweled clasps.

Shirley H. Weber noted: Besides the above, the Gennadeion possesses other liturgical manuscripts, but none illuminated with the richness of these. Shirley also remarked: The gift is significant from both a scholarly and an artistic standpoint. The donor (he says) gave her reason for making the gift to the Gennadeion, that she not only wished her treasures to be in beautiful surroundings and to be well cared for, but she also recognized in the Gennadeion an institution of general scholarship, to all seriously inclined students.

In 1952 Mme. Stathatos gave to the Gennadius Library 35 valuable books that the Library did not have. And in 1968 some 70 volumes.

Meanwhile, in 1960, she donated to the Benaki Museum the Macedonian rooms and all their magnificent contents.

Later in 1968, at a dinner party, she said to me "Frank, Frank, what should I do with this room (the drawing room)? I created it, and I love it, and I cannot bare to have it torn down when I die." I said to her that the Gennadius Library needs to enlarge its space, and the Trustees are aiming to get funds for it. I am sure that many of them would approve to have your handsome room a part of the Library. She considered the idea with all of the family, yes and no, and in due course she decided to give it to the Library.

On the 15th of April in 1969, the deed of gift was duly approved by the Witnesses, the Notary Public, and the Contracting parties, Hélène Stathatos and Henry Robinson, the Director of the American School of Classical Studies.

It was a long time before the handsome room was in sight, but on 19 May 1972 the West Wing of the Library was filled by the Archbishop of Athens and all Greece, the Trustees of the School, its Staff and members, and a distinguished company of guests. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Stathatos Room was opened and Mme. Hélène Stathatos was the first to cross the threshold. She stood silent, looking around and then said: "I didn't remember that it was so beautiful."

She died at the age of 97 in March 1982.

Francis R. Walton
Director Emeritus, Gennadius Library

Volunteers Needed

The School needs volunteers to help staff an exhibit table at the Annual Meeting of the AIA-APA in Philadelphia, December 28-30. Anyone who might be willing to help for a few hours should write the ASCSA Publications Office, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540, or phone (609) 734-8386.

Richard Stillwell

Richard Stillwell (see *Newsletter*, Fall 1980, pages 10-12), Fellow in Architecture 1924-26, Assistant Professor of Architecture 1928-31, Assistant Director of the School 1931-32, Director of the School, Field Director of the Corinth Excavations, and Architect of the Athenian Agora Excavations 1932-35, Member of the Managing Committee 1931-35, 1945-82, Professor of Architecture 1947-48, Annual Professor Spring 1948 and Fall 1960, Acting Director of the School Spring 1975. Such is the bald, even so impressive in its span of time and range of service, list of official positions held by Dick Stillwell throughout a lifetime of devotion and dedication to the School. Even when one adds the further bare facts of his positions: Assistant Professor to Professor of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University 1925-67 including membership on the staff of the excavations at Antioch and co-directorship of those at Morgantina, and Editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology* 1954-73, one has not begun to sum up the man whose loss on July 27, 1982 the American School family now mourns. For him Princeton and the School (and there was no priority between them) were his life; for the School he touched the lives of everyone he met through those several generations, and the touch left a lasting legacy.

His calm firmness in the face of disaster, either natural or manmade neither "old Corinthians" nor Athenians will forget any more than they will his integrity and fairness in all situations and his wise counsel and gracious diplomacy on many an occasion. The archaeological world at large will continue to honor his scholar's vision, his architect's precision, and his artist's sensitivity as both author and editor. But the legacy is far more for his innumerable friends — the whole School family and our Greek associates from the Ministry to the excavation force. He shared with us his own deep love of beauty, beauty of nature (how he loved to picnic under the olives by the sea en route to Corinth or just sit by an Ontario lake or the seacoast of Maine), of human nature (he appreciated the good in people of every age and station), and of the work of man's hand and mind (from Periklean to Gothic architecture, Peschke's painting, Princeton stained glass to recall but a few of his favorites). He taught us to take responsibilities seriously, but not ourselves, and to keep as he did the Hellenic balance as he sang Greek and French songs before the fire on a cold Corinthian evening, persuaded a donkey out of the road in its own language, or deftly sketched with his pencil the humor of a situation. He showed us what loyalty means, staunch and faithful to friends and to the School. Perhaps most of all we treasure the legacy of his kindness and concern for each one of us and our work and his deep devotion to the School.

Lucy Shoe Meritt



Richard Stillwell

Claireve Grandjouan

It was with deep regret that we learned of the death of Claireve Grandjouan in late May of this year. The untimely death of this highly respected member of the archaeological community has left us with a great sense of loss coupled with a heightened awareness of the all too brief time we knew her.

Born in Paris in 1929, Claireve Grandjouan earned her B.A. and Ph.D. at Bryn Mawr College in 1950 and 1955 respectively. Her affiliation with the School began in 1950 when she was still a student and it continued as an Agora Research Fellow (1953/54; 1955-57), her work resulting in the sixth volume of the Agora series: *Terracottas and Plastic Lamps of the Roman Period* (1961). At the time of her death she had just completed another important Agora project, the study of *Hellenistic Relief Moulds from the Athenian Agora*, which is forthcoming as a supplement to *Hesperia*.

From 1966 to the present, Claireve Grandjouan was a member of the School's Managing Committee, serving as a member of its Executive Committee from 1971 to 1975 and again from 1979 till her death. From 1962 to 1968 she acted as General Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America. Then in 1968 she joined the Classics Department of Hunter College and later in that year was appointed its chairman, a title she held until 1980. At Hunter, she designed and set up the undergraduate major in Classical Archaeology, an innovative program drawing for its curriculum upon courses offered by several departments. In her immensely creative way, she stimulated the minds of young and old alike. Not content to be simply a specialist in "Classical" Archaeology, she expanded her interests to include the northern, western, southern, and eastern peripheries of the Mediterranean, and she taught successful courses in all of these areas.

Although her central interest was the ancient world in its broadest terms, she constantly tried to bridge the gap between past and present. Often these efforts had a humorous, light touch. Thus, her paper delivered at the AIA Convention in New York in 1970, entitled the "The Glassware Folk," focused on present-day New York and offered a playful spoof of excavation reports.



Claireve Grandjouan at the time of her first year at the School

Noticing the representations of "cakes" on several classical Athenian reliefs, she visited a modern phyllo factory outside Athens in 1978 to learn how the dough was made, and this resulted in her illustrated lecture at the School entitled "Classical Cake." Cakes, baked according to the ancient recipe and looking like their ancient counterparts, were offered at afternoon tea, though they were, in the words of the lecturer, "utterly tasteless." Still, for Claireve Grandjouan, the experiment was a success: she learned how the cakes were made and that the representations were true-to-life.

Claireve Grandjouan's dedication to archaeology and her fresh approach to explaining its intricate problems inspired us; her keen wit and dry sense of humor enchanted us; her enthusiasm for the subject was contagious. Those of us who were fortunate enough to be her colleagues or students benefited richly from her wise counsel and thoughtful guidance, her kind acts and warm encouragement. "Be of good cheer" were often her words at the close of a conversation.

All who knew Claireve Grandjouan liked her and all who knew her learned from her. With her death, we have lost a generous friend and a gentle colleague.

Mary B. Moore
Hunter College

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Publications Office: c/o Institute for Advanced Study

Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. 08540

(Tel. 609-734-8386/7)

Please order volumes using ISBN numbers. ISBN Prefix 0-87661

All volumes quarto except as indicated

- Carpenter, Rhys, THE SCULPTURE OF THE NIKE TEMPLE PARAPET. Octavo. 1929. -943-X \$ 7.50
- Dinsmoor, William B., Jr., THE PROPYLEAIA, I, THE PREDECESSORS. 1980. -940-5 \$12.50
- Hill, Bert Hodge, THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS AT NEMEA. With drawings by Lewey T. Lands, revised and supplemented by Charles Kaufman Williams II. Text quarto; pls. 17 x 22 inches. All in portfolio. 1966. -921-9 \$22.00
- Lord, Louis Eleazer, A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS, 1882-1942. Octavo. 1947. -903-0 \$ 7.50
- Meritt, Benjamin Dean, H. T. Wade-Gery and Malcolm F. McGregor, THE ATHENIAN TRIBUTE LISTS III. 1950. Reprinted 1968. -913-7.. \$20.00
- Meritt, Lucy S., A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS, II, 1939-1980. Octavo. 1982. -942-1 \$15.00
- CORINTH: RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE ASCSA
- I,iv Broneer, Oscar, THE SOUTH STOA AND ITS ROMAN SUCCESSORS. 1954. Reprinted 1971. -014-9 \$25.00
- I,v Weinberg, Saul S., THE SOUTHEAST BUILDING, THE TWIN BASILICAS, THE MOSAIC HOUSE. 1960. Reprinted 1971. -015-7 \$25.00
- I,vi Hill, Bert Hodge, THE SPRINGS: PEIRENE, SACRED SPRING, GLAUKE, quarto text. Folio of pls. (5 color). -016-5 \$40.00
- VII,ii Amyx, D.A. and Patricia Lawrence, ARCHAIC POTTERY AND THE ANAPLOGA WELL. 1976. -072-6 \$35.00
- VII,iii Edwards, G. Roger, CORINTHIAN HELLENISTIC POTTERY. 1975. -073-4 \$35.00
- VII,iv Herbert, Sharon, THE RED-FIGURE POTTERY. 1977. -074-2 \$25.00
- VIII,iii Kent, John Harvey, THE INSCRIPTIONS, 1926-1950. 1966. -083-1 \$30.00
- IX,ii Sturgeon, Mary C., SCULPTURE, THE RELIEFS FROM THE THEATER. 1977. -092-0 \$30.00
- XIII Blegen, Carl W., Rodney S. Young and Hazel Palmer, THE NORTH CEMETERY. 1964. -131-5 \$40.00
- THE ATHENIAN AGORA: RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS
- III Wycherley, R. E., LITERARY AND EPIGRAPHICAL TESTIMONIA. 1957. Reprinted 1973. -203-6 \$15.00
- IV Howland, Richard Hubbard, GREEK LAMPS AND THEIR SURVIVALS. 1958. Reprinted 1966. -204-4 \$17.50
- V Robinson, Henry S., POTTERY OF THE ROMAN PERIOD, CHRONOLOGY. 1959. Reprinted 1966. -205-2 \$17.50
- VII Perlzweig, Judith, LAMPS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD, FIRST TO SEVENTH CENTURY AFTER CHRIST. 1961. Reprinted 1971. -207-9 \$17.50
- VIII Brann, Eva T.H., LATE GEOMETRIC AND PROTOATTIC POTTERY, MID EIGHTH TO LATE SEVENTH CENTURY B.C. 1962. Reprinted 1971. -208-7 \$15.00
- XII Sparkes, Brian A. and Lucy Talcott, BLACK AND PLAIN POTTERY OF THE 6th, 5th AND 4th CENTURIES B.C. 1970. -212-5 \$40.00
- XIII Immerwahr, Sara Anderson, THE NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGES. 1971. -213-3 \$25.00
- XIV Thompson, Homer A. and R. E. Wycherley, THE AGORA OF ATHENS. 1972. -214-1 \$28.00
- XV Meritt, Benjamin D. and John S. Traill, INSCRIPTIONS. THE ATHENIAN COUNCILLORS. 1975. -215-X \$45.00
- XVII Bradeen, Donald W., INSCRIPTIONS. THE FUNERARY MONUMENTS. 1974. -217-6 \$25.00
- XX Frantz, Alison, THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES. 1972. -220-6 \$15.00
- XXI Lang, Mabel L., GRAFFITI AND DIPINTI. 1976. -221-4 \$35.00
- XXII Rotroff, Susan I., HELLENISTIC POTTERY: ATHENIAN AND IMPORTED MOLDED BOWLS. 1982. -222-2 \$40.00
- LERNA, A PRECLASSICAL SITE IN THE ARGOLID: RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE ASCSA
- I Gejvall, Nils-Gustaf, THE FAUNA. With a Foreword by John L. Caskey. 1969. -301-6 \$15.00
- II Angel, J. Lawrence, THE PEOPLE. 1971. -302-4 \$17.50

ISTHMA: EXCAVATIONS BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ASCSA

- I Oscar Broneer, TEMPLE OF POSEIDON. 1971. -931-6 \$25.00
- II Oscar Broneer, TOPOGRAPHY AND ARCHITECTURE. 1973. -932-4 \$30.00
- III Oscar Broneer, TERRACOTTA LAMPS. 1977. -933-2.. \$25.00
- KEOS, I, John E. Coleman, KEPHALA, A LATE NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT AND CEMETERY. Paper. 1977. -701-1 \$35.00
- GENNADEION MONOGRAPHS
- II Weber, Shirley Howard, editor. SCHLIEMANN'S FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA. Royal octavo. 1942. -402-0 \$ 7.50
- HESPERIA: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS -500-0, -0018-098X
- Published quarterly. Annual subscription price \$22.50 in the United States, \$25.75 in other countries.
- HESPERIA SUPPLEMENTS Paper
- Issued at irregular intervals in the same format as HESPERIA.
- XII Geagan, Daniel J., THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION AFTER SULLA. 1967. -512-4 \$12.50
- XIII Oliver, James H., MARCUS AURELIUS: ASPECTS OF CIVIC AND CULTURAL POLICY IN THE EAST. 1970. -513-2 \$12.50
- XIV Traill, John S., THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF ATTICA. 1975. -514-0 \$12.50
- XV Tracy, Stephen V., THE LETTERING OF AN ATHENIAN MASON. 1975. -515-9 \$10.00
- XVI Langdon, Merle K., A SANCTUARY OF ZEUS ON MOUNT HYMETTOS. 1976. -516-7 \$12.50
- XVII Shear, T. Leslie, Jr., KALLIAS OF SPHETTOS AND THE REVOLT OF ATHENS IN 286 B.C. 1978. -517-5 \$10.00
- XVIII Watrous, Livingston V., LASITHI: A HISTORY OF SETTLEMENT ON A HIGHLAND PLAIN IN CRETE. 1982. -518-3.. \$15.00
- XIX STUDIES IN ATTIC EPIGRAPHY, HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY. 1982. -519-1 \$15.00
- XX STUDIES IN ATHENIAN ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE AND TOPOGRAPHY. 1982. -520-3 \$15.00
- INDEX TO HESPERIA, Volumes XI-XX and Supplements VII-IX. 1968. -552-3 \$15.00
- EXCAVATIONS OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA PICTURE BOOKS
- No. 1 POTS AND PANS OF CLASSICAL ATHENS. 1951. -601-5
- No. 2 THE STOA OF ATTALOS II IN ATHENS. 1959. -602-3
- No. 3 MINIATURE SCULPTURE FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1959. -603-1
- No. 4 THE ATHENIAN CITIZEN. 1960. -604-X
- No. 5 ANCIENT PORTRAITS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1960. -605-8
- No. 6 AMPHORAS AND THE ANCIENT WINE TRADE. Revised 1979. -619-8
- No. 7 THE MIDDLE AGES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1961. -607-4
- No. 8 GARDEN LORE OF ANCIENT ATHENS. With 4 color plates. 1963. -608-2
- No. 9 LAMPS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1964. -609-0
- No. 10 INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1966. -610-4
- No. 11 WATERWORKS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1968. -611-2
- No. 12 AN ANCIENT SHOPPING CENTER, THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1971. -612-0
- No. 13 EARLY BURIALS FROM THE AGORA CEMETERIES. 1973. -613-9
- No. 14 GRAFFITI IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1974. -614-7
- No. 15 GREEK AND ROMAN COINS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1975. -615-5
- No. 16 THE ATHENIAN AGORA. A SHORT GUIDE. Revised 1980. -622-8
- No. 16 available in French and German.
- No. 17 SOCRATES IN THE AGORA. 1978. -617-1
- No. 18 MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN COINS IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1978. -618-X
- No. 19 GODS AND HEROES IN THE ATHENIAN AGORA. 1980. -623-6
- CORINTH NOTES No. 1 CURE AND CULT IN ANCIENT CORINTH. A GUIDE TO THE ASKLEPIEION. 1977. -670-6
- 32 pages Crown octavo Paper \$1.50 each, except No. 8, \$2.00
- Thompson, Homer A., THE ATHENIAN AGORA, A GUIDE TO THE EXCAVATION AND MUSEUM, Crown octavo. Paper. 3rd ed. revised and enlarged 1976. -656-2 \$ 5.00

TRUSTEES

Chairman Emeritus:
Frederick C. Crawford

Chairman:
William Kelly Simpson

President:
Elizabeth A. Whitehead

Vice Presidents:
Robert A. McCabe
Doreen Canaday Spitzer

Treasurer:
Hunter Lewis

Secretary:
William T. Loomis

Joseph Alsop
Robert O. Anderson
Edward E. Cohen
Lloyd E. Cotsen
J. Richardson Dilworth
Elizabeth R. Gebhard
Arthur A. Houghton III
Richard H. Howland
John J. McCloy
James R. McCredie, *ex officio*
Andre W.G. Newburg
David W. Packard
Homer A. Thompson

Emeritus Trustees
John Dane, Jr.
Nathanael V. Davis
Charles H. Morgan

Honorary Trustee:
Clara Woolie Mayer

MANAGING COMMITTEE

Chairman: James R. McCredie
Vice Chairman:
Michael H. Jameson
Secretary: John H. Kroll

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES

Admissions and Fellowships:
Geraldine C. Gesell
Committees: William H. Willis
Excavations:
Stephen G. Miller
Gennadeion: Angeliki Laiou
Personnel:
Ronald S. Stroud
Publications: Jerome J. Pollitt
Summer Session:
Alan L. Boegehold

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Chairman of the Council:
Robert L. Pounder
Secretary-Treasurer:
James C. Wright

AUXILIARY FUND

Chairman: Richard H. Howland
Secretary-Treasurer:
Jane C. Biers

FRIENDS OF THE GENNADIUS LIBRARY

Chairman: Francis R. Walton
Secretary-Treasurer:
Marian M. McCredie

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL

Director: Stephen G. Miller

*Andrew W. Mellon Professor
of Classical Studies:*
Frederick A. Cooper

*Samuel H. Kress Professor of
Hellenic Studies:*
Beata Panagopoulou

Secretary of the School:
Murray C. McClellan

Acting Librarian of the School:
Gerhard Schmidt

Assistant Librarian of the School:
Demetra Photiadis

Librarian of the Gennadeion:
Sophie Papageorgiou

Special Research Fellow:
Joseph W. Shaw

Directors of the 1983

Summer Sessions:
Thomas D. Boyd
Jeffrey S. Soles

*Field Director of the Agora
Excavations:*
T. Leslie Shear, Jr.

*Assistant Field Director of the
Agora Excavations:*
John McK. Camp, II

*Architect of the Agora
Excavations:*
William B. Dinsmoor, Jr.

*Secretary of the Agora
Excavations:*
Margot C. Camp

*Field Director of the Corinth
Excavations:*

Charles K. Williams, II

*Secretary of the Corinth
Excavations:*
Nancy Bookidis

Editor of Publications:
Marian Holland McAllister

Editor of the Newsletter:
Elizabeth A. Whitehead

Assistant to the Editor:
Nancy Moore

Publications Secretary:
Janet M. Clark

*Manager, Administration and
Development:*
Ludmila Schwarzenberg

Mayer House Registrar:
Gary Farmer

*Honorary Professor of
Architecture:*
John Travlos

Editor Emeritus:
Lucy Shoe Meritt

*Professors Emeriti of
Archaeology:*
Oscar Broneer
Eugene Vanderpool

*Field Director Emeritus of the
Agora Excavations:*
Homer A. Thompson

*Director Emeritus of the
Gennadius Library:*
Francis R. Walton

The NEWSLETTER is published periodically by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 54 Souidias St., Athens 140, Greece.
All correspondence, contributions of articles or photographs should be addressed to the Editor at 41 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.



The American School of Classical Studies at Athens

41 East 72nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021

Address Correction Requested

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N.Y.
Permit No. 2407