

American
School
of Classical
Studies
at Athens

Newsletter

Fall 1985

The American School's Contributions to Athens, Cultural Capital of Europe

The Fourth of July, 1985, had a special significance for the American School, for on that evening was opened the exhibition "The Contribution of the American School of Classical Studies to Athens, Cultural Capital of Europe, 1985". Inaugurated by Melina Merkouri, Minister of Culture and Sciences, following brief remarks by the United States Ambassador to Greece, Monteagle Stearns, and the Director of the School, Stephen G. Miller, the ceremonies were attended by a crowd of nearly 500 people.

The exhibition was designed to coincide with the celebrations of Athens as the Cultural Capital of Europe as designated by the European Community and to show, necessarily in abbreviated form, some of the work of the School in Athens since 1882. Focusing largely upon the Agora and the Gennadeion, the exhibition also traces the history of the School in broad outlines.

The dedication was attended by the British Ambassador and Mrs. Jeremy Thomas, the German Ambassador Rudiger von Pachelbel, the General-Secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Sciences, Kostas Alavanos, Senator and Mrs. Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, the Chancellor of the University of Athens, Professor Michael Stathopoulos, the Directors of the Foreign Archaeological Schools in Greece, members of the Academy of Athens and of the Archaeological Service and many others.

Entering through the main door of the Gennadeion under the flags of Greece and the United States, the guests visited the exhibition in the west wing of the library which is being converted into a full-fledged exhibition hall by Kostas Staikos with the support of Frank Basil. The exhibition begins with the founding of the



The Minister of Culture and Sciences, Melina Merkouri, flanked by Director Miller and Ambassador Stearns, cuts the ribbon opening the exhibition

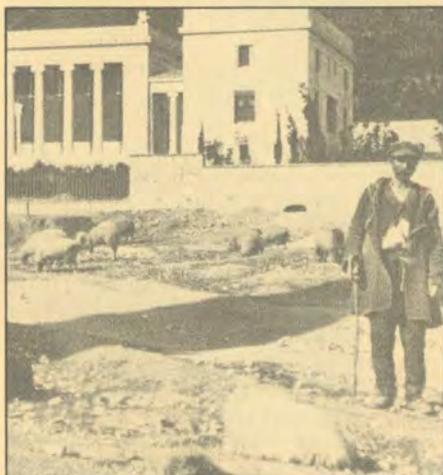
Continued on page 3

**John McKesson Camp II,
Andrew W. Mellon Professor**

Elected by the Managing Committee to serve the American School for a three-year term as Mellon Professor of Classical Studies, John Camp took up his new position on July 1, 1985.

Member of the ASCSA Summer School even before graduation with a BA in Classics from Harvard, he received his PhD in Classical Archaeology from Princeton in 1977 (with a dissertation on *The Water Supply of Ancient Athens*). He has taught Greek History at De Pauw University, Lake Forest College, and at St. John's University, archaeology and anthropology at the University of Maryland, Athenian topography at College Year in Athens. His research has appeared frequently in *Hesperia*; he is the author of Picture Book #19, *Gods and Heroes in the Athenian Agora*, and, with W. B. Dinsmoor Jr., #21, *Ancient Athenian Building Methods*. Long time resident of Athens, he contributes also to *The Athenian*, Greece's English Language Monthly; his article in 1981 on *The American School Centennial* chronicles a hundred years of excavation in over fifty archaeological sites, and includes a fine portrait of Eugene Vanderpool. Professor Camp's book, *The Athenian Agora*, is shortly to be published by Thames & Hudson.

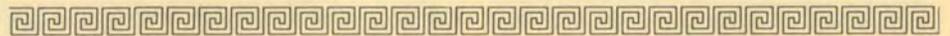
Few persons (beside E.V. himself) are as familiar with and as at home in the topography of Attica, and particularly of Athens and the Agora, as John Camp, who excavated in the Agora from 1966-1971, as Agora Fellow 1972-1973, and as Assistant Field Director from 1973 until this year. Those who have heard Professor Camp lecture in the Agora, or give a seminar in excavation pottery, will attest to the wide knowledge and the clarity of organization which, combining both ancient and modern idiom with humor and enthusiasm, make for inspiring teaching.



In 1886, a "remote" part of Athens



John Camp takes Defense Secretary Weinberger into the Parthenon. Photo C. Megaloconomou



Akoue!

We reprint here excerpts from the Foreword to the Catalogue of the School's exhibition in the Gennadeion, "The Contribution of the American School of Classical Studies to Athens, Cultural Capital of Europe, 1985."

For more than a century the American School of Classical Studies, or the American Archaeological School as it is sometimes called, has been a part of the cultural life of Athens. We who are members of it would like to think that Athenian culture has benefited from its work; we know that American culture has... We are proud of our School's record, and grateful to the people of Greece for the opportunities we have had to work here, for we believe that Athens is, indeed, the cultural capital of the western world.

... The annual operating expenses of the School are covered entirely by private funds. The United States government, through such agencies as the NEH and the NSF, has supported certain specific projects (especially excavation work), as well

as the cost of producing this catalogue... The School's money comes from a variety of sources. These include the contributions of the various Cooperating Institutions, fees paid by its members, gifts from private individuals and foundations, and interest income from its endowment funds. There is some small income from the sale of the School's publications which, however, are not usually best-sellers! There are 70 full-time employees in Greece, 17 Americans and 53 Greeks; there are also seven employees in the U.S. working with fund raising, accounting, and publications.

All excavation and survey work in the field, and research at archaeological sites and museums in Greece, are under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Sciences and its representatives.

School in America in 1881 and its first work in Athens in 1882, and traces the Athenian activities of the School thereafter. A high point for the Minister of Culture was the original contract for the School property which her grandfather, Spyros Merkouris (later mayor of Athens) and her maternal great uncle, M. Lappas, signed as witnesses in 1887. Early photographs and drawings from work around the turn of the century on the Acropolis culminates in the research which resulted in the publication of the Erechtheum. The expansion of the main building in 1915, the relief work of Hill, Blegen, and Dinsmoor during the First World War, and the purchase of the Loring Hall property are also featured.

The life and collection of Ioannes Gennadeios, and his gift to the School together with the construction of the Gennadeion are represented by personal documents and photographs, many books and drawings, a sampling of the Byronia, and correspondence which includes a letter from Woodrow Wilson.

A small sampling of the results of the work on the Pnyx, the North Slope of the Acropolis, and in the Agora is presented, basically in the form of drawings and photographs, together with the legal documents which established the Agora Excavations as a special responsibility of the School. The interruption of the Second World War focuses upon G. P. Stevens who stayed in Athens to look after the School property, and the aftermath of the war is highlighted, in terms of the School, by the reconstruction of the Stoa of Attalos and of the Church of the Holy Apostles, the planting of the Agora park, and the first gifts of Helene Stathatou to the Gennadeion. Another section displays some of the publications of the School, and a table where they may be purchased. The exhibition ends with the School's additions to the Gennadeion since 1926, which include the Lear drawings, the Schliemann and other archives including those of Mitropoulos, Seferis and Elytis.

The reaction of the guests, fueled by ample refreshments, was very positive. There seemed to be something of interest for everyone from the professional colleague to the family friend. The concise catalogue proved popular, providing additional pleasure and clarity. The exhibition, which has seen an average of 20 visitors per day for the first week of its showing, is scheduled to continue until October 31. It is staffed by volunteers, largely from the *Philoites Gennadeiou*. In addition to notes in the press, it has already been featured in a series on national television about the cultural exhibitions in Athens.



The crowd flows into the exhibition gallery



Guests assembled in front of the Gennadeion: Front, left, Ambassador and Mrs. Stearns, Melina Merkouri. Second row, Olivier Picard (Director of the French School), Manolis Hatzidakis (Member of the Academy of Athens) with his daughter, and Alan Berlind (charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy). Directly behind the latter are Professor and Mrs. M. Sakellariou, also member of the Academy and President of the Philoites Gennadiou.



Ambassador Stearns addressing, in excellent Greek as the local press noted with enthusiasm, the guests at the opening of the exhibition, "The Contribution of the American School of Classical Studies to Athens, Cultural Capital of Europe, 1985." In background, S. G. Miller and the daughter of Maria Sakka (maid in Loring West House) with the scissors.



Mitropoulos and Rachmaninoff

Exhibition Catalogue a Goldmine!

The excellent, concise, clear and copiously illustrated catalogue, *The Contribution of the ASCSA to Athens, Cultural Capital of Europe 1985*, which accompanies the exhibit at the Gennadeion, provides a veritable goldmine of information about the School's historic perspective and prestigious accomplishments. It is well arranged, easy to carry and consult, adds much to on-the-spot interpretation as well as constituting a convenient permanent compendium.

Compiled and edited by S. G. Miller with the assistance of R. A. Bridges, Jr., J. McK. Camp II, Sophie Papageorgiou, Susan Petrakis, Maria Pilala and Carol Zerner; printed in both English and Greek with translation into Greek by Demetra Andritsaki-Photiadi, Assistant Librarian; photographic work by Craig Mauzy of the Agora Staff; layout and design by Lucy Braggiotti; the publication was made possible by a grant from the United States Information Service.

Copies of the catalogue (4½ by 8½ inches, sturdily paperbacked in red) may be had from the New York office of the School, 41 East 72nd St., New York 10021; please send \$2 for postage and handling.

Agora Birds

Bob Lamberton is Senior Mellon Fellow in the Humanities and Senior Lecturer in the Department of Classics at Columbia University.

The latest Agora Picture Book, *Birds of the Athenian Agora* [#22], which appeared last spring, is the second of the series to focus on the natural history of the Agora, past and present. Its precedent and model is Dorothy Thompson's *Garden Lore of Ancient Athens* [#8] (1963), which serves as a guidebook to the plantings in the archaeological park today as well as providing a rich and fascinating collection of tidbits on the ancient uses and associations of those flowers, shrubs, and trees. The new picture book similarly offers information about the birds of the park today—and as such represents the first year-round study of the birds of an Athenian park—while attempting to say what can be said about the feathered creatures that could be found there in antiquity.

This last task is by far the more difficult one. For one thing, the Agora's ecological relationship to its immediate surroundings is now roughly the opposite of what it was in the fifth century B.C. Then, it was an open space with some plane trees located in a city of a few thousand people, surrounded by an agricultural plain no doubt largely covered by olive trees and other substantial vegetation. Now, with that plain roughly 98% paved and covered with buildings, and home to nearly four million people, the Agora is a green oasis sought out by more wild birds than we should imagine ever came there in antiquity.

Nevertheless, the Akropolis had owls then, as it may still today (though the ones that frequented the theater of Herodes Atticus in the evenings five years ago seem, alas, to be gone)—and like the one shown above, posing in front of the *Corpus Vasorum* in the Stoa of Attalos, they also visited the Agora. Mrs. Thompson reminds me that some *koukouwaja* nested in the south end of the Stoa of Attalos. And Aristophanes among other sources tells us a good deal about birds that could be bought in the Agora. Information such as this, combined with a selection of the many wonderful images of birds on pottery and other objects from the excavation, creates a composite picture of ancient Athenian bird life—both real and fantastic.

When Dorothy Thompson suggested ten years ago that Susan Rotroff and I take over the preparation of a Picture Book on the birds of the Agora, the project already had a long history. It had begun about 1960 with two archaeologists—Mrs. Thompson and George Miles—and an ornithologist who was very much part of the American School community, George Watson. In those days, School facilities were frequently used by researchers in

fields other than archaeology and classics, and George Watson had come from Yale (where as an undergraduate he had read Sophocles with Bernard Knox) to do field work toward a doctoral dissertation on the taxonomy and distribution of Greek birds. Stories of that time are still current among the older members of the School community. It seems Dr. Watson developed a mutually beneficial relationship with the School gardeners, whose hunting trips became collecting trips as well. The project was born at that time, but after the death of George Miles it lapsed. Dr. Watson, in any case, was busily engaged on a brilliant career that kept him far from Greece, but has made him today the Curator of the Division of Birds at the Smithsonian and the world's expert on the seabirds of the southern oceans. He still maintains connections with the archaeological world, and has worked on bird bones from several excavations, including Carthage.

Needless to say, I was appropriately cowed when Mrs. Thompson suggested that I take over Dr. Watson's role in the project. Birdwatchers and ornithologists are in general quite distinct classes of people, and though I had moved into the grey area of overlap by doing bird population studies for Parks Canada, and was on loan for a time to the biology department of my university to teach Field Ornithology, still I was clearly a student of ancient literature by training, not a scientist. I went meekly to Washington to talk about the project and was greeted warmly and generously. Dr. Watson was happy to see the project go ahead, and happy as well to lend us his expertise.

The field work was done for the most part in 1978–79, when Susan and I were both at the School for the year. Every ten days or so, I left my carrel in Kolonaki to do a census of the birds of the Agora, usually in the morning shortly after the archaeological park opened. To be there any earlier, particularly during the summer, would have created problems for the guards, since the tourists waiting to be admitted would have been reluctant to believe that the binocular-laden birdwatcher already inside was there on Agora business. At the same time, Susan was collecting, sorting, and organizing images of birds on Agora material. Six years later, we can't remember any longer who wrote which sections of the book—all were shared efforts, and we both learned a great deal in the process.

In 1979, we decided to dedicate the book to Spyros Spyropoulos and Eugene Vanderpool because these two men have certainly cared more for the birds of the Agora than any others. Spyro looked after the *koukouwaja* pictured above as well as a crippled Eagle Owl named "Bufo" who made his home in the Stoa of Attalos for a time in years past. E.V. provided most of the pre-1978 observations we used in the



book and probably knows more than anyone else about the changes in the bird populations of Athens and the rest of Greece over the past half century. The death of Spyro, who never saw the book, was a terrible and unexpected loss for us and for everyone who has worked at the Agora (see *Newsletter*, Winter 1984, pp. 6–7).

Susan and I have put the experience gained in writing the book to work in a variety of ways. In the summer of 1984, I co-led a tour organized by WINGS (Seal Harbor, Maine)—two weeks of Greek birds, archaeology, and history. The trip has become an annual event, going in August to catch the beginning of fall migration, and spending a good deal of time in Thrace, where the wetlands from Lake Mitrikou, south of Komotini, to the Evros delta, east of Alexandroupolis, provide the best birding in Greece. In 1984, we chalked up over 185 species, including 5 species of eagles.

Before we left Athens, Susan showed the group around the Agora, and at that point we both got a lesson in the difficulty of maintaining a sense of balance in a group of that sort. At the best of times, the migrant Willow Warblers in the shrubs along the south fence constituted a powerful distraction from the contemplation of the Panathenaic Way. And finally, when an Eleanor's Falcon—far from its proper habitat—flew over our heads as we stood on the slopes of the Areopagus, Paul, Pericles, and Theseus were wiped from our group's minds in a flash. The birders were a joy to lead, though, and we had the satisfaction of conveying something of the excitement Susan and I both feel for the archaeology of Greece to people with whom we share an interest of a very different order.

Short, Short Story Complete on This Page

by T. G. Palaima of Fordham University

Tablet Ja 1

Provenience: unknown / palaeography, distinctively Pylian, Ci, resembling H2, but some peculiarities / clay does not appear to be Messenian / scientific analysis impossible w/o damaging tablet / instrument a bit wider, only slightly so, than normal LB stylus // while tablet itself may be a forgery, sentiments expressed are certainly genuine. *Date:* terminus ante quem, May 29, 1985; terminus post quem, 1952 (Ventris' decipherment)

Transcription from Mycenaean Greek

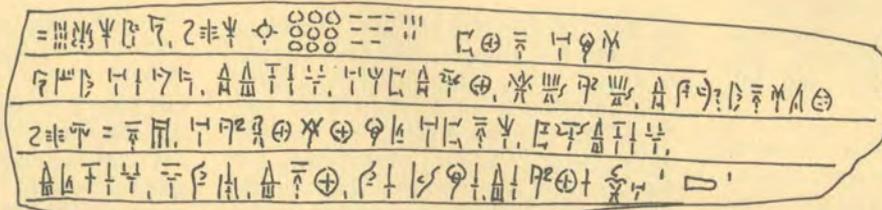
1. 29 ma-i-o-jo, we-te-i 1985 ta-ka-na a-ko-sa
2. jo-se-pe a-ro-so-po, e-pi-to-ro-qa, a-re-ta e-ne-ka, ke-no-me-no, e-u-ku-pe-na-sa-ti-qa
3. we-te-a₂ 20 na-wa, a-me-ri-ka-ni-ka ko-ra a-ta-na-i, su-ne-pi-to-ro-qa,
4. pi-ra-to-ro-qa, di-do-si, pi-na-ka, do-ro mi-ko-ro, pi-ro me-ka-ro VIR + A1 PIN 1

Classical Greek (and a bit of Modern)

1. 29 Μαίου ἔτει 1985 Θηγάνης ἀρχούσης
2. Ἰώσεφ Ἀλσόπω ἐπιτρόπῳ ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα γενομένῳ [καί] εὖ κυβερνήσαντι <τε>
3. ἔτη 20 [τῆν] ναῦν [τῆς] Ἀμερικανικῆς Σχολῆς [ἐν] Ἀθήναις [οἱ] συνεπίτροποι
4. φιλανθρώπως δίδουσι [τοῦτον τὸν] πίνακα δῶρον μικρὸν μεγάλῳ φίλῳ VIR bonus 1 Pinakas 1

Translation

On the 29th of May in the year 1985 in the archonship of Spitzer, to Joseph Alsop, upon becoming an emeritus trustee and for having expertly guided for 20 years the ship of the American School in Athens, his fellow trustees affectionately present this tablet, a small gift for a great friend. *One good man. One tablet.*



Wyoming Teacher Awarded Scholarship for Summer Study in Athens, Greece

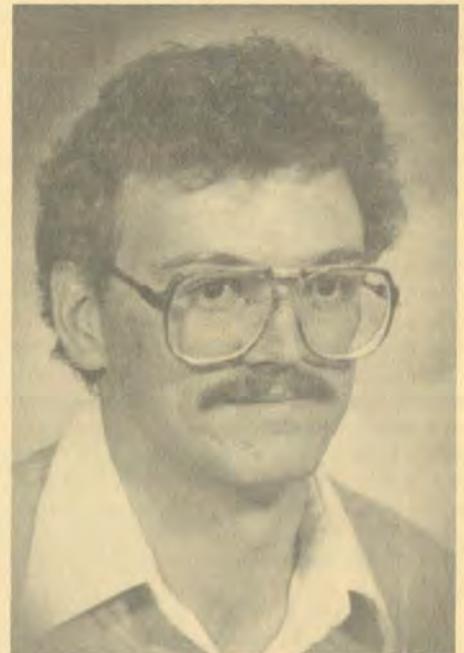
So reads the headline in The Social Studies Professional. Mark Mathern, 24, winner of the first Katherine Keene Scholarship (see Newsletter, Spring 1985, p. 4), has taught Latin to 10-12th grade students for the last three years, after graduating from North Dakota State University. Officials at the Greek Embassy in Washington, reading of Ms. Keene's hope that someone else might finance plane fare for the winning teacher, contacted Olympic Airways who agreed to fly him from New York to Athens and back without charge. Mark hopes to persuade his school to add a program in Greek language and history. His enthusiastic report should be irresistible.

A teacher's generosity and love of history have proven to be most rewarding to me, the first recipient of the Katherine Keene Scholarship. This past summer I was very fortunate to attend the summer session given by the ASCSA under the

direction of Professor John Overbeck [SUNY, Albany]. These six weeks provided truly one of the best educational experience I have had.

Touring archaeological sites and traveling many of the same routes used by the Ancient Greeks strengthened my understanding of Greek History and deepened my love for it. One most memorable event was climbing the summit, Lyakoura, on Mount Parnassos. The climb was long and tiring, but the scenery was awesome. Although numerous guidebooks stressed the unfolding of Greece at sunrise, I was equally taken by the beauty of the full moon from its rising to its setting. Being present at the home of Apollo and the Muses will always remain a most vivid scene in the memories of my visit to Greece.

I am deeply indebted to Katherine Keene for her willingness to share that love of Greece with me. I have taken it back to Casper, Wyoming where my students will hear about and see how rewarding is the Classical world.



Mark S. Mathern

Philoï visit Cappadocia



On June 15 the Greek Friends of the Gennadius Library left for a nine day trip to Cappadocia in Turkey, led by Beata Panagopoulou, Director of the Gennadeion. The Islamic sites of Seljuk Turks included the Caravanserai Kalenderhane, the medresse and mosques of Konya, Ottoman and Byzantine landmarks such as the town of Caesarea, and museums, notably the Archaeological Museum of Ankara. The main purpose of the trip was to see the Byzantine churches of the 9th and 13th centuries which are carved in the rock and painted with frescos in a style quite different from those in Constantinople. Studying these churches in the valleys of Peristrema, Saganli Dere and Goreme was a unique experience for all the participants. The group, guests of the Greek embassy in Ankara and the Patriarchate in Constantinople, included Mr. C. Mangakis, Mrs. Ch. Averof, Professor E. Panagopoulos, Professor G. Drandakis, Mrs. M. Liakopoulou, Mrs. Kronanelli, Mr. Methenitis, Mrs. Geroussi, Mr. Vostandjoglou, and Mr. Protopapadakis.

How Pleasant to Know Mr. Lear

The National Academy of Design in New York, early this fall presented the comprehensive exhibition which originated at the Royal Academy of Arts in London, to honor the many talents of Edward Lear. A visit to this exhibition reminds us that in the American School's Gennadius Library are over 200 of Lear's finest Greek watercolors.

On June 3, 1848, Lear wrote excitedly to his sister Ann: "...surely never was anything so magnificent as Athens!...the immense sweep of plain with exquisitely formed mountains down to the sea—and the manner in which that huge mass of rock—the Acropolis—stands above the modern town with its glittering white marble ruins against the deep blue sky is quite beyond my expectations...You walk about in a wilderness of broken columns, friezes etc. etc. Owls, the bird of Minerva, are extremely common, & come & sit very near me when I draw." [*Edward Lear, 1812-1888, Royal Academy of Arts, Catalogue, p. 106*]

Lear left all of his drawings to his friend and traveling companion, Franklin Lushington. Subsequently they passed to a London dealer who offered a number of



The Philoï visit Caravanserai Kalenderhane in Cappadocia

the fine Greek ones to Joannes Gennadius. The latter had already given his collection of books to the American School, and, Gennadius being out of pocket at the time, the School purchased the lot for about 65 cents apiece; it has since added others and the collection has increased substantially in value. Readers will remember the exhibition (circulated by the International Exhibitions Foundation in 1971-1972) *Edward Lear in Greece: Drawings Loaned from the Gennadius Library*. The catalogue includes a Foreword by Francis Walton, Director Emeritus of the Gennadeion, and an Introduction by the late Philip Hofer, long a trustee of the ASCSA.

Bay Area Friends Hold Benefit

On May 3, 1985, the San Francisco Bay Area Friends of the Gennadeion presented Dr. Theodore Bodganos, in their Distinguished Scholar Dinner Lecture series. He spoke on *The Byzantine Contribution to Western Drama*. Dr. Bodganos is Professor of Mediaeval Literature and the Humanities at San Jose State University. The Bay Area Friends of the Gennadeion were organized in 1983. Dr. E. P. Panagopoulos is a member of the board, whose president is Anastasia Condas, also a frequent visitor and researcher at the Gennadius Library.



Bay Area Friends of the Gennadeion. Dr. E. P. Panagopoulos, Dr. Theodore Bodganos, Mrs. Anastasia Condas

Thirteenth-Century Painting on Cyprus

Doula Mouriki, Professor at the Athens Polytechnion, who gave the fourth annual Walton lecture in Athens last spring, has kindly furnished a brief synopsis of her talk at the Gennadeion.

The thirteenth-century pictorial material of Cyprus is of special significance for the cultural history of the Eastern Mediterranean at a period which is characterized by the disruption of the Byzantine Empire and by the close contacts of Eastern and Western cultures as a consequence of the Crusades and their political and economic implications. So far, the role of Cyprus in this regard has been underestimated because of insufficient knowledge of artistic activity on the island during the earlier phase of the Lusignan rule. This role may be reassessed for a substantial number of painted icons from Cypriot churches, datable to this period, are now available to scholarship and the same applies to most of the monumental decorations of this period.

A survey of this pictorial material indicates a heavy indebtedness to the Comnenian tradition illustrated in some highly accomplished works preserved on the island. This tradition is closely followed in the painting of the earlier part of the thirteenth century, while, during the later period, it gives way to a provincial idiom which incorporates Western features and

elements from other traditions, thus possessing an individual, local character. These tendencies are epitomized by the fresco decorations in the Catholikon of the Monastery of Saint John Lampadistis at Kalopanayiotis (datable in the third quarter of the thirteenth c.) and in the Church of the Virgin at Moutoullas (1280), as well as by a group of late thirteenth-century icons including, among others, the pair of icons of Christ and the Virgin from Moutoullas and the two large panels of St. Nicholas and the Virgin Hodegetria from the homonymous Church of Kakopetria and from the Church of Saint Kassianos in Nicosia.

A knowledge of the thirteenth-century pictorial material of Cyprus may undoubtedly shed light on some of the complicated questions involved in the study of the so-called Crusader painting. The Cypriot painting of the thirteenth century shares close affinity with a restricted group of Sinai icons of the same period and with certain panels found in Italy and in Greece. Cypriot painting must have played a significant part in the shaping of the physiognomy of the pictorial arts in the Mediterranean world during the thirteenth century and the question remains open whether the output of the island was partly responsible for the somewhat hybrid quality of much of this artistic material.



Doula Mouriki

A Stage in the Life of the Gennadeion

The beautiful façade of the library frequently attracts those who are looking for a perfect (and intact) classical background, for an advertisement, say, or, it may be, for a dramatic performance. One theatrical company paid for the privilege of staging *Samson and Delilah* in this setting, but fortunately they were equipped with a set of false columns when it came time for Samson to pull them down.



Church of the Virgin at Moutoullas



George L. Huxley, Director-Elect of the Gennadeion

George L. Huxley Elected Next Director of the Gennadeion

The Committee on the Gennadius Library has announced the election of Professor George Leonard Huxley to a three year term as Director of the Gennadeion, beginning July 1, 1986.

English by birth (Leicester, 1932) with academic experience in England (Oxford, The Royal Engineers), in Ireland (member the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin and Professor of Greek, Queen's University, Belfast 1962-1983), in Athens (Managing Committee British School 1967-1979), and in the U.S. (twice Visiting Lecturer at Harvard), Professor Huxley's varied and distinguished positions are more numerous than this space permits us to list.

His publications range from such subjects as Achaeans and Hittites, early Sparta, the early Ionians, through Greek Epic poetry, Pindar's Vision of the Past, Aristotle and Greek society, to Hellenic and Byzantine subjects, the latter developing from membership in the British National Committee for Byzantine Studies.

Mrs. Huxley excavated at Knossos in 1955, worked with Jack Caskey on Lerna material in the Corinth Museum, and with Homer Thompson in the Agora.

This past summer Professor Huxley was teaching at the American Summer School's Aegean Center on Poros.

The Huxleys have three daughters, are presently at home at Old Forge, Church Enstone, Oxfordshire, and look forward to renewing their ties, of nearly three decades, of friendship and respect for the American School.

Summer Session I, '85

Carol Pobst, a Senior in Classics at Wellesley, gives a lively account of this trip, though she regrets having to leave out such details as a bumper car ride along the waterfront at Volos, and the group's analysis of local variations on the customary Greek after-dinner volta.

Summer Session I '85, as a group, attended every lecture and climbed every mountain, with very few exceptions mostly due to bodily damage; we worked hard, never slept enough, and got along well considering, or perhaps because of, the diversity of our ages and backgrounds, which ranged from nineteen to fifty-plus, and included traditional undergraduates, older returned students, professors, grad students, and a dean. Special interests ranged from ancient theater to engraved gems. We proved that twenty classicists could not only survive the trip and each other, but could do it with grace and style. Our leader [James Dengage, U. of Illinois at Champagne-Urbana] was indefatigable. We were lucky with weather—a long cool stretch in Athens, and the Peloponnesus still green in July. Our guest lecturers were excellent, numerous (thirty-nine, a record!), and very generous with their time, especially Professor Vasilis Lambrinouidakis of the Greek Archaeological Service, who did the sanctuary of Apollo Maleatas and the Asklepiion, at Epidaurus, and Dr. Judith Binder, who gave us four great lectures, three in Athens and one at Eleusis.

Notable moments: Dr. Schoenfeld of the Tiryns excavations obligingly condensed his lecture on the palace for us, by doing it at top speed! The best sunsets in Greece happen on the road down from Vronda; at the Kavousi excavations in Crete (and thanks again for the dinner!). One of the most interesting features of our oral reports was to see people grappling with material outside their particular field; for instance, literary types admitting to a sneaking fondness for their Neolithic pots, and the successful penetration by a classical philosopher of the principles of architectural reconstruction from Minoan evidence. This broader grounding in Greek civilization as a whole, and a better understanding of the limitations and possibilities of inference from the physical remains is the invaluable result of the six weeks summer session.

On July seventh we did four things ASCSA students have never done before: we took the Athens-Argolid hydrofoil to Halieis (beautiful!), snorkeled above the underwater Apollo temple and racecourse at the site, then, after a survey of the rest of Halieis and a lecture on, and in, the Franchthi Cave, we left the cave by the back way [Ed. note: no mean athletic feat!] and scrambled and hiked across the headland to see the ruins identified as the terrace wall of ancient Mases.* Altogether, this was one of the more memorable days of an unforgettable sequence.

*Homer *Iliad* II.562; Pausanias xxxv.11-xxxvi.1-3



Icaria: Stephen Hall, Paul Vanderwaardt, Brian Bennett and Helen Bailey (Princeton: Classics, religion, philosophy), Max Bernheimer (Harvard, ancient gems), Connie Rodriguez (Johns Hopkins), Eric Hiser (Wabash), Tim Moore (U. North Carolina, classics), Jeff Bakewell (Yale, Spartan history), Roberta Rankin (St. Andrews, N.C., History of theater), Adrian Baxter and Irving Gumb (Institute of Fine Arts), Lisa Maurizio and John Stuart (Princeton, classics and architecture), author Carol Pobst, Kathy Callaway (U. Washington), Rhonda Simms (Faculty, U. of Virginia, Ancient History), Mary Dargan (Dean, now returning to teaching, Albertus Magnus), leader James Dengage and sons Ethan, Ishmael and Jesse

In Memoriam Gertrude E. Smith 1894-1985

Former students, colleagues and friends of the late Gertrude Smith have contributed recollections of this great teacher, friend and benefactor of the American School. H. Lloyd Stow, long a member of the Executive Committee of the Managing Committee, now professor emeritus at Vanderbilt University, was her close friend for sixty years. Raymond Den Adel, Classics Department of Rockford College, knew her since 1958. Oscar Broneer, her contemporary, was appointed by Gertrude to the faculty of the University of Chicago when he left Greece, temporarily, in 1940. "That," he says, "is proof enough of her wisdom!"

Gertrude Smith celebrated her 90th and last birthday on December 23, 1984. She always said that people "made far too much of birthdays" but she was pleased that the Vanderbilt Classics Faculty wanted to make hers a festive occasion. Used to keeping long hours all her life, she was rarely without interruption by her admiring students. Her diligence in reviewing subjects already perfectly well known to her set an example for all of us. Thoughtful and considerate, she saw to it that her students met and talked with the visiting international scholars. For those of us who knew her in terms of her degrees and career in Chicago, it was a shock when she and her husband retired to Nashville, however this proved to be a very satisfying move which brought much pleasure and benefit to the area and to themselves. A more loyal friend and mentor there surely could not be, nor a more industrious and effective scholar. (R. Den Adel)

The American School lost a staunch and devoted friend when Gertrude E. Smith died in Nashville, Tenn. on May 10th, 1985. A renowned Greek scholar and a world recognized authority in the field of Greek law she had a second intense interest in Greek archaeology, and while she herself never participated in any active excavation she rapidly developed an enviable knowledge of the history and details of the sites throughout Hellas. She believed strongly in the importance of study at the ASCSA for every classicist, whether archaeologist, philologist, or historian. She spent much of her time in Greece and at the School where she was annual professor in 1949-50 and director of three summer sessions in the following years. An active member of the Managing Committee until her retirement she was for different periods chairman of the Admissions Committee and of the Scholarship Committee; many of the alumni of the School are indebted to her for their introduction into the memorable experience of that program.

During her active career Miss Smith received many honors both at home and abroad. She was given the Annual Award



Gertrude Smith at the dedication of the H. Lloyd Stow Classics Seminar Room, Vanderbilt University, 1976

of the Council of Learned Societies, elected National President of the American Philological Association, President of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, and in 1957 King Paul of Greece conferred on her the Royal Honor of Commander in the Order of Beneficence in recognition of her preeminence in the field of Hellenic studies. She was chairman of the Department of Greek at the University of Chicago from 1936-53 and of the Department of Classics there from 1953-61; after her retirement she taught at the University of Illinois, Loyola University, and Vanderbilt University. She was the author of a long list of articles and monographs and of two books, *The Administration of Justice from Hesiod to Solon* and (together with Robert J. Bonner) *The Administration of Justice from Homer to Aristotle*, a two-volume definitive work on the subject. In professional life she always retained her maiden name; her husband, Dr. Sam L. Greenwood, professor of classical and modern languages, predeceased her.

Scores of students and colleagues both at home and abroad remember Miss Smith with admiration and deep affection. Her graciousness and warmth of personality matched her intellectual stature. She was truly beloved by all who knew her and she made new friends wherever she went. She was alert and active until toward the very end of her life in her 91st year, and her deep devotion to the American School is attested by her will, bequeathing the ASCSA a gift in excess of \$100,000. (H. Lloyd Stow)

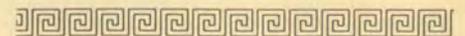
Herodotus and Rabelais

One might think these two unlikely bedfellows. Hope Glidden, Associate Professor of French at Tulane University, reveals the connection between them, and therewith provides another example of the possibilities for imaginative research at the ASCSA.

Late in the great Rabelaisian saga, *Gargantua and Pantagruel* (1552), the giants set sail toward the priestess of the Holy Bottle. Their port of embarkation is "Thalasse," their guide is named "Xenomanes," and their entourage includes such characters as Panurge, Epistémon, Gymnaste, Eusthenes, Rhizotome, and Carpalim. Greek names are numerous in Rabelais's giant stories, but who were Rabelais's favorite Greek authors and how did they shape his work?

A strong case may be made for Herodotus whose *Histories* became available in French in the 1550's but whom Rabelais translated from Greek into Latin earlier, during his youth as a Franciscan monk. Little is known of this unpublished translation, except that it consisted of Book Two and was regarded by contemporaries as an advance over the Latin translation of Lorenzo Valla. Rabelais's first comic tale, *Pantagruel*, appeared soon after the author's encounter with Herodotus and bears the imprint of the Egyptian book. Rabelais esteemed Herodotus as the great observer of cultural diversity and his *Pantagruel* contains borrowings evoking the strangeness of antique customs. Of particular note, however, is the affinity for storytelling which both authors shared. Rabelais's tales stand poised on the boundary between history and fantasy. He adapts Herodotus' narrative techniques to his own myth-making, so that folklore, quantification, and scatology, all richly present in Herodotus' Book Two, reappear comically in the service of his own post-classical world view.

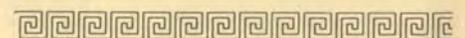
Research on Rabelais and Herodotus was carried out during the summer, 1985, at the American School in Athens, which graciously offered its library and the collegueship of its resident fellows. This scholar takes particular pleasure in recording her gratitude to the School and its staff.



Correction Please

Regular Members for 1985-1986: Lisa Kallet-Marx, University of California, Berkeley is the Honorary James Rignall Wheeler Fellow, and Robert Kallet-Marx, the Honorary John Williams White Fellow.

Joseph Scholten, not Schotten.



"Two Little Maids from School" . . . to retire

Anyone resident at the ASCSA in the last twenty years will remember Dina and Maria. They poured our coffee at breakfast in the dining room and set out the ice and the cake for our tea in the Saloni. Friendly, cheerful, patient and helpful, they have mothered us, tidied up after us and corrected our halting Greek.

Dina Mazili was born in Larissa, has one daughter, two sons and three grandchildren. *Να ζήσουν όλοι!* Maria Katsanou is a native Athenian. With no children of her own she has adopted all of us who ever lived in Loring Hall. Together these two have served the School for a total of thirty-eight years, Maria since 1963 and Dina since 1969. Their well-earned retirement began officially with a party at the School in September. Now Dina will have more time to spend with her grandchildren and Maria may travel a bit, but neither will be far away from the School to which each has given such loyal and devoted service over these many years. We thank them and wish them *χρονια πολλά*.



Dina Mezili and Maria Katsanou



Carol W. Zerner

Carol Zerner Appointed School Archivist

A member of the ASCSA at intervals for more than five years and of the New York office staff in 1982-83, Dr. Zerner has much experience of the School's inner workings, including a six-month stint as Acting Librarian in the Blegen Library in 1984. One of the group of scholars committed to completing the publications of the School's work at Lerna under the late Professor Caskey, Carol will devote half time this academic year to the large task of coordinating the School's archives, a job begun by Dan Pullen when he was the

Parsons Fellow 1981-1983, (see *Newsletter Winter 1984*, p. 4). Mrs. Zerner will work with Christina Vardas, archivist at the Gennadeion, in the expectation of ultimately installing archival material, now in both the Gennadius and Blegen libraries, in the new Archive Rooms under preparation in the Gennadeion.

The Zerners spend some time in their house in Nauplia which is further enlivened by the presence of Peter Zerner, poet and sometime teacher of Latin at College Year in Athens, and Sarah, age 2.

Rhys Townsend Receives Getty Award

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation reports that Rhys Frederick Townsend (ASCSA 1977-1982), an assistant professor of Art History at Clark University, has been awarded a J. Paul Getty Postdoctoral Fellowship in the History of Art and the Humanities. Dr. Townsend, who received his doctorate from the University of North Carolina, is one of ten outstanding young scholars selected in an international competition. Each Getty Fellow will receive a \$25,000 award including a \$21,000 stipend for research and a \$4,000 subvention for the institution where the Fellow elects to work. Dr. Townsend is already settled at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens where he is examining Athenian architectural activity of the 4th century B.C. ASCSA wishes him a stimulating and profitable year.



Rhys Townsend

Kavousi Symposium Held in Crete

On July 12-14, 1985, through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Sias, a symposium entitled "The Kavousi Project: Early Iron Age Remains in the Kavousi Area of East Crete," was held at Ierapetra and Kavousi in order to bring together scholars working in this period of history and this area of Greece. (See ASCS Newsletter, Spring 1982 and Spring 1985).

In the past, these sites, located in the mountains above the modern town, have been difficult to reach; few but the most intrepid scholars have actually visited them. The Kastro, at 800 m. above sea level, presented an hour and a half climb up an old Turkish kalderim, while even the lower site on the Vronda ridge (400 m. ASL) was a steep half hour walk. The construction of a new road to Vronda, provided by the Mayor of Kavousi to facilitate our work and to aid the farmers whose fields lie on the terraces above the site, provided an opportunity for more people to visit the antiquities of the area. At the same time, we collected together in Ierapetra all the artifacts found since Boyd's excavations and in our cleaning, which had been scattered in museums at Ayios Nikolaos, Siteia, and Ierapetra. Thus the time seemed ripe to invite interested scholars to see the sites and the objects found on them.

Scholars from the Greek archaeological community in Athens, the Archaeological Service, the foreign schools, and all the Cretan Ephoreias gathered together on July 12 for an opening dinner in Ayia Fotia just east of Ierapetra. The symposium started convivially with typical Cretan hospitality. After an opening address by Geraldine Gesell, Nikos Papadakis, the director of the Ephoreia of East Crete, spoke briefly about the local archaeological activities, and Michalis Koinas, chief councilman of Ierapetra, welcomed the participants to the area. Saturday morning we all assembled in the city hall of Ierapetra for a series of illustrated lectures on Kavousi, following an address by Michalis Miyiakis, the Demarch of Ierapetra, who had assisted in arranging the symposium. Geraldine Gesell reported on the history of work in the Kavousi area and discussed its importance, while William Coulson described the ceramic sequence of the sites, which includes all the periods from Late Minoan IIIc to Early Orientalizing (12th to early 7th centuries B.C.) A lively discussion followed in which participants exchanged ideas and shared information from their own excavations. Afterwards, the group toured the recently expanded museum at Ierapetra to see the new display of Kavousi material, as well as unpublished material from other sites in the Isthmus and from the Hellenistic-Roman city of Ierapetra.

All were able to examine the newly discovered Roman statue of Demeter.

After lunch, many availed themselves of the sparkling beaches of the southern coast of Crete; others attended the computer demonstration and discussion led by Alden Arndt. When the sun reached a lower level and the temperature became more conducive to strenuous activity, the symposium moved to Kavousi, where the local villagers provided transportation up to Vronda in pickup trucks. Thence many ascended to the Kastro with William Coulson. Although donkeys and mules were provided, our intrepid group chose to go the whole way up and back on foot. Those who did not go to the upper settlement enjoyed a lengthy tour of Vronda and its cemeteries with Leslie Day. As the sun set and darkness blanketed the Gulf of Mirabello, the last of the group descended to the village for an evening of Kavousi hos-

pitality in a local taverna with many of the workmen from the Project. Quantities of raki and wine made from grapes grown on mountain terraces near Vronda helped to dispell the aching of feet and chill of night air. After dinner speeches by ASCS Director, Stephen Miller, and by Antonios Athenakis, the Mayor of Kavousi, officially brought the symposium to a close. Unofficially, it continued, with music provided by a local band and dancing by those who still had energy left after their evening climb.

The symposium was very successful in bringing together an international group of scholars to enjoy a serious dialogue about the problems and importance of the Kavousi area. All the participants learned much about the discoveries there, and the directors of the Kavousi Project in turn received much information about unpub-

Continued on page 15



Start of the climb to the Kastro



Leslie Day lectures on the Vronda tombs to Nota Demopoulou-Rethymiotakis, Jeanette Sias, Athanasia Kanta, G. Gesell and landowner George Sakadakis



Loading the pick-ups for ascent to Vronda: Despina Valianou (in cab), M/M Georgios Sefhakis, Jacke Philips, Jorg Schafer, Iphigenia Dekoulakou, Joseph Shaw; foreman Niko Spiliarotis directs.

A Day in the Life of an American School Trip

Elizabeth Meyer, a Regular Member at the School, writes a vivid account conveying the camaraderie and intellectual give-and-take of the School's on-site teaching program. You are there!

Probably the best way to understand an American School trip and its peculiar pleasures is to be on one. The following is a true account: a Spartan day, perhaps, but not a Laconic one.

October 27, 1984.

7:04 a.m. The Hotel Dioscuroi, Sparta. Unidentified hands grope for unbearably loud alarm clocks, and a collection of books, glasses, and watches is swept to the floor. The distant roar of a *vriki*, heating water with massive efficiency so that the occupants of room fifteen can drink real coffee in the morning for once, reaches the untroubled slumber of those in room eight, sounding like the bus departing triumphantly without them, and waking them with a start. Day Two of Fred Cooper's Deep Peloponnese Trip Has Begun.

7:53 a.m. The first stop of the day is, yes, a tholos tomb. Vapheio, in fact, the only tholos tomb in Laconia and the erstwhile home of the Vapheio cups, which everyone has seen in the National Museum. The sun rises and the group warms to the discussion at hand. Is it truly possible to distinguish Mycenaean and Minoan workmanship? Which criteria are to be considered truly significant when establishing a typology of prehistoric metal cups? There is disagreement. By common consent, talk moves on to things which can actually be viewed: stone and architecture. Here Cooper really shines. He is, after all, a walking mountain of Fact about the provenience of Laconian stone and Mani marble, a topic which—before this year—had never even crossed the minds of most members of the group. He is also an avid believer in a new theory which answers the question, "Why do Mycenaean tholos tombs stand up?" with complicated equations involving exterior loading and the span at the point of the spring of the vault. (Before this fall trip, most students probably would have said, "Because they do," or, desperately dredging for an idea, "corbelling.") This theory must be examined in some detail: today, it seems, learning is to be achieved through energetic discussion.

10:31 a.m. Cooper and the core of resistance, still protesting, are manhandled on to the bus.

10:58 a.m. More fierce sunshine—some comfort themselves with the thought that, at least for today, the Voices of Doom in Athens predicting continual rain have been proven wrong—and...a mystery site. Walk around, observe, try to date

walls first, comes the command. Trudging at a sprint, if this is humanly possible, the group observes; dates are suggested, and some even turn out to be right. And where are we? The throne of Apollo at Amyklai, of course. Right. And what's that? Cooper whips out some dog-eared xeroxes of proposed reconstructions, each looking more like the Victor Emmanuel monument than the last. The students are overwhelmed, particularly since a greater discrepancy than usual seems to exist between the observed and the proposed. Questions are asked, discussion proceeds. Cooper's new theory shrinks the aniconic image of Apollo, reported to be forty feet tall, to a mere fifteen feet. The questions become more pointed, the necessary size of the base is disputed, modern analogies in the form of telephone poles are adduced, underground supports are postulated, impassioned readings of Pausanias' account in Greek are given. There is even a growing suspicion that archaeology—since there is so much room for speculation and lively dispute—can be fun.

1:25 p.m. It has become apparent that the throne of Apollo at Amyklai is one of Cooper's favorite places in the whole world, second perhaps only to Bassae. Moustache twitching, he has retraced his steps over the entire site, pausing here and there to fondle blocks, obviously forgetful of other sites. Only the threat of the Sparta Museum's three o'clock closing finally lures him back to the bus.

1:45 p.m. The Sparta Museum Courtyard. In a dramatic change of plan, Cooper has announced a fifteen minute lunch. Since food has been on everyone's mind since 9:30, this is a good thing. The picnic lunch disappears in no time, after which yesterday's gossip is reviewed, and it is only later that the group is slightly abashed to discover that it has demolished part of tomorrow's lunch as well.

2:01 p.m. The Sparta Museum. This is a place designed to remind visitors of the



Martha Risser demonstrates the correct way to deal with a Trojan Horse. Castle of the Fairy Tales, Kyparissia, 1984

importance of Sparta in the history of Archaic art, and it is impossible not to feel somewhat awed by the richness of the collection. Students report: one points out the finds from the Menelaion, another those from the Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. A third discusses the Spartan hero reliefs, and makes only the regrettable error of wondering out loud whether a line was meant to be a piece of drapery or a wing. The group, roused from its post-prandial complacency by this innocent question, recovers its morning form, and hot debate, especially among the drapery experts, ensues. Cooper chews on his moustache, chuckles, and comments: "See? They're belligerent today." Order is restored only after about half an hour, largely because the Museum is closing.



We continue to argue with Fred. Vapheio, 1984

3:20 p.m. Mistra. The group, panting after a gallop, listens to Cooper in the Church of St. Sophia lecture on mullion windows and the axial treatment of central spaces and asks no questions until the venue changes to a side chapel, where a painting of the Dormition of the Virgin is inspected. There, a question about the date inspires a virtuoso display of—unexpected—knowledge of fourteenth-century Italian painting, ending with this painting down-dated by fifty years and an enigmatic epigram in every notebook: "FC says, 'folk art is just decadent high art.'" The full implications of this will perhaps be understood in about twenty years, but the atmosphere is mellowing perceptibly. It is, after all, 4:30 in the afternoon, and perhaps it's not necessary to argue about everything. At the Despot's Palace, Fred discourses on Ogival architecture and then on the uses of piano nobile architecture; indeed, a sense of cautious affection is growing. Horrified admiration too, for this lecture began with Knossos and Pylos, moved through the Despot's Palace, and ended with Loring Hall. Inevitably, all are also thereby reminded that this is yet another day when we will not, alas, arrive home in time for tea.

5:35 p.m. Dusk, and the group stumbles hastily down the hill, having missed closing time by over an hour. This is actually a minor triumph, for surely it must now be true that, by encouraging Cooper to chat at length in the Despot's Palace, Mistra has been made into the last site of the day.

5:55 p.m. Sparta—but not, it would seem, the hotel. Some terrible mistake must have been made. In the gathering gloom, letters can just be made out on a sign: The Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. A voice in the back, obviously now enlightened, proposes that Fred is actually paid by the hour. Cheered but not necessarily reconciled by this pronouncement, the group discusses the business of votives, sand layers, and the recalibration of Laconian pottery. Sweatshirts and mittens are donned. The moon rises, presenting a stunning photographic opportunity through the latticework of the trees. And, incredibly enough, yet another interpretation of "intrusions" in stratigraphy. This time, Fred shrewdly keeps his opinions to himself.

October 28, 1984.

7:46 a.m. The Sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. After a brief break for a meal and some sleep, the group is back. To discuss the architecture, of course, which hadn't received the treatment it deserved the day before. . .



Jim McGlew and Guy Hedreen contemplate the fall of the Mycenaean Empire. Nichoria, 1984



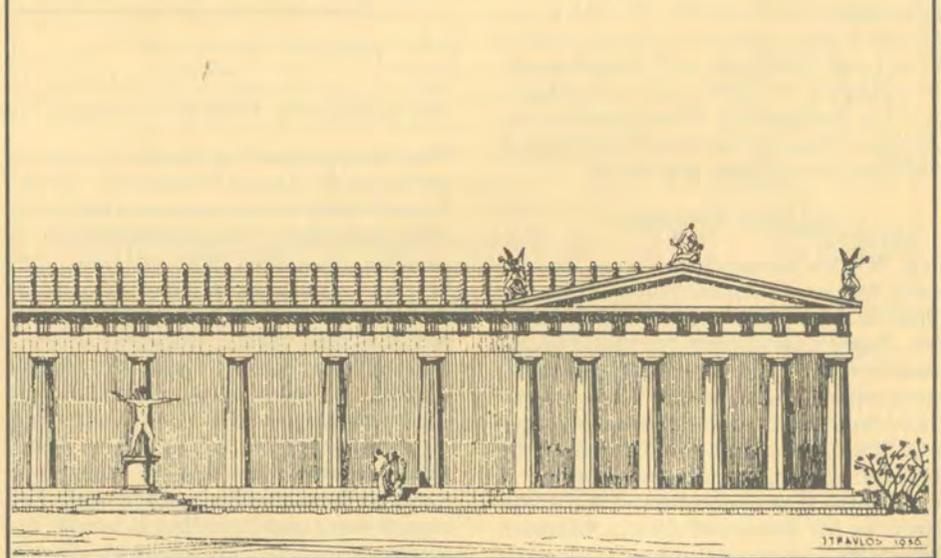
Eva Kopsinis contemplates life. Orchomenos Tholos Tomb, 1984



We regret to announce the death on October 28, of our valued friend and colleague

JOHN TRAVLOS

Honorary Professor of
Architecture at the
American School.



Meanwhile...at Mayer House

In fiscal 1985 friends and supporters have contributed almost \$800,000 to the School. Gifts to the endowment represent more than half of all gifts received in the previous year.

The School has been given a bequest of \$25,000 from the estate of the late Caroline B. Ewing, to establish a Scholarship or Fellowship in memory of her brother, George B. McFadden whose excavations in the 1950's, with the University of Pennsylvania on Cyprus, are well known. An additional major bequest is to come from the late Gertrude E. Smith (see page 9).

The Mayer House renovation continues apace after a turbulent summer. New plumbing lines are in place and the electric wiring can now safely accommodate the many computers in use in the building. (No more blown fuses right before Board Meeting!) Most offices have been repainted, as has the drawing room; the library has been repapered. A little more paint here and there, and some vigorous pruning of the wisteria, and we are in business.

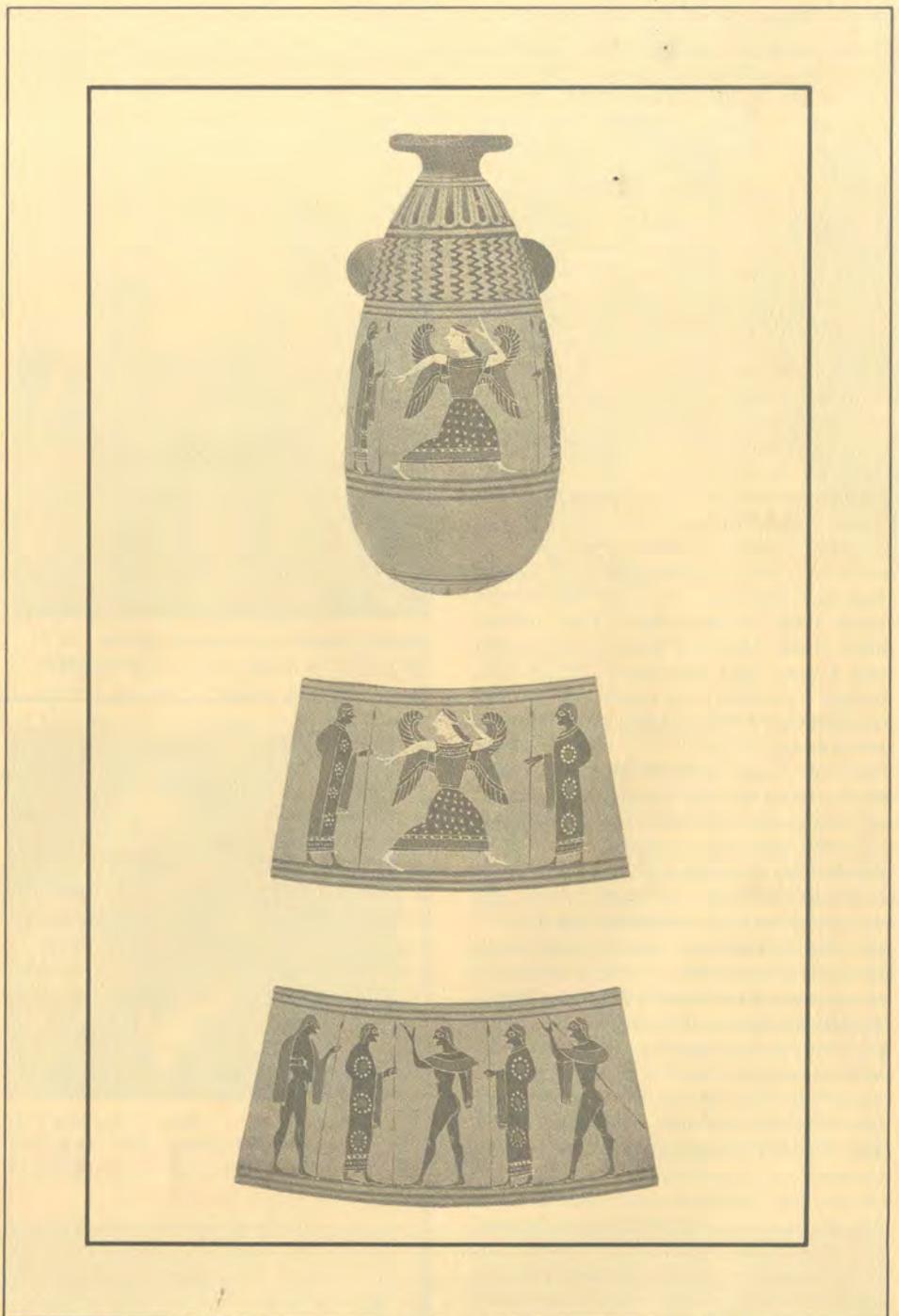
At our request, Dr. Dietrich von Bothmer, Chairman of the Department of Greek and Roman Art at the Metropolitan Museum, graciously gave a small group of guests of the School a most lively and edifying tour of "the first retrospective exhibition of a 6th century B.C. Greek vase painter", *The Amasis Painter and His World* which opened on September 16 and may be seen in the Blumenthal Patio of the Metropolitan until October 27. Following the tour the group repaired to the handsomely rejuvenated salon of Mayer House for drinks, authentic Greek *mezethes*, and enthusiastic talk.

Calling All Washington, D.C. Area Volunteers

Marian McAllister, Editor of School Publications, needs help staffing our own ASCSA Publications and Sales table during the meetings of the AIA/APA in Washington, December 27-29, 1985. If you can give some time please send word to Mrs. Louis McAllister, 415 West Price St. Philadelphia, PA 19144 (215 438-0518) or ASCSA Publications Office, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton NJ, 08540 (609 734-8386). Thank you very much!

Caveat Emptor

The ASCSA Publications Office has noticed that a few booksellers advertise in their catalogues School publications (notably *Agora* and *Corinth* volumes) at inflated prices. These books are also sometimes misleadingly listed as "first editions" and "out of print". The complete catalogue of School publications which is frequently updated (listing the reasonable price of each book) is available from ASCSA, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton NJ, 08540.



Attic Black-figured Alabastron, The Amasis Painter 560-515 B.C. from the Agora Excavations

The black-figured alabastron pictured here is by the Amasis Painter, 560-515 B.C. It was found in the Agora excavations in 1938, published by Eugene Vanderpool in *Hesperia*, Vol. VIII, 1939, and later rendered in watercolor by Piet de Jong. A postcard faithfully reproducing this watercolor has been printed, under the supervision of Craig Mauzy, Agora staff photographer, in honor of the exhibition: *The Amasis Painter and His World: Vase Painting in Sixth Century B.C. at Athens* which brings together over half of this potter-painter's known output—some sixty-five superb vases (not including, however, the Agora alabastron). The splendid compre-

hensive catalogue is by D. Von Bothmer with an introduction by A. Boegehold, vice chairman of the School's Managing Committee. The exhibition opened on September 13, 1985, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sir John Beazley, moves to the Toledo Museum of Art November 24, 1985-January 5, 1986, and to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art February 20-April 6, 1986.

The ASCSA Amasis postcard is on sale at each exhibition; it is available also from the School's office, 41 East 72nd St., New York 10021: price 50¢ as long as the supply lasts.

lished comparative material, some of which is just being excavated. Of equal importance was the collegiality and good will generated among scholars, students, and the local people, which will benefit all in the years to come.

Leslie Preston Day
Wabash College

William D. E. Coulson
University of Minnesota

Geraldine C. Gesell
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville



An Unrhymed Fable For Our Time

There was an old lady who lived in Vermont. She had so much money she didn't know what to do. Someone talked to her about the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. She liked what she heard, and she left the School a tidy sum in her will which helped restore the Stoa of Attalos.

You too can remember the ASCSA, next time you, or someone you know, are revising your will!



Outside the Ierapetra Museum: Maria Tolis, Susan Young, Evelyn Smithson discuss the Kavousi finds



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