

Excavations to Resume in the Athenian Agora

Professor T. Leslie Shear, Jr., who has been Field Director of the Agora since 1967, describes the current demolition work in preparation for excavations scheduled for summer 1989.

The Athenian Agora echoed with the rattle of jack hammers and the growl of earth-moving machinery as preparations began in the summer of 1988 for the resumption of excavations. For the first time in a decade, the walls of modern buildings came tumbling down to make

way for the excavation of newly acquired properties along the north side of modern Hadrian Street. The demolition of one building was complete by the end of August, and a second structure will be torn down during the winter months. A full season of excavation is planned for the summer of 1989.

With the aid of generous grants from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the School has been able to purchase buildings adjacent to the area explored from 1980 to 1982. These excavations brought to light parts of two major monuments of Classical Athens, The Painted Stoa and the Sanctuary of Aphrodite Ourania. One of the two modern buildings now being demolished lies directly over the latter sanctuary, while excavation beneath the other building should reveal the area immediately in front of the stoa.

The School plans to uncover the full limits of these two ancient monuments, a project which entails the purchase and demolition of a total of ten modern buildings comprising the eastern half of the city block bounded by Hadrian Street, Hastings Street, and St. Philip's Square. Negotiations are in progress at this moment to acquire two more buildings of this block, and it is hoped that these purchases can be completed during the fall of 1988.

The new phase of excavations aims to finish the systematic exploration of the northern side of the Agora by clearing

Susan Rotroff Awarded MacArthur

An urgent phone call from "one Kenneth Hope, from Chicago" broke into Susan Rotroff's last day in Athens this summer with the news that she was a MacArthur Fellow. "I was frantically making arrangements for shipping the most recent in a long series of Athenian cats home to America. I didn't know anyone by that name, but sensing the urgency, I called back," recalls Rotroff.



"I'd idly fantasized about winning a lottery, but never in my wildest dreams a MacArthur!"

Rotroff, who teaches in the Department of Classical and Oriental Studies at Hunter College in New York and who

Mark Your Calendars!

The Executive Committee of the Managing Committee of the ASCSA will hold its annual meeting on Jan. 5, at the joint AIA/APA, Society for Historical Archaeology and the American Schools of Oriental Research meetings in Baltimore, while the Managing Committee meeting is scheduled for Jan. 6.

And Volunteers Needed...

The Publications Office of the ASCSA will be promoting its books at the meetings from January 5-9, and asks for volunteers to man the booth. If you have any spare time, and would like to try your hand at selling, please sign up with Editor Marian McAllister, Publications Office, ASCSA, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. 08543-0631. All volunteers will receive free the Agora picture book of their choice or a set of eight Gennadius notecards with nineteenth century views of Greece, plus envelopes.

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ΕΛΠΙΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΗ, ΝΑΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΗ

I confess to a certain lightheartedness as, with the utmost respect for, and confidence in, my successor, I approach the end of my term as President of the Board. I can see already that it is going to be difficult to discontinue the habits, good or bad, of the last five years. The attempt to become reasonably intelligent about all aspects of this unique institution of ours, as well as the ever-present quest for ingenious, appropriate, and successful ways to "achieve financial equilibrium" and more, has been an exhilarating, sometimes even breathless, exercise.

It helps to have been an eager and impressionable student at the School fifty years ago. The enthusiasm has been readily on tap ever since. Enthusiasm is all very well, for starters. But to be effective it needs to go hand in glove with clear and articulate understanding of the workings of the School, which are commonly, and not without reason, referred to as "Byzantine"! Some measure of innate wisdom is desirable, also unlimited stamina.

Fortunately, these virtues abound.

In the Managing Committee and its components: Personnel, Admissions and Fellowships, Gennadeion, Summer Ses-

sion, Excavation, and Publications, the School has recourse to top level academic expertise, committed to nothing less than scholarly excellence. In the Board of Trustees, the School can count on an extraordinary reservoir of experience, vision, imagination, energy and generosity. These, with the efficient administrative office in Mayer House, and the Editor and staff of the Publications Office, constitute the supporting cast for the real star performers: the Staff and Members of the School in Athens.

I have learned much (no such thing as *enough*) in these five years, from "all of the above." I am more grateful than I can say for their unflinching good will, focussed cooperation, and friendly patience with my inadequacies. From the start, the School has thrived on personal contact, and on communication among its constituents.

My *elpis megale*, for which I believe each of us is working in our various ways, is to offer to the most able scholars the most comprehensive experience possible of Greek culture, from prehistoric to modern—and thus to add that quintessential dimension to their research and their teaching; to publish their manifold contributions to the state of their art; and

withal, concurrently, to provide the financial support, and the human interest necessary to generate that support, which keeps the School functioning at its very best.

My part in this exercise is not yet concluded. I have chosen not to become a President Emeritus but to remain a member of the Executive Committee of the Board, with continuing responsibility for the *Newsletter*, and for cultivating "human resources" in support of the School. My telephone bills may now become somewhat less astronomical. Slumber may be less persistently interrupted by a conscience on night duty, or by the unexpected arrival of a possibly useful Idea. As a Classics scholar friend of mine puts it: "Our memories aren't as dependable now, but our judgment and appreciation are deeper and perhaps our wisdom has increased an iota. The demise of classical studies is foretold yearly: they are no longer "relevant". All they do is humanize and liberate, pose the deathless question: 'What is man? Who or what is mindful of him?', and give a taste of the good, the true, and the beautiful to the hungry."

Publications Office Under a New Roof

In June, the Publications Office of the ASCSA, which since 1949 has been located at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, moved from basement quarters to a house on the Institute grounds. With a nip here and a tuck there, the Ibycus System, terminals, page make-up terminal, printers, typesetter, processor, book storage and shipping departments, telephones, files, library, and staff are now installed in quarters which offer considerably more comfort, and panache, than before.

Thanks to the Director of the Institute, Dr. Marvin Goldberger, the Publications Office continues an association which goes back many years. When the School was established in 1881, the founding committee intended to publish research by the Director and by students on an annual basis. Indeed, the goal was achieved in the first year, when the Director, Professor William W. Goodwin,

and the students compiled Volume I, *Papers of the School*, the result of a series of Friday evening discussions promoted by the students' curiosity concerning the monuments of Athens.

Soon after, however, the managing committee decided it was preferable to present the work of the School in the new quarterly, *American Journal of Archae-*

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Trustee Edwin C. Whitehead has kindly offered to underwrite the *Newsletter*, No. 22, Fall 1988, and No. 23, Spring 1989. Betsy Whitehead, who was President of the Board of Trustees from 1977 until her death in 1983, initiated the *Newsletter*, wrote much of it herself, and would have been pleased to know that it continues to serve the School.

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An Index to the ASCSA *Newsletter* is now available, beginning with No. 1, Fall 1977, through No. 21, Spring 1988, along with a Table of Contents for each issue. Remit \$1.50 for shipping and handling to the ASCSA, 41 East 72nd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10021. Back issues are also available for \$1.00, including postage.

Publications

continued

ology. In 1885, Professor Goodwin became Chairman of the newly-formed "permanent" Committee on Publications. The School's first book was *The Argive Heraeum*, by the then-Director, Charles Waldstein, which appeared between 1891-1895; the second was Richard Seeger's *Explorations on the Island of Mochlos*, which appeared in 1912.

In 1919, George Chase, from Harvard University, became Chairman of the Publications Committee, and remained in that position until 1939. At that time, ASCSA books were printed by Nachfolger in Vienna. In 1929, the School's Director, Rhys Carpenter, and Edward Capps, Chairman of the Managing Committee, proposed that, with the start of excavations in the Agora, the School should publish a journal of its own. The result was the quarterly *Hesperia*.

By 1939, the printing operation was moved to the United States, to the J. H. Furst Company in Baltimore. Harvard Press was also doing some of the printing

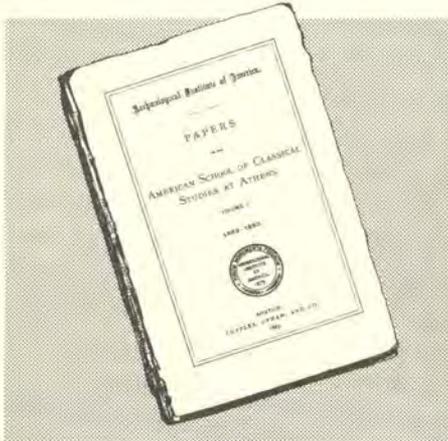


Plate of L.M. I Burial Jar from *Explorations on the Island of Mochlos* (1912), the second book published by the ASCSA.

and all of the publishing. At the same time, the Publications Committee worked on finding a permanent publications office, where *Hesperia* and books could be edited and published. The Institute for Advanced Study stepped forward and offered both office and storage space, as its annual contribution to the School. The Managing Committee then created the position of Managing Editor of Publications, which was filled by Paul Clement, at that time a resident member of the Institute.

By the summer of 1948, the School had severed connections with the Harvard Press and had become the publisher of its own journal and books. The printing had gone to J. J. Augustin, while Meriden Gravure supplied the photographic plates. When Paul Clement returned to teaching in 1949, Lucy T. Shoe became Chairman of the Publications

Committee and Editor of Publications. She moved into a tiny office in the Institute's Building B, which she occupied until her retirement in 1972. Upon appointment of the present Editor, Dr. Marian McAllister, the office was located briefly in West Building and then moved to the basement of the Historical Studies Library.

The new Publications Office now houses five staff members. McAllister, as Editor of Publications, heads the staff, which consists of Alice Donohue, Associate Editor; Sarah George Figueira, In-House Production, and Susan Potavin, Production and Graphics, both responsible for transforming manuscripts (typed or on diskette) into camera-ready copy for all School publications and for the *American Journal of Archaeology*; and Sherri Rogerson, Publications Secretary, who handles packing, mailing, and billing.

If, during the past fifty years, it had been necessary to rent office and storage space, or to enter into a contract with a publisher, the School would have been hard put for funds to publish the essential scholarship of its members. The Institute for Advanced Study ranks as one of the greatest of many benefactors of the ASCSA.

Applications Invited for Summer Session Directors

The Managing Committee of the ASCSA has announced that applications and nominations are invited for two positions as Directors of the 1990 Summer Sessions.

Qualifications include former experience in a post-secondary educational institution, full training in Classics with some knowledge of Classical archaeology and of modern Greek; stamina, good health and a sense of humor. Compensation is commensurate with rank. Also included are round trip travel, housing and expenses for the director, and living and travel expenses within Greece for an accompanying spouse.

The deadline for applications is February 15, 1989. Applications, which must include a curriculum vitae with a list of publications, should be submitted to Professor Josiah Ober, Dept. of History and Philosophy, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, 59717.

ASCSA Names New Gennadius Director

Professor Donald MacGillivray Nicol, currently Koraes Professor of Byzantine and Modern Greek History, Language and Literature at King's College, University of London, has been appointed Director of the Gennadius Library, effective July 1, 1989, according to Professor James R. McCredie, Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee. Professor Nicol succeeds Dr. George L. Huxley, whose three-year appointment ends June 30, 1989.

An historian who has specialized in Byzantium, particularly its later years, Professor Nicol spent two years of his war service in Greece (1944-1946) and

returned there as a student at the British School at Athens in 1949-1950. He received his B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. at the University of Cambridge, and is a Fellow of the British Academy and the Royal Historical Society. Among his many publications is a definitive study of Greece in the Middle Ages, *The Despotate of Epiros, 1267-1479*, published in 1984, and *Byzantium and Venice*, which is forthcoming. Professor Nicol is also founder and first editor of *Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies*, which began publication in 1972, and a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*.

Susan Rotroff

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first came to the ASCSA as a Regular Member in 1968–1969, was one of 31 new MacArthur Fellows announced in July by John Corbally, President of the Foundation, and Kenneth Hope, Director of the MacArthur Fellows Program. Fellows receive grants ranging from \$150,000 to \$350,000 over five years.

From her grade school days at the Low Heywood School in Connecticut, Rotroff says she has always wanted to be an archaeologist. As a high school senior in 1964, she joined one of the Plato-Classical Society's trips to Greece, led by Professor Paul McKendrick of the University of Wisconsin. Drawn to Bryn Mawr College because it was one of the few undergraduate institutions in the United States offering a B.A. in archaeology, Rotroff majored in Archaeology and Greek and studied with Professors Brunilde Ridgway, Kyle Phillips, Machteld Melink, T. Leslie Shear, Jr., and Mabel Lang.

After Rotroff graduated, she was inspired by Professor Lang to spend the next year, 1968–1969, at the American School. She then dug with the British School at Lefkandi and with Professor James Wiseman at the gymnasium at Old Corinth. She returned to the United States for graduate work at Princeton University, studying with Professors Shear, her advisor, Evelyn B. Harrison, Homer and Dorothy Thompson, John Fine, and Robert Connor. Between 1972 and 1975, she was back in Athens as an Associate Member of the School, digging in the northwest corner of the Agora where Shear had found the Royal Stoa in 1972. She also continued research for her dissertation on Megarian bowls, which was published by the ASCSA in 1982 in the Agora series of publications.

After receiving her Ph.D. in 1976, Rotroff took her first teaching position at Mt. Alison in Sackville, New Brunswick, where she taught Roman Art, Greek, and an introduction to archaeology. As part of the introduction, she and her students dug a nineteenth century farmhouse. She continued to travel to Greece, spending all of 1978–1979 as well as the summers working on Hellenistic fine wheel-made pottery from the Agora excavations. She also travelled in Egypt, excavated in Carthage, and completed a study of relief pottery from Sardis begun by Professor George Hanfmann and Ilse Hanfmann, of Harvard University. Together with Professor John Oakley of the College of William and Mary, she has

prepared a study of red-figure pottery found in a pit she excavated in the Agora, which is forthcoming as an *Hesperia* supplement.

In 1983, Rotroff went to Hunter College, where she teaches Greek, Roman, Aegean, and Egyptian archaeology, as well as Greek civilization, language, the archaeology of the Greek and Roman theater, and theory and method in classical archaeology. She has received fellowships and grants from the Kress Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Archaeological Institute of America, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, among others. As an Alex-

ander von Humboldt Fellow in 1987–1988, she worked in Tübingen on the Hellenistic pottery from the Agora, which will also be published by the ASCSA in the Agora series.

As a MacArthur recipient, Rotroff joins another ASCSA alumnus, Professor Thomas G. Palaima of the University of Texas at Austin, who was awarded a grant in 1985.

Rotroff and her husband, Bob Lambertson, who teaches in the classics department at Princeton University, make their home in Princeton, where they enjoy bird-watching, gardening, cooking, playing the flute, cello or piano, and caring for their two Greek cats.

'On-Site' to Northern Greece in '89

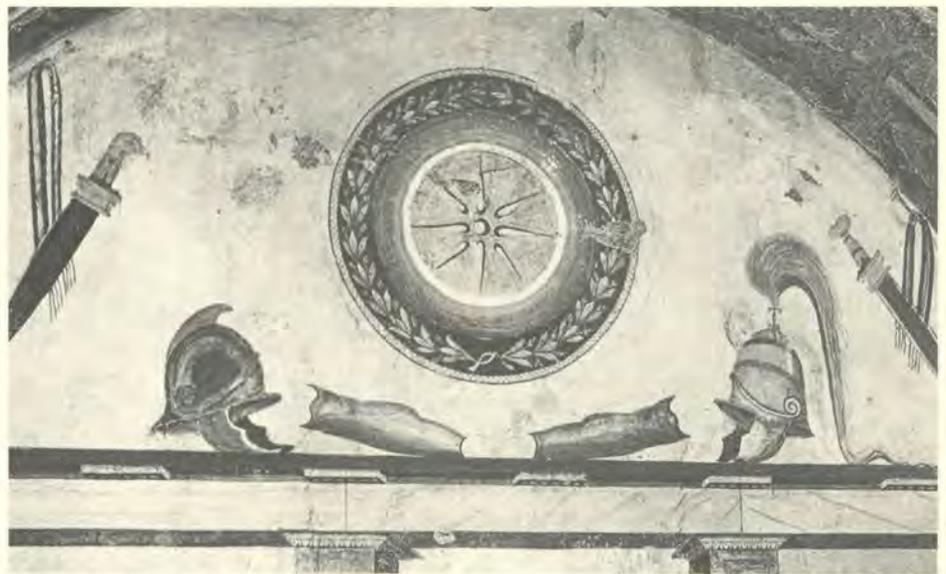
Under the leadership of Professor Stella G. Miller of the University of Cincinnati, the ASCSA is organizing a two week archaeological trip to Northern Greece in the first half of June 1989.

Open to non-specialists, the tour will begin with several days in Athens before the group departs for Ioannina, which will be the base for visiting sites in northwestern Greece, including the sanctuary of Zeus at Dodona.

From Ioannina, the itinerary takes the participants to Thessaloniki, with its Byzantine churches and splendid museum, a starting point for visits to the royal tombs at Vergina as well as the palace and mosaics of Pella. From Thessaloniki, the group will travel on to Thasos, with visits to Amphipolis and Philippi. The northeastern section of the trip will end

at the island of Samothrace, where the group will spend a day before departing for Athens and then the United States.

Dr. Miller, who is Associate Professor of Classical Archaeology in the Department of Classics, has spent many years in Greece, first as a student at the ASCSA in 1966, then as an excavator in the Agora at Athens and at the Temple of Zeus at Nemea. She has done extensive work on the Hellenistic period, with particular emphasis on the region of Macedonia. Among her publications is *Two Groups of Thessalian Gold*, published at the University of California, while in press is her study of the Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles at Lefkadia. Professor Miller is currently working on funerary customs in ancient Macedonia.



Frescoes showing details of Macedonian weapons and armor, from the Tomb of Lyson and Kallikles at Lefkadia in Northern Greece, subject of a forthcoming study by '89 "On-Site" leader Professor Stella G. Miller.

Surface Surveys: New Twist on an Old ASCSA Tradition

Jack L. Davis, Associate Professor in the Department of Classics at the University of Illinois at Chicago, has participated in the intensive surface survey of the Nemea Valley. In the following article he summarizes current survey activities in Greece.

Since its foundation, members of the ASCSA have tramped rugged hills and tortuous valleys, searching for promising sites for excavation, for inscriptions and for architectural remains which could be useful for reconstructing the political, social, and economic organization of the rural landscape of Greece.

However, the first effort to explore systematically an entire region of the country was carried out by the Minnesota Messenia Expedition, directed by William McDonald and Richard Hope Simpson. Their results, published in 1972, offered a gold-mine of new information, particularly on the distribution of Late Bronze Age settlements around the palace of Nestor at Pylos.

On the other hand, intensive surface survey is a relatively new technique in Greece, practiced only since the mid 1970's. In a workshop held March 11-12, 1988 at the University of Illinois at Chicago, representatives from fourteen American universities, many of them Cooperating Institutions of the ASCSA, discussed common problems and goals of this new method of investigating the past.

The target for investigation is usually a large region, on the order of 50 square kilometers or more: to actually excavate all ancient sites in such an extensive territory would be impossible. Survey archaeologists walk closely spaced in groups across the countryside, gathering potsherds, fragments of roof tiles, and blades of chipped stone (among other ancient finds), while also recording on paper differences in the density of ancient refuse in various parts of the area they are studying. Dense concentrations of surface finds, which were traditionally termed sites, are usually studied in greater detail so that their size and character can be determined with some accuracy.

Geomorphological studies carried out in tandem with the archaeological fieldwork allow archaeologists to estimate the extent to which finds have been buried or otherwise displaced by erosion and other natural geological processes, while researches on patterns of settlement and land-use in modern Greece by social anthropologists provide well-documented recent case studies that can be invaluable in interpreting ancient data.



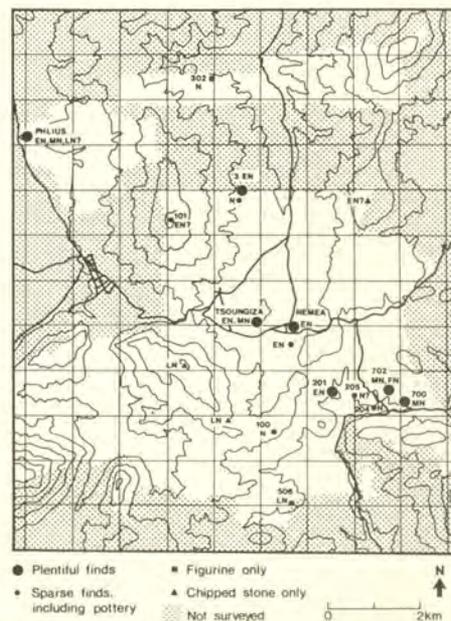
Surveyors rest at the Archaeological Museum of Keos after all finds were deposited at the end of the 1983 season. From left, Eleni Andrikou, the author, Lina Kangalou, and John Cherry.

No prior assumptions are made about where artifacts are likely to be found. The goal of intensive survey is to describe *all* locations where people lived and conducted other activities at *all* times in the past. When systematically gathered, this information can often serve as the basis for deductions about past economic and political systems and why they changed through time. Likewise, these investigations provide a detailed record of antiquities in parts of Greece where they are often threatened with destruction by industrialization and more mechanized agricultural practices like deep-plowing.

The first intensive survey conducted under the auspices of the American School examined the Hermionid in the Southern Argolid. Organized and directed by Michael Jameson of Stanford University with Curtis Runnels of Boston University and Tjeerd van Andel of Cambridge University, the project documented over 300 new sites between 1972 and 1983. Today nearly ten similar projects are operating in Greece or have been recently completed under the auspices of the School or by School members in cooperation with members of the Greek Archaeological Service. They include the Northern Keos Archaeological Project and the Nemea Valley Survey, directed by Eleni Matzourani of the University of Athens, the author, and John Cherry of Cambridge University; the

Grevena Project, directed by Nancy Wilkie of Carleton College; the Southern Messara Survey, directed by Dr. Despina Vallianou of the Greek Archaeological Service and Vance Watrous of SUNY-Buffalo; the Chania Survey, directed by Jennifer Moody of the University of Minnesota; the Pseira Survey, directed by Philip Betancourt of Temple University and Dr. Kostas Davaras; the Skourta Plain Survey directed by Mark Munn and Mary Lou Zimmerman Munn of Stanford University; the Vrokastro Survey directed by Barbara Hayden of the University of Pennsylvania; and a survey especially designed to retrieve palaeolithic and mesolithic remains in Thessaly, directed by Curtis Runnels.

Participants at the workshop in Chicago discussed steps that might be taken in the future to ensure greater comparability in the collection of data and in the reporting of results; the limits of conclusions about ancient societies that can be drawn from the results of surface surveys; and the integration of archaeological data with the results of environmental and social anthropological investigations. The meeting was sponsored by the Department of Classics of the University of Illinois at Chicago and was made possible through financial support from the Replogle Foundation.



Survey of the Nemea Valley, directed by Eleni Matzourani of the University of Athens, the author, and John Cherry of Cambridge University.

Construction Begins at Gennadius

The Gennadius Library's stack and storage capacity is being enhanced by alterations to the basement area beneath the West Wing, begun in September. Added on to the original Library building in 1972, the West Wing currently houses the Basil and the Stathatos Rooms. Under the direction of architect and contractor Nicholas Zarganes, who is also designing the new Blegen Library wing, the basement area will be subdivided into two floors of stack and archival space. An interior stair from the Basil Room will provide access to both levels. The project is scheduled for completion by mid-January 1989.

Major Gift Marks Start of Fiscal Year

Following on a year which saw some \$1.3 million brought into the ASCSA, the new fiscal year began with a gift from the Trust of Lansing Warren of almost \$200,000. Warren, who was the New York Times correspondent in Paris for over fifty years, beginning before World War II, made the donation in honor of his wife, Helen Russell Warren. Because of her lifelong interest in classical studies and archaeology, both had traveled extensively and participated in numerous digs.

The School also received a bequest of \$3000 from the estate of Margaret Scolar Barr, the widow of Alfred H. Barr, Jr., founder of the Museum of Modern Art. Mrs. Barr was a longtime supporter of the School and interested in a variety of overseas institutions.

The ASCSA and four other Europe-based institutions will also be receiving the Cicognara Library Microfiche, thanks to a grant awarded by the Kress Foundation to the University of Illinois. The Cicognara Library, acquired by the Vatican Library in 1824, consists of approximately five thousand books on art and related subjects, assembled by Conte Leopoldo Cicognara (1767-1834). A valuable resource for scholars, the Cicognara collection has been put on microfiche by the Vatican Library, and is being distributed through the Leopoldo Cicognara Program at the University of Illinois.

Gennadius Friends Honor Numismatic Museum

"The grandeur of the small"—so Greek Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri characterized ancient coins in her introduction to the exhibition "The First Century of the Numismatic Museum, 1829-1922", mounted at the Gennadius Library this past spring.

Organized by the Friends of the Gennadius Library to honor the centennial of Greece's major numismatic collection, the exhibition was curated by John MacIsaac, Gennadius Fellow at the ASCSA in 1987-1988, and designed by Mr. Costas Staikos. Dr. MacIsaac, who is a numismatist at John Hopkins University, worked closely with the Director of the Numismatic Museum, Dr. Mando Oikonomides, to assemble rare books on coins and collecting as well as coins themselves, from archaic iron spits to gold pieces of Byzantine emperors.

The fully illustrated catalogue, with introductions by Professor William D. E. Coulson, Director of the ASCSA, and Dr. George L. Huxley, Director of the Gennadius Library, includes articles by noted Greek numismatists, archaeologists and philologists.

The Friends of the Gennadius Library, founded by Dr. Francis A. Walton in 1964, now include 203 members on both sides of the Atlantic. The Greek "Philoï", under the leadership of Professor Manoussas I. Mannousakas, President, and Sandra Cambanis, Vice-President, have also provided the Library recently with a new central switchboard system, and a new floor for the Reading



Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri officially inaugurated the exhibition "The First Century of the Numismatic Museum, 1829-1922", which opened at the Gennadius Library in May. To her right is Former Minister of Defence Evangelos Averoff and Director of the ASCSA, William D.E. Coulson.

Room which will be installed this winter. Among the major benefactors of the exhibition were American "Friends" Mrs. Eugene McDermott and Mrs. Virginia Nick, both of Dallas.

Hesperia Seeks More Articles

The ASCSA Committee on Publications, in its efforts to increase the number of articles submitted to *Hesperia*, has clarified the guidelines for contributors.

According to the Regulations of the School, contributors can be a member or past member of the School, or a member of the staff of a Cooperating Institution. Subject matter may be archaeological or historical from any period in Greek Studies, prehistoric to Turkish, and include synthetic studies as well as presentations of excavated material. If none of the above categories apply, then the article should be parti-

cularly relevant to the work of the School.

Articles are generally considered as soon as they come in. The Committee on Publications meets twice a year, in late March and late October; articles submitted in February and September are thus assured of the most rapid action.

Further information can be obtained from the "Instructions for Authors," published in *Hesperia* 55 (1986) i-vi or from the Editor, Dr. Marian McAllister, c/o The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08543-0631.

Counting the Blessings: ASCSA Student Studies Parthenon Inventories

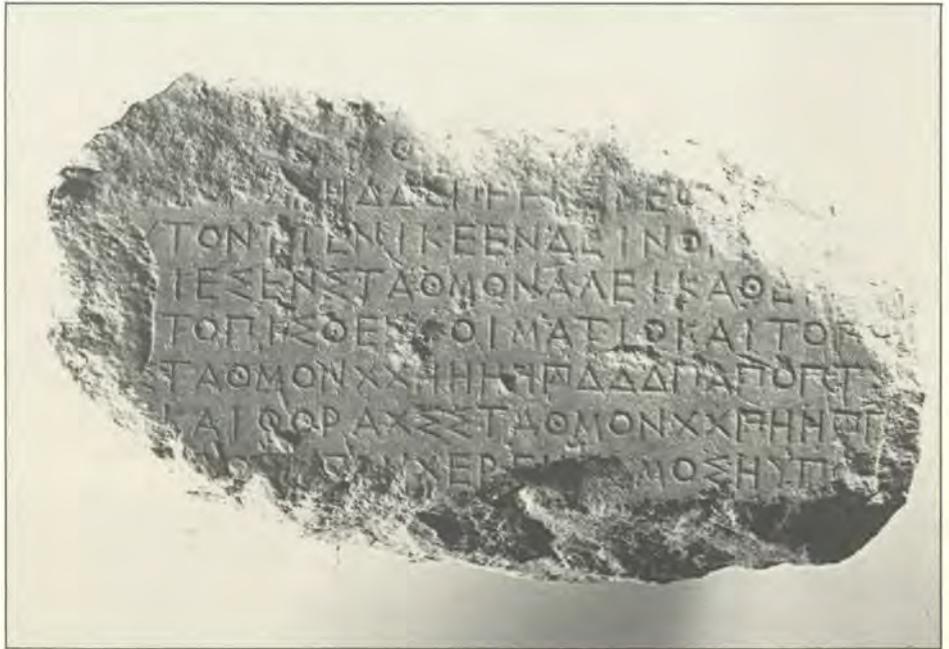
Diane Harris, a Ph.D. candidate in Classical Archaeology at Princeton University and currently Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow at the ASCSA, is writing her dissertation on the inventory of treasures kept in the Parthenon, as she summarizes in the following note.

It may be a surprise to learn that the Parthenon was filled with treasures; but it is even more surprising to learn that yearly inventory records were made by the Treasurers, and that over 160 fragments of those inscriptions survive, providing valuable information on votive practices in one of Greece's most important sanctuaries in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.

The inventory lists were inscribed on marble stelai and set up on the Acropolis, where the majority of them were found. The first list was inscribed in 434/3 B.C., when construction of the Parthenon was nearly completed. The lists continue until 300/299 B.C., with only a few lacunae. The tallest preserved stele is approximately 8 feet tall; by 300 B.C. there would have been over 100 of these large marble inscriptions cluttering the Acropolis, each repeating the same information with only a few minor changes.

The variety of items kept in the Parthenon is remarkable. The objects may be categorized as war booty, religious articles, dedications, and vessels of all shapes and sizes, but many of the more interesting objects do not fit into categories so easily. Griffins, masks, statues, Persian scimitars, a golden snake, a golden worm, ivory lyres, thrones, footstools, a box of broken and useless arrows, all these and more appear in the inventories. Over the course of the 130 years for which we have the inventory lists, the objects were moved around, melted down, transferred, and lost. Others were added, sometimes as dedications, or as war booty.

The inscriptions are currently located in the Epigraphical Museum of Athens, the Ancient Agora Museum in the Stoa of Attalos in Athens, the Roman Agora in Athens, the British Museum in London, and the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris. The vast majority are in the Epigraphical Museum in Athens, where I have been studying the inscriptions to confirm the published texts, thanks to a Fulbright grant and Student Associate membership at the ASCSA. This year, as the Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow, I will analyze the texts in detail for my dissertation, and will make a chronological table, showing the history of the objects kept in the Parthenon.



Fragment of inventory list of the golden Nikai (statues of Victories) kept in the Parthenon, Agora I 5561. The inscription refers to the weight of each statue, which were made in such a way that they could be taken apart and weighed.

NY Lecture Focuses on Mycenae

Thomas G. Palaima, Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Texas at Austin, presented a lecture at Mayer House on November 3, co-sponsored by the New York Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

The lecture, entitled "Tracking Mycenaean Oxen", offered new insights on economic and social organization in the Late Bronze Age, drawing on textual and archaeological evidence for the use and management of oxen in prehistoric Messenia and Crete.

Palaima, who received his B.A. from Boston College and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, spent 1976-1977 and 1979-1980 at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Among his publications are *The Scribes of Pylos* (Rome, 1988), and numerous articles focusing on Mycenaean writing. Palaima was named a MacArthur Fellow in 1985 and is also the Director of the Program in Aegean Scripts and Prehistory at the University of Texas at Austin.

Gennadius Exhibition at Princeton



To mark the twentieth anniversary of the Modern Greek Studies Association, the Gennadius Library is mounting a mini-exhibition in the Rare Books Room at Princeton University's Firestone Library during the MGSA Annual Meeting November 12-13.

Organized in cooperation with the Hellenic Studies Program at Princeton, the exhibition will provide an overview of the Library's holdings, in anticipation of a larger exhibition which is planned for Firestone Library in 1992. Among the works on display will be two drawings by Edward Lear, material from the archives of George Seferis, Odysseus Elytis, and Dimitris Mitropoulos, and the Honorary Doctorate presented by Princeton University to founder Ioannes Gennadios in 1922.



Greek Easter in the ASCSA garden, April 1988. On left, Director William C.E. Coulson tends the paschal lamb; on right, Dr. Nancy Winter, Librarian at the Blegen Library, and Dr. Virginia Grace (seated) await the outcome.



At the ASCSA's annual Open Meeting in March, attended by guests from the Greek archaeological community and members of other foreign schools, Professor Ronald Stroud of the University of California spoke on the Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone at Corinth, while the Director of the School, William D. E. Coulson, reviewed the year's activities. Pictured are, from left, Mrs. Connie Stroud, Dr. Nancy Bookidis, who excavated at the Sanctuary for many years, and Professor Stroud.



The Aulos Consort, named for the ancient Greek wind instrument, the aulos, and for the musical groups of the English Renaissance, which were known as "consorts", performed a program of music from the 14th century and later in the courtyard of the Gennadius Library on May 13. In the photograph, from left, Effie Minacouli, James Haden, Yannis Dimitroulis (seated), Pantazis Tsaras (standing) and Eugenia Minacouli.



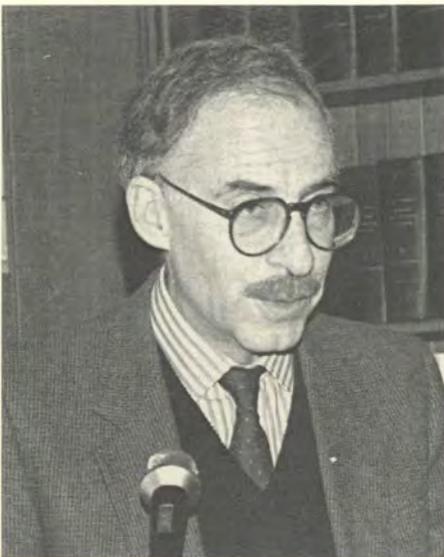
Laying out the trenches for the Corinth Training Session in April, from left, students Gretchen Umholtz and Ann Harrison, Director of the Excavations at Corinth Dr. Charles K. Williams II (in the trench), students Ann Phippen, James Higginbotham, and Lee Ann Turner.



Students at the ASCSA hosted a party at Loring Hall in March for members of the Greek archaeological community. Above, from left, David Conwell, Jennifer Tobin, and James Higginbotham tend bar and greet a guest; to the right, from left, Wendy Thomas, Martha Risser, and Pat Thomas share impressions.



The Director of the Gennadius Library, Dr. George L. Huxley, spoke at a reception and dinner organized by ASCSA Trustee Dr. Marianne McDonald in Rancho Santa Fe, California, on April 15. Looking on is Mrs. Sally Thornton, a California "Friend" and supporter of the Library.



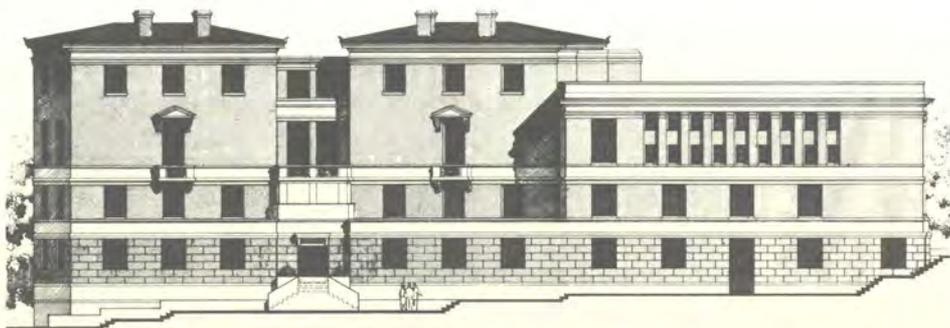
On March 30, Dr. Nicholas Stavroulakis, Director of the Jewish Museum in Athens, delivered the annual Walton Lecture at the Gennadius Library, speaking on "A Sixteenth Century Album of Ottoman Costumes in the Gennadius Collection".



The Friends of the Gennadius Library ("Oi Philoi"), who traveled to the Soviet Union in June, were photographed with a local folkloric group in Kiev.



Ministry of Culture Approves Blegen Design



View of east facade of addition to the Blegen Library of the ASCSA, proposed by architect Nicholas Zarganes.

Architect Nicholas Zarganes' design for the Blegen Library's New Wing has been approved by Greece's Ministry of Culture, a critical step in the project to add at least 4000 square feet of space to the ASCSA's main library.

With ground-breaking set for early 1989, the plans have gone to the ASCSA staff in Athens, which is examining the designs in detail before they are submit-

ted to the City Planning Commission for final approval. The project is under the overall supervision of the ASCSA Board of Trustees, with James R. McCredie, Chairman of the Managing Committee, and Secretary of the Board William T. Loomis acting as Board representatives. On-site supervision of the work will be in the hands of an outside authority hired by the School.

Eastman House Conservator Visits ASCSA

Grant Romer, Conservator of the Photographic Collections at the George Eastman House in Rochester, New York, visited Athens in May for consultations in connection with the ASCSA Photographic Archive Project.

Funded by a grant from the Kress Foundation, Romer's trip included visits

to the School photo collections in Athens and Corinth. He also presented a talk on the preservation of photographic records.

The Photographic Archive Project, under the direction of School photographer Craig Mauzy, is supported by a grant from the Getty Grant Program of The J. Paul Getty Trust.



Spirited discussion in the photo archives at the Corinth Excavations, between (from left) Grant Romer, conservator of the photographic collections at the George Eastman House in Rochester, Dr. Nancy Bookidis, Assistant Director of the Corinth Excavations, and Craig Mauzy, Manager of the Agora Excavations.

And Then the Americans Came ...

Forty students from around the United States were introduced to Greek sites and monuments in the ASCSA Summer Sessions this year, led by Directors Charles W. Hedrick, Jr. of SUNY at Buffalo, and Cynthia Shelmerdine of the University of Texas at Austin. In response to a request for a first-hand description of the experience, the editors received the following essay written by several members of Summer Session II.

And then the Americans came. They were tall, they were lost, and they attempted to order coffee in execrable Greek . . . It is difficult to say whether Summer Session II, led by the intrepid Cynthia Shelmerdine, had a greater impact on its members or on Greece. Certainly the impression left on the twenty-one individuals who made up the group was a lasting and favorable one. One suspects that the Greeks who made our acquaintance were entertained, but a little confused.

Sometimes it seemed as if even nature was against us. On the first day our ascent of Lykavittos was foiled by a spectacular storm, experienced in a particularly exposed vantage point. But things changed rapidly, and a heatwave followed. This writer's memory of the Agora and Mycenae will always be blurred by heathaze, sweat and dust; and the cool mountains in the Peloponnese were welcome. When rain finally returned, several members of the Session drank through a downpour in (or on?) a rooftop bar in Levadeia, despite the bemused advice of their waiter.

And there was the wildlife; bees at Gournia, wasps at Perachora, a horse at Dion and a pigeon in the Kerameikos combined to leave an unpleasantly indelible impression (the term is particularly appropriate for the horse and the pigeon) on some individuals. More favorably received were assorted dogs, cats, donkeys, and, by one particularly idiosyncratic member, goats. And nature and artifice were combined to splendid effect in the Vale of Tempe, where we listened to Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony on a tape player as we drove along.

The human environment was more consistently welcoming. The composition of the group was as diverse as ever, but its cohesion boded well for the APA

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Americans

continued

and AIA meetings for the next half-century, where many of us will undoubtedly meet again. Our host lecturers were universally excellent, but the University of Texas at Austin appears to have more than its fair share of gifted raconteurs. We failed entirely to meet the Dorians in the course of our travels, although some individuals professed to believe in them. In their stead we encountered Summer Session I on Crete, a meeting which was never supposed to happen. Some of us took the opportunity to find out who lived in our rooms at Athens while we were away, if only to prove that they existed, and were not merely a threat to ensure that we left the School tidy while we were away. One of the most memorable characters of the whole summer was the guard of the site at Peristeria, who sang folk songs and played pipes to demonstrate the acoustic qualities of his tholos.

The built environment was also interestingly varied. Some of us slept under vines on the roof of a hotel in Nauplion, and awoke in suitably Dionysiac garb. Andritsaina and Pylos were beautiful, but the finest buildings we stayed in were the old Turkish period inns at Makrynitsa. The Hot Lip gas station at Levadeia (the name derived from an unfortunate combination of broken neon letters) was less inspiring, but equally interesting.

So, a great time was had by all. We even visited some interesting archaeological sites! Thanks, Cynthia!

• • •

Members of Summer School I included Kate Morris (Smith College), Heather Wood (Princeton), Elizabeth Gruchala (SUNY Buffalo), Diane Svarlien (Texas), Debbie Thornton (Michigan State), Carolyn Schultz (Dallastown Area School District), Patricia Butz (University of Southern California), Sheila Dell'Isola (New York University), Kirk Freudenburg (University of Wisconsin at Madison), John Quinn (Texas), James Sickinger (Brown), Michael Engels (Princeton), Bryan Lipp (South Dakota), Evelyn Mangie (Akron), Johanna Sandrock (Vanderbilt), Richard Wing (Harvard Extension School), Daniel Temple (SUNY Buffalo), Jeffry Buller (Loras College), William Appleton (Wesleyan), and James Burr (Michigan State).

Members of Summer School II included Susan Kendrick (Arkansas), Gerilyn Lederman (New York University), Marie Goodwin (Vassar), Louise Hitch-

cock (UCLA), Christi Dennis (University of North Carolina), Elizabeth Sutherland (Berkeley), Charles Ramos (Texas), John McCarron (Loyola/Tulane), Nigel Pollard (Michigan), Kirk Ormand (Stanford), Jonathan Fenno (UCLA), Michael Anderson (Princeton), Thomas Moliterno (William and Mary), Brian King (Ocean City H.S.), Raymond Pietrucha (St. Rose H.S.), Robert Thurlow (Texas), Steve Reece (UCLA), Thomas Wesenburg (Toledo), Kenneth Pierce (Princeton), and Matthew Roller (Stanford).

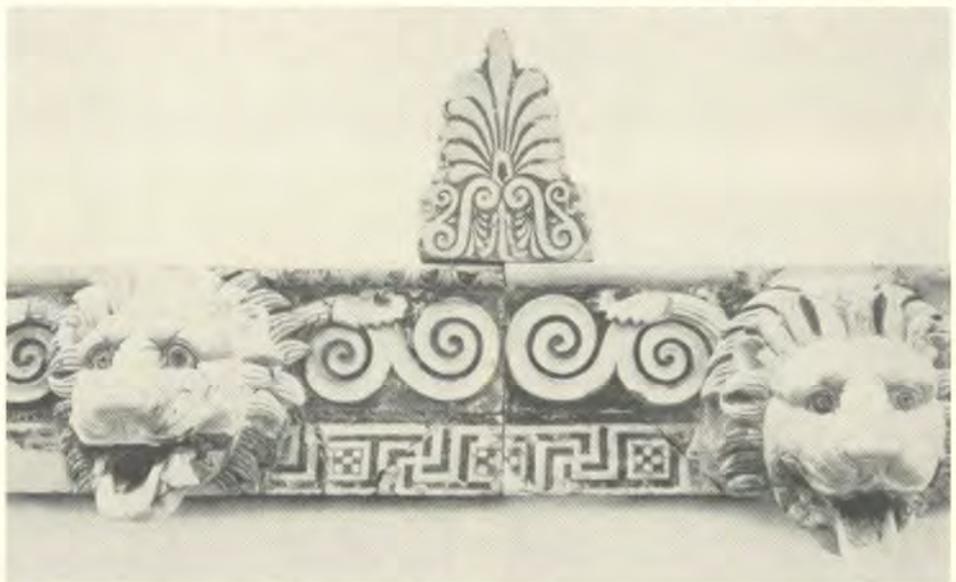
Excavations

continued from page 1

away a portion of Hadrian Street itself, so that the new territory can be united with the area along the south side of the street, which was excavated in the early 1970s. In this way an important area around the northwest entrance to the market square can be made more readily comprehensible to the visitor and can, after appropriate landscaping, be added to the archaeological park.



Archaic Terracottas Focus of Conference



Terracotta sima from the South Stoa in Corinth, 4th century B.C.

The First International Conference on Archaic Greek Architectural Terracottas will take place at the American School of Classical Studies December 2-4.

Organized by Dr. Nancy A. Winter, who is Librarian at the ASCSA's Blegen Library, the conference will also include special displays of architectural terracottas from the Athenian Acropolis, the Agora excavations and ancient Corinth. Also on the program is a field trip to examine terracottas in the museums of Corinth, Nemea, and Argos, as well as those in the excavation storerooms of Tiryns.

Among the speakers are Charles K. Williams II, Director of the Corinth Excavations, who will present a paper on the transition from Archaic to Classical in architectural terracottas, Dr. Winter, who will speak on regional systems, and Nancy Cooper, who will lecture on material from Halieis and Bassae.



Terracotta statue from Corinth (Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone), c. 450 - 425 B.C.



"On-Site with the American School" took 19 Friends of the ASCSA on a two week tour of Athens and the Peloponnese between June 25 and July 11, the first "School trip" organized for non-specialists. Quickly dubbed "Summer Session III" by students in Summer Sessions I and II, "On-Site" included Pauline Arkoulakis, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Professor and Mrs. James J. Buchanan, Mary Crane, Floyd J. DeCheser, Dalton A. Degitz, Susannah Frishman, Georgina Huck, Frances Jones, Jane Mull, Tim Shaw, Doreen Spitzer, Professor and Mrs. Dimitri Tselos, and Susan Tselos. The group was led by Professor Alan Boegehold, Vice-Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee, and his wife, Julie.

In photographs clockwise from upper left: Alan Boegehold reading Pausanias' description of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia to Floyd DeCheser, Cathy Vanderpool, John Brooks, Francis Jones, Tim Shaw, Mary Crane, and Julie Boegehold; Page Warren poses in cult dining room at the Sanctuary of Poseidon in Isthmia; Dr. Evi Touloupa, Director of the Acropolis, speaks to "On-Site"; John and Miriam Brooks, Tim Shaw and Mary Crane rest outside the Acropolis Museum; and Susan Tselos greets a long-lost relative in Kerasia in the Peloponnese.



“Swans and Amber” Reprinted

Dorothy Thompson's classic translation of early Greek lyrics, *Swans and Amber*, first published by the University of Toronto Press in 1948, is being reissued in a facsimile version by the Publications Office of the ASCSA, according to Dr. Marian McAllister, Editor of Publications.

“When I first read these poems . . . , I experienced a shock of delight,” wrote Thompson in her preface. “Like most translators, I worked for my own satisfaction.” But the enthusiastic reaction of her students at the University of Toronto encouraged her to publish her renditions of these poems from the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. Thompson also introduced each section with a description of the literary and historical background. The book was illustrated by Winifred McCulloch with line drawings adapted from Greek vase paintings.

Swans and Amber, in paperback, should be available in time for Christ-



mas. Price \$8.50 plus \$1.50 shipping and handling. Order from the Publications Office, American School of Classical Studies, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. 08543-0631.

Bennett Honored

On a warm July evening in Athens this past summer, friends and colleagues gathered in the School garden to honor Emmett L. Bennett, Jr., upon his retirement from the University of Wisconsin.

The Rector of the Universidad del Pais Vasco, Emilio Barbera, and Joaquin Gorrachategui, Director of Publications, flew in from Spain to present Bennett and the Blegen Library with copies of *Texts, Tablets and Scribes: Studies in Mycenaean Epigraphy and Economy in Honor of Emmett L. Bennett, Jr.*, *Minos* Suppl. 10 (Salamanca 1988), edited by J.-P. Olivier and T. G. Palaima, which had been known secretly in Mycenaean circles for four years as the ELB Unfestschrift.

Series editor Jose Melena had wrapped Bennett's leather-bound copy in a facsimile page of a Thessalonike newspaper declaring the independence of Northern Greece in 1913, the year of Bennett's birth, thus honoring a scholar who has been associated for over forty years with the American School and materials from its excavations.

Among those in attendance were Jerry Sperling, Bennett's first instructor in classical Greek, and John Camp, Mellon Professor of Archaeology and Resident Director of the Agora Research Center.

Olympics Symposium in Athens

Greece's bid to host the 1996 Olympic Games received a boost in September from the International Symposium on the Olympic Games, sponsored by the City of Athens with programming arranged by the Director of the ASCSA, William D. E. Coulson.

The five-day Symposium opened with papers focusing on Olympia itself, while the next two days were devoted to the games and to their significance. Following the talks, participants traveled to Olympia for a two-day visit.

The proceedings of the Symposium are being edited for publication by Coulson and Helmut Kyrieleis of The German Archaeological Institute in Athens. Also participating in the conference were Professor Elizabeth Gebhard, a Trustee of the ASCSA, who spoke on Isthmia and the Isthmian Games, and Professor Stephen G. Miller, former Director of the School, who presented a paper on the stadium at Nemea and the Nemean Games. The School also hosted a reception in honor of the Symposium on September 6.

Gennadius “Philoï” on the Road

To mark the millennium of the foundation of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Friends of the Gennadius Library traveled to Russia in June, visiting Leninograd, Moscow and Kiev, as well as the medieval towns of Zagorsk and Vladimir.

The Friends, whose travel schedule this past year included a trip to Cyprus led by Professor Doula Mouriki of the Athens Polytechnion, and a visit to the Mani in the southern Peloponnese, also went to Byzantine Crete in October, again under the guidance of Professor Mouriki.

Frank E. Basil 1913–1988

Frank E. Basil, 75, chairman of the engineering and architectural firm in Washington that bears his name, died in July 1988 while sailing off the coast of Sardinia. The American School remembers him as a generous Friend of the Gennadeion, who gave the Library its handsome exhibition gallery known as the Basil Room, installed by Costas Staiikos and officially opened by Karen Basil Mavrides in June 1986. (*Newsletter*, Fall 1986)

Henry Myron Blackmer, II 1923–1988

The ASCSA lost a friend of long standing when Harry Blackmer succumbed to cancer in February 1988, after a long illness which he fought with grace and courage. A graduate of Yale, and the University of Geneva, he served in the army in World War II. In 1963 he retired as manager of the Paris office of Dominick and Dominick to devote himself to the support of archaeological excavation in the Sudan, and to the formation of a very distinguished library in Athens. His own collection bid fair to rival that of the Gennadius Library to which he remained a faithful and generous contributor. He delighted in showing guests the books and bibelots in his beautifully appointed house, saying with a smile, as he pointed out a rarity, “Even the Gennadius doesn't have *this!*”

William Bell Dinsmoor, Jr., 1923–1988

William Bell Dinsmoor, Jr., died in Athens on July 7th, 1988 in the 26th year of his association with the American School of Classical Studies. His father, bearing the same name, had been associated with the School from 1908 to 1973. Thus has the School been both honored and benefitted by the membership of this family for close on a century.

With a B.A. from Columbia University's School of Architecture in 1951, Dinsmoor, like his father, practised long enough to develop a feeling for the practical aspects of architecture. But his inherited passion for its historical aspects strengthened a pious resolve to complete the study of the Propylaia on the Acropolis that his father had left unfinished.

The younger Dinsmoor's membership in the School dated from 1962/63. As Architect of the Agora Excavations from 1966 until his death, he kept in his drafting room in the Stoa of Attalos two portfolios. One held drawings of the Propylaia, both his father's and his own; the other was for current work in the Agora. The father had made brilliant progress toward an understanding of the familiar building by Mnesikles, constructed 437–432 B.C., but many problems remained regarding the 5th-century structure and still more concerning its predecessors. The son, concentrating first on the predecessors, made a prodigious effort to fit the history of the Propylaia to the overall history of the hilltop. In 1980, the results of his work to date were published as a School monograph: *The Propylaia to the Athenian Acropolis, Volume I, The Predecessors*, welcomed as the most plausible reading of the history of the access to the Acropolis from the Bronze Age to the Periclean period.

In 1982, his essay, "The Asymmetry of the Pinakothek—for the Last Time?", indicated continuing concern with the Propylaia. The ingenious solution here proposed to a tricky problem is not, however, likely to be the last word on the subject.

Down in the Agora, the excavations of 1970 and 1971 brought to light, among 5th-century A.D. debris, many pieces of small but remarkably fresh fragments of Pentelic marble. Dinsmoor identified among them the first known parts of the interior columns of the Parthenon, which his father had never seen although he had restored them (correctly, as it appears) in the replica of the Parthenon built under his supervision at

Nashville, Tennessee. Furthermore, the context in which the fragments were found provided a valuable date in the later history of the Parthenon about which the elder Dinsmoor had been much concerned.

Through observations made in the course of his work in the Agora, Dinsmoor also made significant additions to his father's perception of three of the four temples which Dinsmoor senior had attributed to the "Theseum Architect".



Through the identification of several marble fragments found in the excavations and by making a new survey of the top of the Temple of Hephaistos ("Theseum") Dinsmoor produced a more detailed and more securely documented restoration of its roof than exists for any other Greek temple of the Classical Period.

The Temple of Ares, seen by Pausanias in the Agora but now known to have been transplanted to the Agora from outside the city in the Augustan period, was first published by the elder Dinsmoor in 1940. A supplementary study based on additional finds had been published in

1959 by Dr. Marian H. McAllister, a classmate of Dinsmoor at Columbia, and, since 1972, the Editor of the School's publications. Dinsmoor's contribution was the attribution to the Temple of Ares of a beautifully carved marble sima (eave trough) that had been stripped from the Temple of Poseidon at Sounion in the early Roman period. Many pieces of the sima had been found around the Temple of Ares in the Agora, but a single telltale fragment had turned up at Sounion. Dinsmoor's establishment of the original association of the sima with Poseidon's temple greatly improved our knowledge of that building.

A Temple of Athena had also been brought into Athens from Sounion and another fine marble building from Thorikos in eastern Attica. Dinsmoor succeeded (1982) in fixing with near certainty the new locations, in the Agora, of these two buildings.

Outside the Classical Period, Dinsmoor published an elegant little round Antonine building. Rare in Greece, it was a monopteros, a semicircular dome supported by a ring of ten Corinthian columns of mottled marble, probably sheltering a statue of some divinity.

In addition to his meticulous drawings for many excavation reports, Dinsmoor has left us a number of restored perspectives that help to make the Agora readily intelligible to visitors. Very useful also is his picture book produced in collaboration with John Camp, *Ancient Athenian Building Methods* (1984). A manuscript and a magnificent set of drawings for a monograph on the Temple of Athena at Sounion are his contribution to the collaborative study with Homer Thompson which has been accepted for publication by the American School.

Dinsmoor enjoyed ample contact with students of the School, to whom he lectured on the monuments of Athens, and on sites outside the city, notably Sounion and Rhamnous. For many years he taught also for The College Year in Athens. He is survived by his (second) wife, Anastasia Norre Dinsmoor, better known as Tessa, by their son Paul, a student at Oberlin, and by three children from a previous marriage. Tessa, herself a trained archaeologist, has been closely associated with the School since 1965. Bill Dinsmoor's grave stele, in the First Cemetery in Athens, is to be carved by one of his former marble workers on the Acropolis; the motif, appropriately, is that beautiful palmette from the sima of the Temple of Poseidon at Sounion.

George Emmanuel Mylonas, 1899–1988

Professor George E. Mylonas, who died in May of this year, was born in Smyrna, Turkey, and began his studies in archaeology at the University of Athens. Just after World War I, he joined the Greek army and was captured during the Greek campaign against Turkey. Escaping from a Turkish prison camp, he returned to Athens a penniless young refugee.

Fluent in both Greek and English, young Mylonas was hired by the School initially as a translator for Stuart Thompson, the architect for the Gennadius Library, which was under construction at that time. He then served the School as its first Bursar between 1926–1928, and supervised Prince George's palace on Stadion Street in central Athens, which provided temporary housing for members of the School during a period of exile for Greece's Royal family.

While at the School, Mylonas met Professor David M. Robinson, who helped engineer his first visit to America in 1928, where he earned a doctorate at Johns Hopkins. Through Professor William Oldfather, philologist at the University of Illinois at Urbana, he went on to his first teaching job at the University of Illinois in Classics, and soon after joined the staff of Washington University, becoming Chairman of the Department of Art History and Archaeology in 1937 and Chairman Emeritus in 1964.

Mylonas' excavating career began at Eleusis alongside his life-long friend and colleague, the late John Travlos, under Constantine Kourouniotes, Chief of the Archaeological Division of the Ministry of Education. As a representative of the ASCSA, he was also Field Director at Professor Robinson's excavation at Olynthus and superintended the excavation of the early Helladic site of Aghios Kosmas.

As Annual Professor at the School in 1951–1952, Vice-Chairman of the Managing Committee, and Director of the Summer Sessions in 1951–1952, Mylonas was instrumental in bringing about closer scholarly connections between the School's regular and summer programs. He also directed the underwater investigation of a shipwreck found off Cape Artemision, in collaboration with archaeologists George Dontas and Christos Karouzos, on a permit granted to the ASCSA, and dug with Professor Carl Blegen at Pylos.

After his retirement from Washington University in 1967, Professor Mylo-

nas returned to Greece permanently. In 1970 he was elected a member of the Academy of Athens, and served a term as its president. President also of the Archaeological Institute of America, he received the Institute's Gold Medal in 1970. He was a past President of the Commission for Restoration of the Parthenon, Fellow of the American Philological Association, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the author of many books on Mycenae, and a dynamic lecturer whether on the platform or on the site.



Most of Professor Mylonas' career was devoted to the excavations at Mycenae, largely supported by an enthusiastic group of Friends from St. Louis. In 1969, at the conclusion of one of several fundraising archaeological tours he organized for these patrons, the entire company was invited to Mycenae for a *choriatiko glendi*, following the dedication of the Melathron, the handsome Meeting Hall which he and Mrs. Mylonas built and gave to the townspeople of Mycenae. The occasion featured dozens of lambs roasting on spits, barrels of *krasi*, baskets of fruit, costumed girls distributing carnations, and tables seating 500 people around the circular dancing floor behind the Melathron. "We call him son of Agamemnon," said one of the local guests, "because he gave Mycenae a great place in the world."

George Mylonas is survived by his wife, Lella, three daughters and eight grandchildren. Daughter Ione (Mrs. T. Leslie Shear Jr.) and granddaughter, Julia Shear, are following his lead in archaeology.

To visit Mycenae in the company of this man was to be entertained and enlightened by his inexhaustible supply of stories, his exuberant enthusiasm, lively humor, and his thorough and memorably dramatic presentation.

Clara Woolie Mayer 1895–1988



Trustee *Honoris Causa* of the American School of Classical Studies, Clara Woolie Mayer died on July 16 at a nursing home in Los Angeles. She was born in New York

City, and lived from early childhood in the family brownstone mansion at 41 E. 72nd Street, until she donated it, with a partial endowment, to the American School in 1975. This munificent gift became the School's first permanent office in the United States, and continues to shelter the School's administrative activities and those of several other tenants, all not-for-profit institutions (see *Newsletter*, Fall 1978).

Miss Mayer's family was prominent in real estate development in New York. She and her siblings (among them her brother Albert, an architect, who was a partner of ASCSA alumnus Julian Whitteley) enjoyed a rich cultural life in the 72nd Street house, with a well-stocked library, two pianos for classical music, and pastimes such as bowling in the basement bowling alley and dances in the four second-floor rooms that open up with wide double doors *en suite*.

Miss Mayer, an educator, was associated with the New School for Social Research for thirty years. She served as Dean of its School of Philosophy and Liberal Arts from 1943 to 1960, and also held posts as Assistant and Associate Director of the School. From 1950 to 1962 she was Vice President of the Board.

Clara Mayer loved her family home (from which she often walked the 60 blocks down Fifth Avenue to the New School). She refused to donate the magnificent 1898 mahogany-panelled, leather-walled dining room and its accoutrements to the Museum of the City of New York, preferring to keep the character of the entire house intact. The School has good reason to be grateful to Clara Woolie Mayer, for she subsequently took great delight in working out details of the transfer to the American School over many pleasant sessions, enlivened with her favorite beverage: stimulating glasses of Irish coffee.



During a day-long symposium on April 16, 1988, Bryn Mawr College honored **Mabel L. Lang**, Paul Shorey Professor of Greek since 1943 and Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee from 1975-1980, and **Machteld Mellink**, Leslie Clark Professor of Humanities, both of whom retired in spring 1988. Under the auspices of the ASCSA, Professor Lang excavated Pylos from 1957 to 1966 and at the Athenian Agora in 1948. Her numerous publications range from the Pylos frescoes to several volumes in the Agora series including the forthcoming work on ostraka as well as four Agora picture books.



Professor James R. McCredie, Chairman of the ASCSA Managing Committee, and **Professor David G. Romano**, former Secretary of the ASCSA, participated in a conference on Greek archaeology sponsored on October 30 by Krikos, an association with membership drawn from the ranks of Greek scientists working in the United States. Held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the meeting was the fourteenth in a series of special annual conferences which bring together members of Krikos from around the country. **Homer A. Thompson**, longtime Director of the Agora, was honorary chairman.



With her lecture entitled "Homeric and Dorotheic Athens," Professor Emily Townsend Vermeule of Harvard University inaugurated on May 5 the **Homer A. and Dorothy B. Thompson** Lectureship, which has recently been endowed by the Archaeological Institute of America's Princeton Society. The Thompsons, who have been associated with the ASCSA for almost sixty years, continue their research at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Homer Thompson is working on the Temples of Athena Sounios at Sounion and at Athens, and on the Stoa of Atalos, which will appear in the Agora excavation series. Dorothy Thompson is finishing a master study of the Hellenistic terracotta figurines from the Athenian Agora.

Between October 11-25, Bryn Mawr College, Smith College and the University of Pennsylvania sponsored a joint cruise, "The Legendary World of the Aegean," which featured Professors **Machteld Mellink** (Bryn Mawr College), **David G. Romano** (University of Pennsylvania Museum), and **Caroline Houser** (Smith College). Professor Romano spent this past summer in Corinth, working with Dr. Charles K. Williams, II, Field Director, on correlating the location and orientation of the ancient Roman city's road network, based on examination of old plans and recent excavations.



Sponsored by the UCLA's Institute of Archaeology, IAGO (Institute of Archaeology Greek Operation) spent two weeks in Boeotia and Thessaly at the end of May, led by **Dr. Ernestine S. Elster**, UCLA, and **Nancy Bernard**, University of Bridgeport, Stamford, Connecticut, both long time Friends of the ASCSA. The participants included four volunteers from the Archaeological Associates of Greenwich, who along with Elster and Bernard spent a "memorable morning at the Agora under the expert guidance of **Diane Harris**," according to their enthusiastic reports. Ms. Harris is currently the Doreen C. Spitzer Fellow at the ASCSA.



Dr. Marianne McDonald, a member of the ASCSA Board of Trustees since 1985, received an honorary degree from the American College of Greece during commencement ceremonies held at the Athens campus in June. Dr. McDonald, who has written numerous articles and books on Classical Greek and Latin topics, also founded the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae, a computerized data bank of ancient Greek text. The project, which includes all of ancient Greek literature from about 900 B.C. to 600 A.D., is being expanded to include Byzantine and Modern Greek literature.

Steven Wheeler, who is a student at the ASCSA this year, and **Michael Anderson**, who attended the 1988 Summer Session, participated in a colloquium on ancient and modern Greek studies held in the village of Aghios Ioannis in the Pelion this past August. Organized under the auspices of the Seeger Foundation and the Hellenic Studies Program at Princeton University, the week-long meeting brought together students and faculty from Princeton, including Professor Charles Segal of the Department of Classics, and from the University of Athens.



"New York is a nice place to visit but not to live; Athens is a nice place to live but not to visit," according to **Dr. Robert A. Bridges, Jr.**, Secretary of the School in Athens, in a quote from a recent article in the Athenian Magazine, a publication widely read by Greece's foreign community. When visitors think about ancient Athens, they imagine the glories of the Acropolis and the Agora as the rule, not the exception, continues Dr. Bridges, who has lived in Athens for six years. "They forget that ordinary ancient Athenians had far worse living conditions than their modern counterparts, often living in small mud brick huts with no windows." In the modern city, he adds, "Even with all the concrete apartment blocks, there are still many beautiful open spaces, such as the archaeological sites." Among them is the ancient Agora, which has been replanted and landscaped as a public park by the ASCSA.



The Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute of America has endowed an annual lecture series in honor of ASCSA Trustee **Dr. Richard Hubbard Howland**. Dr. Lionel Casson of New York University presented the first lecture, entitled "Travel in the Ancient World," at Georgetown University on April 5.



The American School of
Classical Studies at Athens

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